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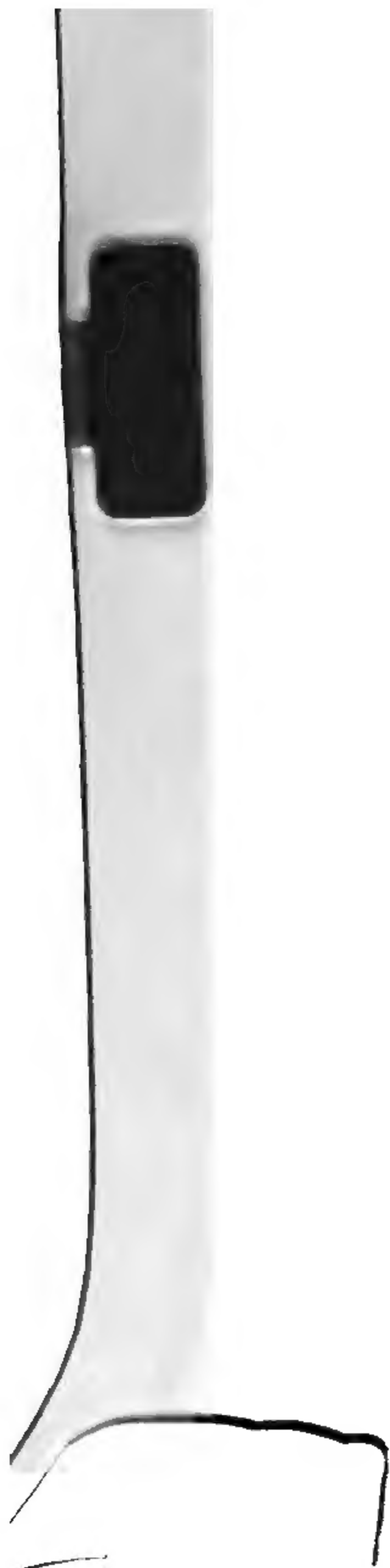
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Rhode Island Collection
Season laws
May 1864 - January 1865

John F. Tobey
ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

State of Rhode Island

AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,

1864.



PROVIDENCE:

COOKE, JACKSON & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1864.

~~186~~ The General Assembly convened at Newport, on the last Tuesday in April, 1864, (being the 31st,) in conformity with the provisions of the 3d Section of Article 4 of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Friday, the third day of June following, to meet again in Providence, on the second Tuesday in January, 1865.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1864.

[The Chapters are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 529.

AN ACT TO APPROVE AND PUBLISH AND SUBMIT TO THE ELECTORS A CERTAIN PROPOSITION OF AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE. Passed June 3, 1864.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, An Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the State was proposed by the last General Assembly, by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each House, and the same has been published and read to the electors at their annual town and ward meetings in April last, as required by the Thirteenth article of the Constitution of the State, and is now presented to this General Assembly for their action thereon; and a majority of all the members elected to each House at said annual meeting being present and approving of the said proposed amendments:

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The following propositions of Amendments to the Constitution of the State, proposed by the

last General Assembly, are hereby declared approved; and for the purpose of publication and submission to the electors, shall be designated as follows:

ARTICLE IV.

Electors of this State, who in time of war are absent from the State, in the actual military service of the United States, being otherwise qualified, shall have a right to vote in all elections in the State for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, and General Officers of the State. The General Assembly shall have full power to provide by law for carrying this article into effect: and until such provision shall be made by law, every such absent elector on the day of such elections, may deliver a written or printed ballot with the names of the persons voted for thereon, and his Christian and surname, and his voting residence in the State, written at length on the back thereof, to the officer commanding the regiment or company to which he belongs; and all such ballots, certified by such commanding officer to have been given by the elector whose name is written thereon, and returned by such commanding officer to the Secretary of State within the time prescribed by law for counting the votes in such elections, shall be received and counted with the same effect as if given by such elector in open town, ward or district meeting; and the clerk of each town or city, until otherwise provided by law, shall within five days after any such election, transmit to the Secretary of State a certified list of the names of all such electors on their respective voting lists.

ARTICLE V.

Naturalized citizens of the United States, who, either before or subsequent to their naturalization, have been mustered into the military service of the United States in this State, during the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States, and have been honorably discharged, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all

electors for
this State
rebellion
Government

legally organized town or ward meetings, on the same terms as native citizens.

ARTICLE VI.

The assessors of each town or city shall assess a poll tax of one dollar annually, upon every male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, excepting paupers, lunatics, persons *non compotes mentis*, persons under guardianship, convicts, members of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, and persons unable to contribute to the public charges, which said poll-tax shall be payable at the same time, and collected in the same manner as are the other taxes of said town or city; and the proceeds of such poll-tax shall be applied to the support of the public schools. No registry tax shall hereafter be assessed, nor shall any person, otherwise qualified, be required to pay any registry or other tax to qualify him to vote in the election of all civil officers, and in all questions, in all legally organized town or ward meetings: *Provided*, that no person shall at any time be allowed to vote in the election of the City Council of the city of Providence, or on any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, unless he shall within the year next preceding have paid a tax assessed upon his property therein, valued at least at one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

SEC. 2. The said propositions of amendment shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection at special meetings of the electors, to be held on the third Monday in August, A. D. 1864. The ward meetings in the cities of Newport and Providence shall be kept open from 10 A. M., to 8 P. M., of that day, and in the several towns from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State shall cause the said propositions of amendment to be published in all the papers publishing the laws of the State, for four weeks successively next preceding the day of said meetings of said electors; and the said propositions shall be inserted by the town and city clerks in the warrants or notices by them to be issued previous to said meetings

of the electors, for the purpose of warning the town or ward meetings; and said propositions shall be read by the town, ward and district clerks to the electors in the town, ward and district meetings to be held as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of State shall cause twenty-five thousand of each of the said propositions or amendment to be printed with the word "approved" upon the same, and a like number with the word "reject" thereon, and shall cause such ballots to be distributed among the town and ward clerks, in suitable proportions, previous to the day of said meetings of electors.

SEC. 5. The town, ward and district meetings to be held as aforesaid, shall be warned, and the list of voters shall be canvassed and made up, and the said town, ward, and district meetings shall be conducted in the same manner as now provided by law for the town, ward and district meetings for the election of general officers.

SEC. 6. At the close of the polls on said day of said meetings of the electors, the moderator and town clerk, or the warden and ward clerk, or the moderator and district clerk, shall in open town, ward or district meetings count said ballots and seal up the same, and shall certify that the ballots by them sealed up are the ballots given in at said meetings of the electors, the number of such ballots, and that the number of ballots on each of said propositions does not exceed the number of electors voting at said meetings, and shall deliver or send such ballots so sealed up and certified to the Secretary of State, before the first day of September, A. D. 1864.

SEC. 7. The Governor and Secretary of State shall count said ballots on or before the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1864, and the Governor shall announce the result by proclamation on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1864, and if said propositions of amendment, or either of them shall have been approved three-fifths of the electors of the State present and voting thereon in said town, ward and district meetings the same shall be declared to be a part of the

Amending

Constitution of the State, and shall be numbered as additional article or articles thereof in amendment thereto.

CHAPTER 530.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXXIII. CHAPTER 230, OF THE REVISED STATUTES—"OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES." Passed June 8, 1864.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Jailors shall hereafter be allowed for the board of State and other prisoners three dollars per week instead of two dollars as heretofore, and committing creditors shall pay three dollars upon the demand for the payment of the board of any debtor committed to jail for one week's board, and shall thereafter pay the like amount per week for any longer time for which they may be liable for the keeping of such debtor in prison.

CHAPTER 531.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE FURTHER ISSUE OF STATE BONDS. Passed June 8, 1864.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The General Treasurer is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and direction of the Governor, to issue the Bonds of the State for an amount not exceeding in all one million of dollars, payable in thirty years from the date of such issue, in such sums as the Governor shall direct, bearing an interest not exceeding six *per centum per annum* payable semi-annually, with coupons attached for the payment of such interest: The Bonds and coupons to be signed by the General Treasurer, and countersigned and registered by the Secretary of State, and to be disposed of at not less than par, by the General Treasurer under the direction of the Governor, and the proceeds thereof to be credited in the military accounts of the State.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 532.

Passed June
3, 1864.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FURTHER REVENUE FOR THE STATE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Instead of the direct State taxes now provided to be levied upon the rateable property within the State and to be apportioned among the several towns according to the valuation fixed by law, there shall be levied, assessed and collected according to existing laws, a tax of twenty-five cents on each hundred dollars of the said valuations for the use of the State for the current year, and annually in each year hereafter ; nineteen twenty-fifths of which tax shall from time to time, as the same may be received, be credited in the military account of the State, and be applied to the payment of the interest of the Bonds issued and to be issued to defray its military expenses incurred during the existing rebellion.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 533.

Passed June
3, 1864.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 119, TITLE XVIII, "OF HAWKERS AND PEDLERS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The general treasurer may grant and issue to any inhabitant of this State whom he may deem suitable, a license for offering for sale and for selling any single article which, by reason of the protection afforded by patents of the United States or other-

wise, does not come into competition with the general sale thereof in the towns of this State, upon the payment of fifty dollars, for the use of the State. And said license shall describe the article, and be issued for the sale of that only, and no person holding such license shall hold a general hawker's and peddler's license for the sale of any other article.

SEC. 2. Any person holding such license as aforesaid shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities attaching to persons holding general licenses as hawkers and peddlers, as provided in the act of which this is an amendment.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

No. 1. A RESOLUTION to authorize the Governor to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to make suitable arrangements, in his discretion, for the reception of the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, upon their return to this State, and that he be authorized to draw upon the General Treasurer for the required expenses thereof, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

No. 2. RESOLUTION to appoint Commissioners to establish the Western boundary of the town of East Providence, and also the boundary between the towns of East Providence and Pawtucket.

Resolved, That three Commissioners be appointed by the Governor, to establish the Western boundary of the town of East Providence, and also the boundary line between the towns of East Providence and Pawtucket.

between the towns of East Providence and Pawtucket

RESOLUTION relative to the disposition of moneys received by the State Prison. No. 3.

Resolved, That the Inspectors of the State Prison be and hereby are directed to pay into the State treasury any money they may now have on hand or within their control, not needed by them for the current expenses of the prison; and so to pay into the treasury any such money as they may so have from time to time hereafter, as they may receive the same.

RESOLUTION providing for repairs on Washington County Jail. No. 4.

Resolved, That the Sheriff of the County of Washington be authorized to make any necessary repairs in the jail house in said County, and that the expense thereof be settled and allowed by the Auditor, provided it does not exceed two hundred dollars.

RESOLUTION to pay Stephen P. Arnold for certain expenses attending recruiting for the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers. No. 5.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be and he hereby is directed to pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Stephen P. Arnold, one hundred and fifty dollars, for services and expenses in recruiting Company A, Second Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteer Militia, (from April 23d to June 5th, 1861,) and in full for his claim against the State.

RESOLUTION providing for the preservation of the portrait of Washington in the State House, in Newport. No. 6.

Resolved, That John R. Bartlett and George G. King be directed to employ a suitable person to take such measures as they may deem necessary, to preserve from destruction the portrait of Washington in the Senate Chamber in the State House in Newport, and that the

General Treasurer be directed to pay their order for the expense of the same.

No. 7. RESOLUTION to pay Elisha C. Clarke for arranging papers, etc., in the Clerk's office, Washington County.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be and he hereby is directed to pay to Elisha C. Clarke, of Washington County, the sum of (\$75) seventy-five dollars, in full of all demands for filing papers in said office.

No. 8. RESOLUTION requesting the committee on bounty frauds to deposit the evidence taken by them with the Secretary of State.

Voted and Resolved, That the joint special committee appointed at the last session of the General Assembly on bounty frauds, &c., be, and they hereby are, authorized and requested to deposit the evidence taken by them, in the office of the Secretary of State.

No. 9. RESOLUTION to adopt and print the rules and orders.

Resolved, That the joint rules and orders for the government of the two houses of the General Assembly for the last political year, be adopted for the government of the two houses for the current year.

Resolved, that the Secretary of State cause to be printed and bound for the use of the General Assembly, three hundred copies of the joint rules and orders, and of the rules and orders of each house, with the constitution of this State and of the United States.

No. 10. RESOLUTION providing for the pay of officers and persons attending upon the General Assembly, at the May session, A. D. 1864.

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be allowed

and paid by the State Auditor, out of the appropriation for the expenses of the General Assembly:

Julian R. Campbell,	-	-	-	\$30 00
Edward G. Burrows,	-	-	-	12 00
Joseph C. Lawton,	-	-	-	6 00
Charles B. Marsh,	-	-	-	6 00
Thomas Stevens,	-	-	-	6 00
Desmond Fitz Gerald,	-	-	-	21 00
John Turner,	-	-	-	30 00
Charles Blake,	-	-	-	30 00
Joseph W. Congdon,	-	-	-	15 00
Joseph Taylor,	-	-	-	12 00
Robert Seattle,	-	-	-	6 00
William G. Carpenter,	-	-	-	1 50
William Thurston,	-	-	-	6 00
Henry Taggart,	-	-	-	6 00
Wm. H. Underwood,	-	-	-	6 00
Henry N. Ward, Jr.,	-	-	-	6 00
Express bill,	-	-	-	3 75

RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against No. 11. the State.

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid by the State Auditor, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

W. C. Thurston, Newport,	-	-	-	\$12 30
Wm. T. Caswell, on account of military expenses,	9	62		
Walter O. Bartlett, for military expenses,	-	46	50	
Newport Artillery Company, for expenses incurred at the election, 1864,	-	-	-	149 20

The following for expenses incurred on the boundary line:

S. B. Cushing, Daniel Wilkinson and W. S.

Brownell, commissioners,	-	-	-	45 00
Wheeler & Elsbree,	-	-	-	3 00
Cooke, Jackson & Co.,	-	-	-	2 00
Proprietors of the Post,	-	-	-	2 00
Knowles, Anthony & Co.	-	-	-	2 67

Repairs of the Indian School House, Charlestown,	25	00
Joseph Eaton, Jun., commissioner of ferries,	20	00
Jethro Peckham, do. do.	20	00

- No. 12. Upon the petition of John Oldfield and others, to have a harbor line established in the city of Providence, between Fox Point and India Bridge :

Voted, That said petition be continued to the next adjourned session of the General Assembly, and that the petitioners give notice of the pendency thereof, by publishing this vote in the Providence Daily Journal, the Providence Daily Post, and the Providence Evening Press, for ten days after the adjournment of the General Assembly at its present session, and by leaving a copy of said petition with the city clerk of the city of Providence, within five days after such adjournment, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

- No. 13. Upon the petition of Edward King, of Newport, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he may have leave to construct wharves from his lands in Newport in a northerly direction into the inner harbor of Newport :

Voted and Resolved, That the city council of the city of Newport be and they hereby are authorized and empowered to grant leave to the said King to construct wharves from his said lands into said harbor with such restrictions and limitations as they may think proper.

- No. 14. Upon the petition of George W. Tracy, of Newport, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he may be authorized and empowered to adopt, as his own child, Minnie Cara Castilla, and for a change of the name of said child :

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition and the same is hereby granted ; and the said George Tracy is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt said Minnie Cara Castilla as and for his own daughter.

ver, with all the rights, duties, and liabilities of a parent over a child; and that the said Minnie Cara Castilla, whose name is hereby changed to that of Minnie Cara Tracy, is hereby invested with the right of inheritance from the said George W. Tracy, and with all the rights which she would have been entitled to, had she have been the lawfully begotten daughter of him the said George W. Tracy.

RESOLUTION confirming conveyances of real estate from *No. 15.*
Thomas Kennedy to Eliza Megan.

Upon the petition of Eliza Megan, praying that a deed conveying to her certain real estate in the town of Pawtucket, in North Providence, from Thomas Kennedy, may be confirmed to her:

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the said conveyance of a certain lot of land situate in the westerly part of the village of Pawtucket, within the town of North Providence, from Thomas Kennedy to the said Eliza Megan, made by deed on the eighth day of August, 1857, and recorded on the same day in Book No. 21, page 712, of the Record of the Town of North Providence for recording deeds of real estate, be and the same is hereby confirmed to her; and that the said Eliza Megan have leave to convey or dispose of said real estate under and by virtue of said deed, and to have and exercise all rights relative to the same in as full and ample a manner as if she had been at the time said deed was executed and delivered to her, and were now a citizen of Rhode Island duly naturalized.

RESOLUTION of Adjournment.

No. 16.

Voted and Resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly, unfinished, be referred to the next session, and that this General Assembly be and the same is hereby adjourned, to meet at the State House, in Providence, on the second Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ACTS OF A LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "AMERICAN STEAMBOAT COMPANY."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Benjamin Buffum, Earl P. Mason, James T. Rhodes, Frank Mauran, Jedediah Williams, and Cornelius H. Delemater, and their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be and are hereby made a body corporate by the name of The American Steamboat Company, and by that name, shall be and are hereby made a body corporate and politic, able and capable in law to have, purchase, possess, and enjoy to them, their successors and assigns, one or more steamboats, and such other property as the company may deem advantageous, to enable them to run such steamboat or boats, from any place or places in this State, to any other place in this State, or the United States; and the same to grant, bargain, sell, let, transfer, manage, and dispose of at pleasure; to sue, and be sued, plead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered unto, defend, and be defended against in all courts of law, in all courts of equity, and before all tribunals whatever, and before all persons and bodies of men, and in all places whatever; to make and use a common seal, and the same to alter and renew at pleasure; to ordain, establish, *and* put in execution such laws and regulations as to *them* shall seem necessary and convenient for the gov-

ernment, regulation, and management of said corporation, and the funds and property thereof, provided the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State or of the United States; and generally to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters and things which shall or may to them appertain, to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein and hereby granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of not exceeding one hundred dollars each. Said capital stock, to the amount from time to time fixed by the stockholders of the corporation, not exceeding the sum named, shall be actually paid in; and no dividends shall be made thereon, except from the earnings of the corporation in their business. The immediate government and direction of the affairs of said corporation, shall be vested in a board of directors, to consist of not more than six members, who being stockholders of not less than three shares each, one of whom at least shall be an inhabitant of this State, shall be chosen by the members of the corporation in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall hold their offices until their next succeeding annual meeting, and until others shall be duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors; subject, however, to removal at any time by the members entitled to a majority of the whole number of votes in the corporation. Any three, or a majority of said directors, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; and they shall elect one of their own number as president of the board. And the said directors shall have authority to appoint a treasurer, and all other officers, agents, superintendents, and servants that may be required to transact the business of the corporation; to fill vacancies that may occur in the board of directors, and in the office of secretary; and the persons appointed to such vacancies shall hold their offices until the company, at any legal meeting, shall appoint other persons to fill such vacancies; and when any director shall cease to own three shares, as aforesaid, his place shall be vacant. The treasurer shall give bond to the

corporation, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

SEC. 3. The annual meeting of the stockholders for the choice of directors, and also for the choice of a secretary, at which meeting any other necessary business of the corporation may be transacted, shall be holden in the month of April, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation holden thereafter. Special meetings may be called at any time by the directors, for transacting any legal business. The secretary shall call special meetings on the request, in writing, of any number of stockholders holding not less than one-fifth of the shares in this corporation. All meetings of the stockholders shall be holden in the city of Providence; public notice thereof shall be given in at least one of the newspapers published in that place, at least six days before the time of such meeting. At the stockholders' meetings, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of the stock he may represent in the corporation, whether in his own right or by proxy.

SEC. 4. No person shall be entitled to the privileges of a stockholder, until the whole amount of stock subscribed by such persons, or such installment thereof as may be made from time to time by the directors is paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the directors; and the said shares in the capital stock shall be transferable only at the office of the treasurer and secretary of the corporation, which shall be established and kept in the city of Providence, and then by the stockholders themselves or their lawful agents or attorney, in such form as may be prescribed by the board of directors, and the stock shall be held responsible for all debts due the company from the holder of the same, unless transferred by the consent of the board of directors.

SEC. 5. In all proceedings at law, or in equity against said corporation, the leaving an attested copy of the writ or summons, or other process, with the treasurer of said company, or at his office, or with a director of the corporation, shall be deemed sufficient

service. All executions that shall issue against said corporation, may be levied on the property of said corporation.

SEC. 6. The first meeting of said corporation for the purpose of organization and election of officers, shall be held at Providence, at such time and place as may be prescribed by Benjamin Buffum, by notice, in writing, to be by him given to his associates, and the officers so chosen shall hold their places till the next annual meeting, and until others are elected and qualified to act in their places.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEPTUNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William Sprague, Lyman B. Frieze, Henry Lippitt, Henry Howard, John A. Gardner, Jonathan Chase, William P. Williams, Nathaniel B. Palmer, George S. Howland, E. C. Williams, and Franklin Wight, their associates and assigns are hereby made a body corporate and politic by the name and style of "The Neptune Steamship Company," for the purpose of building, purchasing, chartering, acquiring, maintaining, and holding steamships, steamboats, propellers, and other vessels, and of using, running, and navigating the same for hire, or otherwise, as they may determine, in the carrying and transportation of passengers, freight, mails, and for such other purposes for which steamships, steamboats, propellers, and other vessels may be lawfully employed, as they may think proper ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment of, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may have and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and

to be fixed in amount, from time to time, by the vote of the stockholders. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on each share, as aforesaid, has been paid in, and be transferable in such manner as the said corporation, by its by-laws, shall direct.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether overdue, or due at a future time, and whether arising from assessments or installments, or in any other manner; and such stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation by its by-laws may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due; and in case of a surplus over such debt and demand, interest and expenses, the same shall be paid back to the debtor.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, to be holden in Providence, at such time as the corporation shall by its by-laws determine, for the choice, from the stockholders, of a board of not exceeding thirteen directors, at least three of whom shall be residents of this State, upon either of whom service of all legal process may be made, and of such other officers as the said corporation may provide to be elected; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before such meeting; and the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting, but the business thereof may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. The board of directors shall elect a president from their own number, and shall elect a treasurer and secretary, and may, from the stockholders, fill vacancies which may occur from any cause in the board of directors; which officers shall hold their respective offices until the next annual meeting; and all the officers of the said corporation shall hold their offices until successors are elected or appointed, and signify

their
offices

their acceptance or declension of the offices to which they are respectively elected. The treasurer, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall give bonds to the said corporation, in such sum, and with such surety or sureties, as shall be satisfactory to the board of directors, or in such manner as the said corporation by its by-laws may determine, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and the said board of directors, may, at any time, remove the treasurer or secretary of the said corporation, and appoint others in their places; and the board of directors shall have the general management, control, and superintendence of the business affairs of the said corporation, subject, however, to the provisions of this act and to the by-laws of the said corporation.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "REYNOLDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William H. Reynolds, Francis Wayland Reynolds, William H. Taylor, their associates, successors, and assigns, are constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Reynolds Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching, printing, and finishing cotton and other goods, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith; and by that name shall have perpetual succession; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without

first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation; and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. William H. Reynolds is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be of sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "AMERICAN WOOD PAPER COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Benjamin Buffum, Earl P. Mason, William S. Slater, Samuel Boyd Tobey, Isaac Hartshorn, and Thomas A. Jenckes, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the American Wood Paper Company, for the purpose of manufacturing paper from wood and other fibrous materials, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act of amendment thereof or addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not be exceeding one million dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding two million dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of any stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner, the said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts or demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action of debt against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. In all proceedings at law, or in equity against said corporation, the leaving an attested copy of the writ or summons or other process, with the treasurer of said company, or at his office, or with a director of the corporation, shall be deemed sufficient service.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PROVIDENCE AND CRANSTON
RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Amasa Sprague, Albert Dailey, James T. Harris, John Beattie, and their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Providence and Cranston Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions applicable to such a corporation set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and thirty (130) of the Revised Statutes, with powers to construct, maintain, and use a railway or railways, with convenient single or double tracks and turnouts, from such point or points in Cranston, as shall be fixed by the town council of said town, with the assent of said corporation, in writing expressed, and filed with said town council; and upon and over such of the streets and highways of said town as shall be, from time to time, fixed and determined by said town council, with written assent of said corporation, filed as aforesaid; and also over and on such other lands in said town, with the consent of the owner or owners thereof, as said corporation may elect to build their road or roads to the intersection of the same with the streets and highways of the city of Providence; thence upon and over such of the streets, as shall be from time to time, fixed and determined by the city council of said city, with the assent of said corporation, in writing expressed, and filed with the city clerk of said city, to some convenient point of terminus, to be fixed by the city council of said city of Providence; and all tracks of said railroad shall be laid at such distance from the sidewalks, in said town and city, as the town council of said town and the city council

of said city shall respectively, in their orders fixing the route of said railroad, determine. *Provided*, That this act shall not take effect until the town council of said town of Cranston, and the city council of said city of Providence, shall, by their votes respectively, have assented thereto; and nothing in this act shall be intended or construed to allow said corporation to lay out, construct, use or continue said road into, over or through any street or highway, in said city of Providence, unless with the assent of the city council of said city, and upon such terms and conditions, and under such rules and regulations, as said city council may impose; *and provided*, that the said city council shall not grant permission to said company to lay rails upon or over or along any of the highways in said city, until a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of said city, in the manner provided by chapter 263, of the supplement to the Revised Statutes, shall have been in favor of granting such permission. *And Provided*, That at any time after the expiration of one year from the opening for use of said railroad, or any part thereof, in any street or highway in said city, in which the same may be located as hereinafter provided, the city council of said city, may, by vote, determine as to the said track, that the same, or any part thereof, be discontinued, and thereupon the location shall be deemed revoked, and such portion of the tracks and rails of said railroad company shall forthwith be taken up and removed by them, and at the expense of said railroad company; and if the same are not taken up and removed within fifteen days after such vote shall have been passed by said city council, it shall be done by the surveyor of highways of said city; and the said streets or highways shall be repaired by him, and said railroad company shall be liable to, and shall pay the expenses thereof, so incurred by said surveyor of highways; and if not paid when due, the same may be sued for and recovered in an action of the case in the name of the city treasurer, to and for the use of the city. And said corporation shall have power from time to time, and at all times, to fix such rates of fare as they may deem

expedient, not exceeding ten cents for each passenger between any two points on said road.

SEC. 2. Notice to abutters on streets in which it may be proposed to lay the tracks of said corporation shall be given by the publication in one or more newspapers published in said city of Providence, fourteen days, at least, before the location of any such tracks, and also by posting in three public places in said town and in said city, notice of such proposed location, fourteen days, at least, before the same shall be made.

SEC. 3. Whenever any estate abutting on a street or highway, upon or over which the rails of said company shall have been laid, shall be injured thereby, the said company shall be liable to pay to the owner or owners thereof the damages thereby occasioned to said estate, such damages to be ascertained, appraised, and recovered in the same manner in all respects as are damages occasioned by change of grade of a street or a highway, by the provisions of chapter 310 of the supplement to the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. Said tracks or road shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse power.

SEC. 5. The town council of said town, and the city council of said city, shall have power at all times, to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode of use of the tracks, as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall put all streets and highways, and every portion thereof, over or through which they shall lay any rails, in as good condition as they were before the same were laid, and they shall keep and maintain in repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect, or misconduct of its agents, and servants, in the management, construction, or use of said tracks or streets, and in case any damage shall be recovered against said town or said city, by reason of any such misconduct, defect, or want of repairs, said corporation shall be liable to pay to said town and city respectively, any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs, and reasona-

ble expenditures incurred by them respectively, in the defence of any such suit or suits, in which recovery may be had, and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets or highways, not occupied by said tracks.

SEC. 7. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of said tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such persons, and all who shall be aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 8. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriage over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and no shares in the capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 10. The government of said corporation shall be vested in a president and board of directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner as said corporation may elect. A majority of the directors and other officers of said company, as provided in this section, shall at all times be inhabitants of this State, on either of whom process against said company may be legally served, and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made and the process is returnable.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such real estate, within said town or city, or either of them, as may be convenient or necessary for the purposes and management of said road.

SEC. 12. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner, and upon such grade as the town council of said town and the city council of said city respectively, may, in their votes fixing and determining the routes thereof as aforesaid,

prescribe and direct; and whenever, in the judgment of said corporation, it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the town council of said town and the city council of said city respectively.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the town council of said town, or the city council of said city, from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets or bridges traversed by said railroad, for any purpose for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 14. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for and twenty per cent. of the same paid in, and the company organized, in one year from the acceptance of this charter as aforesaid, by the said town and city councils respectively, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid, and the company organized as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete the said railroad within two years thereafter, in either of the above-mentioned cases this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 15. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the legislature, as are or may be prescribed by law.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PROVIDENCE LEAD
COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas P. Shepard, Byron Sprague, Thomas Phillips, Earl P. Mason, Edward D. Pearce, and their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Providence Lead Company, and the rights and privileges of said company, and of its members and officers are defined by and subject to the provisions of chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and twenty-eight (128) of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The shares of the capital stock in said company shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferred on the books of the corporation, in such manner as shall be prescribed by its by-laws; but no stockholder shall sell and transfer any share or shares of the capital stock of said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the price for which he is willing to sell. The amount of the capital stock shall be fixed, from time to time, by vote of the stockholders, but shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the stock and shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from said stockholders to said corporation, whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessment or from any other contract originally made with said company; and in case the proprietor of any share or shares shall neglect or refuse to pay such debt or demand, within sixty days after the same may become due and payable, the treasurer or agent of said company is hereby authorized to sell at public auction the share or shares of such delinquent proprietor, sufficient to discharge such demand and all incidental expenses, under such regulations as shall be determined by the by-laws; and if the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient to discharge such debt and incidental expenses of sale, the corporation shall have their action against the debtor for the balance due. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act, may call the first meeting of this corporation, at such time and place as he shall see fit, giving such notice as he may think proper to all the other persons named in said section.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have a counting room in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity against said corporation, the leaving an attested copy of the writ or summons or other process with the treasurer of said company, or at his office, or with a director of the corporation, shall be deemed sufficient service.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PAWNER'S BANK."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Francis Wayland, Alexander Duncan, John Carter Brown, Samuel Boyd Tobey, Gilbert Congdon, Amasa Manton, Robert H. Ives, Henry W. Lothrop, Seth Padelford, William W. Hoppin, Elisha Dyer, their associates and successors, be, and hereby are, incorporated under the name of the Pawner's Bank, to be located in the city of Providence, with the powers and privileges, and to be governed by the rules and provisions established by law, relative to banks in this State, so far as applicable to the object of this institution. It shall not be a bank of issue, and shall loan on pledge of goods and chattels only.

SEC. 2. The capital of said bank, to be raised by subscription, shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each. It shall have the power of borrowing, on its own notes, not exceeding the amount of its capital paid in, and for periods not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. When twenty-five thousand dollars have been duly subscribed, and actually paid in, the stockholders may organize, and proceed to business, under this charter.

SEC. 4. The charge on all loans, to cover expenses of every kind, including interest, shall be uniform, and not exceed one and one-half per cent. per month.

SEC. 5. When the bank has disposable funds, it shall loan on all goods and chattels offered, embraced within its rules and regulations, in the order in which they are offered, with this exception, that the bank may always discriminate in favor of small loans to the indigent. It shall loan to four-fifths of the appraised value on gold and silver plate and ware, and to two-thirds of such value on all other goods and chattels as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. The government of the bank shall be in seven directors, five of whom shall be chosen annually, in October, by the stockholders, together with one to be appointed by the Governor of the State, and one to be appointed by the Mayor of the city of Providence;

and the board thus created shall elect one of their number president, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. These officers shall continue in office until others are elected in their stead.

SEC. 7. All loans shall be on a time fixed, and not over one year; and the pawner shall have a right to redeem his property pledged, at any time within the specified period, on payment of the loan and rate of compensation, to time of offer to redeem.

SEC. 8. If the property pledged is not redeemed within the time limited, the same shall be sold at public auction; and the net surplus, after paying loan, charges, and expenses of all kinds, shall be held one year for the owner; and if said sum shall exceed twenty-five dollars, the same shall be advertised for four successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence. If not then called for, the same shall go into a fund for the year, called "profit and loss fund"; when the entire forfeiture takes place.

SEC. 9. All losses on loans, from failure of title or other cause, shall be satisfied from the said "profit and loss fund."

SEC. 10. The net balance of said fund, at the end of every two years, or oftener, if deemed best, shall be ascertained; and the same over and above eight per cent. shall be appropriated, by the board of directors, to the Rhode Island Hospital.

SEC. 11. The bank shall give to each pawner a card, inscribed with the name of the bank, the article or articles pawned, the name of the pawner, the amount of the loan, the rate of compensation, the date when made, the date when payable, and the page of the book where recorded.

SEC. 12. The whole sum earned each year shall be duly disposed of at the end of every two years. The earnings to be divided among the stockholders shall never exceed eight per cent. per annum; and the balance, if any, shall go into the said "profit and loss fund," and be distributed in charity, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 13. The president and directors of said bank shall annually report to the bank commissioners full

and accurate statistics of the operations and condition of said bank, in the month of October in each year.

SEC. 14. The stockholders of said bank may establish such by-laws, rules, and regulations, for conducting the business of said bank, as they may deem necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of the State.

SEC. 15. The stock of said bank shall be transferable only at said bank and on its books.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "WICKFORD RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Syria H. Vaughan, John J. Reynolds, Allen M. Thomas, Nicholas N. Spink, Isaac Hall, Alfred B. Chadsey, and their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the "Wickford Branch Railroad Company," and by that name shall be capable in law to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, renew, or alter at pleasure ; and shall be and are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities which are, or may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this act as hereafter set forth. And the said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to locate, lay out and construct, and finally complete a railroad, commencing at some point or points within ten miles of the present Wickford depot, upon the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad, thence to Narragansett Bay, at some point within three miles of the village of Wickford. And for this purpose the said corporation are hereby authorized to lay out their road, not exceeding six rods wide through the whole length ; and for the purpose of cutting embankments, and obtaining stone and gravel, and erecting a wharf, may take as much more land as may be necessary for the proper construction of said road, provided that all damages that may be occasioned to any person, company, or corporation, by taking such land or materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid for by said corporation in manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The immediate government and direction of the affairs of said company shall be vested in five directors, who shall be chosen by the members of the corporation in the manner hereinafter directed; and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; shall elect one of their own members as president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation.

And the said directors shall have authority to choose a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty; and a treasurer, who shall give bonds to the corporation, with surety to the satisfaction of the directors, in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

SEC. 3. The president and directors, for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered by themselves or their agents, to exercise all the powers herein granted to the corporation, for the purpose of locating, constructing, and completing said railroad; and all such other powers and authority for the management of the affairs of the corporation, not heretofore granted, as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the objects of this grant; to purchase and hold land, materials, and other necessary things in the name of the corporation, for the use of said road; and so far as may be necessary therefor, to make such equal assessments, from time to time, on all the shares in said corporation, as they may deem expedient and necessary in the progress and execution of the work, and direct the same to be paid to the treasurer of the corporation; and the treasurer shall give notice of all such assessments; and in case any stockholder shall neglect to pay his assessments for the space of thirty days, after notice by the treasurer of said corporation, the directors may order the treasurer to sell such share or shares at public auction, after giving not less than twenty days' notice thereof, in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence, to the highest bidder, and the same to be

transferred to the purchaser; and such delinquent stockholder shall be entitled to the overplus, if his share or shares shall sell for more than the assessment due with the interest and costs of sale: *Provided, however,* that no assessment shall be laid upon any share in said corporation, of a greater amount in the whole, than one hundred dollars on each share.

SEC. 4. The said corporation shall have power to make, ordain, and establish all such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own government, and for the management of their property and concerns, as they shall deem expedient and necessary to accomplish the designs and purposes, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and for the well ordering, regulating, and securing the interests and affairs of the corporation: *Provided,* the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State.

SEC. 5. The said corporation are hereby authorized to establish rates of fare and rates of freight, such as may be agreed upon and established from time to time by the directors of said corporation; and they shall from year to year make a report of their acts and doings to the General Assembly.

SEC. 6. Whenever said corporation shall have located said road, they shall make report thereof to the Court of Common Pleas, then next to be holden within and for the county of Washington, at any term thereof, wherein they shall particularly describe the bearings of the intended route so located, and the names of the owners of the land through which the same may pass, so far as they can be ascertained; which report so made shall be placed on the files of said court, and notice given thereof to the owner or owners of the said land embraced therein, if known, in such manner as the court shall direct, at the expense of said corporation; and the court shall thereupon appoint three disinterested persons of the said county of Washington, (vacancies, if any happen, to be filled by said court,) to estimate all damages which any person or persons whose lands are described or mentioned in said report shall sustain: *Provided,* such railroad or any appurtenance thereof be constructed thereon. And the said

commissioners, before they proceed to execute their duties, shall be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge thereof; and they shall give reasonable notice in such manner as said court shall direct, to all persons interested, to file their claims, if any they have, which have not been released to said corporation, with some of said commissioners, or with the clerk of said court, within thirty days of the date of said notice. At the end of the time allowed for the filing of such claims for damages, the commissioners, or a majority of them, having previously given notice to all parties interested, of the time and extent of the route to be examined, by publishing in one or more of the newspapers printed in the county of Washington, and one of the papers printed in the city of Providence, an advertisement thereof, in three successive papers, at least, shall meet on the premises so intended to be used by said corporation for the purpose aforesaid, and after hearing the parties interested, shall estimate all such damages as they shall think any person shall sustain by the construction of said railroad through his land. And the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make return of their doings, as soon as may be, to said Court of Common Pleas; and the said court shall thereupon order the said report, or the substance thereof, to be forthwith published in one of the newspapers printed in said county of Washington, and one of the newspapers printed in said city of Providence, three weeks successively, at the expense of said corporation. And if the said corporation, or any other person interested, shall be dissatisfied with the estimate of said commissioners, application may be made by such dissatisfied party, at the next term of said Court of Common Pleas, after the return of such report, and after its publication as aforesaid, for a jury to hear and finally determine upon the amount of damages to be assessed in the case complained of, which said application shall be heard and tried, under the direction of the court, by a jury, in the same manner that appeals are heard in said court. And if the party injured in his or her estate apply for such jury and fail to obtain such increase of damages, such party shall be liable for all legal costs, arising after the entry of such applica-

tion for a jury, and such court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly. And if such corporation apply for a jury and fail to obtain diminution of damages, it shall in like manner be liable for costs, and said court may enter judgment and issue execution for the same. And if within sixty days after the said corporation shall have entered upon the land of any person and commenced the construction of said road, and said damages are not appealed from, it shall not pay, nor cause to be paid, the damages, if any, so assessed in manner aforesaid, by said commissioners or such jury, such person on whose land operations are so commenced, may have an action of debt against said corporation, in any court proper to try the same, to recover such damages; and execution, from whatever court the same may issue, for damages assessed as aforesaid and costs, shall be in common form, and may be levied upon the goods, estate, and lands of said corporation; and the report of said commissioners, when accepted and recorded, and not appealed from in manner aforesaid, or the verdict of a jury returned and recorded, shall forever be a bar to any other action commenced for damages against said corporation, on account of the injury for which damages were awarded, other than is herein provided. And said commissioners shall be allowed, in all cases, three dollars a day for their services.

SEC. 7. The commissioners appointed to estimate damages, shall, upon the request of any one, in writing, whose lands or materials may be reported as located for the uses of said railroad, require the said corporation to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners, for the payment of all such damages as shall be finally awarded by said commissioners or a jury, for the lands or materials of the person so requesting, reported as located aforesaid, and for all costs which may be by him recovered against said corporation; and all right and authority of said corporation to enter upon or use said land or materials, except for making surveys, shall thereupon be suspended until said corporation shall give such security.

SEC. 8. When the land or other property of any

married woman, infant, or person *non compos mentis*, shall be necessary for the construction of said railroad, the husband of such married woman, and the guardian of such infant, or person *non compos mentis*, may release all damages in relation to the land or estate to be taken or appropriated as aforesaid, as they might do if the same were holden by them in their own rights respectively: *Provided*, the same be done with the advice and direction of the Court of Probate in the town where such land or property may lie.

SEC. 9. If said railroad in the course thereof, shall cross any private way, the said corporation shall so construct said railroad as not to obstruct the safe and convenient use of said private way; and if said railroad shall not be so constructed, the party aggrieved shall be entitled to his action on the case in any court proper to try the same, and shall recover his reasonable damages for said injury. And if the said railroad shall in the course thereof cross any highway, or bridge, the said railroad shall be so constructed as not to impede or obstruct the safe and convenient use of said highway or bridge; and the said corporation shall have power to raise or lower such highway, or bridge, so that the railroad may pass under, over, or across, the same. And if the said corporation shall raise any highway or bridge, and shall not so raise or lower the same, as to be satisfactory to the proprietors of the same, or the town council of the town, such proprietor or town council may require such alteration as they shall deem necessary, in writing; and if the corporation shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to make the same, such proprietor or town council, may file their complaints with the court of common pleas, for said county; and if said court shall adjudge that said alteration is reasonable and proper, they shall decree that the same be made by the said corporation, and render judgment accordingly. And in case said corporation shall neglect to comply with said judgment, within the time prescribed by said court, the proprietor or said town council, as the case may be, may proceed to make such alteration or amendment, and may institute and prosecute to final judgment and execution, in any court

proper to try the same, any action of the case against said corporation, and shall therein recover reasonable indemnity in damages for all charges, disbursements, labor, and services occasioned by making such alterations and amendments with costs of suit.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent said corporation from commencing the construction of their road, or constructing the same on the lands of any person, or from taking or using the land or materials of any person for the construction or security of said railroad, before the damages for taking and using said land and materials shall have been estimated or assessed by the commissioners or a jury ; and in case of the taking and using before the estimate and assessment of damages, the damages shall be assessed by the commissioners or a jury, and like proceedings had with the same effect, as if said assessment had been made before the taking and using of said land or materials ; said corporation first giving security for the payment of such damages as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 11. Said corporation after having located, or reported as located, or taken and used lands or materials for the uses of their said road, shall have power, if they shall find it necessary or expedient, to alter the location and vary the direction of their said railroad, and to make a new location of the same, in whole or in part, in which case report shall be made, and damages for land or materials so taken or located and proposed to be taken for the uses of said railroad, shall be estimated and assessed, and like proceedings in all respects had with like effect, as if said railroad, or the portion thereof, located anew, had not before been located. *Provided*, however, that the time allowed by this act for completing the said railroad shall not be extended in consequence of said alteration.

SEC. 12. Said corporation shall have the right to erect a wharf or wharves, and to build and own steamboats or ferry boats, and to connect their railroad with the railroad of the railroad company, on the eastern shore of the Providence river or Narragansett bay, and

to establish and collect toll, freight, ferriage, or fare for the transportation of persons or property.

SEC. 13. In case of any new location the said corporation may in their report thereof, state what portion of their former location has been abandoned, specifying the person or persons whose land or materials in whole or any part have been abandoned in consequence of such new location; and if the land or materials of any person before reported as located shall not have been taken and used, all proceedings for the estimate or assessment of damages in favor of such persons shall stop; said corporation first paying to every person, whose land or materials located, shall have been abandoned as aforesaid, his costs and reasonable expenses, if any, incurred in prosecuting for damages up to the time of such abandonment; said costs and expenses to be taxed by the court to whom the new location is reported. If the land or materials of any person before reported as located have been taken or used by said corporation as the site of, or in constructing and securing their said railroad, and the assessment of damages for the same is then pending before the commissioners or a jury, then, upon such new location and abandonment as aforesaid, said corporation shall have the right to give said abandonment in evidence in diminution of damages, paying costs, if the question of damages is pending before a jury on appeal, notwithstanding a diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment then first given in evidence; or if the commissioners or a jury have finally assessed the damages, said corporation, in case of a new location and abandonment as aforesaid, shall have a right to a revision of the assessment of damages and to a re-assessment of the same by petition to the commissioners, in order that the diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment may be considered with right of appeal, and upon like terms to either party, as in other cases. The filing of such petition for revision of damages and notice to the person or persons affected thereby shall perpetually stay all actions or rights of actions for the recovery of damages first assessed, the said corporation first making tender of the taxed costs in such actions,

if any be pending, in the clerk's office of the court where the same may be pending up to the time of such tender.

SEC. 14. In all proceedings, whether in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with any director of said corporation, or with the treasurer or agent of said corporation, at their usual place of business, or either of them, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof; and all executions that shall issue against said corporation, may be levied on the property of said corporation of every description.

SEC. 15. The annual meeting of the members of said corporation shall be holden at Wickford, in said North Kingstown, on the first Monday of January, in each year, and until the first annual meeting under this act, John J. Reynolds, Allen M. Thomas, Nicholas N. Spink, Isaac Hall, and Alfred B. Chadsey, shall be directors of said corporation, with power to fill any vacancy in their number; and to call a meeting of the stockholders, if they shall see proper, at any time previous to said annual meeting for the purpose of choosing directors, as is provided in this act, at which meeting directors shall be chosen by ballot; each proprietor or owner of one share being a member of the corporation, and each member being entitled to as many votes as he has shares; *Provided* that no member shall be entitled to vote upon more than one-fourth part of the whole number, unless as proxy for other members. A majority of the directors are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation by giving notice of the time and place, twenty days before the time mentioned in said notice, by publishing the same in one of the newspapers printed in the county of Washington, and one of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence.

SEC. 16. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for, the company organized, and location of the route filed with the court of common pleas, in said county of Washington, previous to the first day of January, 1866, or if the stock being so subscribed, the company organized, and the location made as aforesaid, the corporation

fail to complete their said railroad, before the first day of January, 1868; in either of the before-mentioned cases, this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 17. Said corporation shall have the right to enter into such contract or contracts with the New York, Providence and Boston railroad company for the equipment, operating, working, or leasing of their said railroad as may by the president and directors be deemed advisable; and they shall have the right by the vote of the holders of a majority of the stock, in stockholders' meeting assembled, to sell and transfer their road, franchise and rights and privileges granted by this act to the New York, Providence and Boston railroad company, and in case of the purchase of the same by the said New York, Providence and Boston railroad company, said road shall become and be a part of said New York, Providence and Boston railroad, and shall be governed in all respects and particulars by and under the provisions of the act of incorporation creating said New York, Providence and Boston railroad company, and the acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Edwin J. Nightingale, Edmund N. Clark, Samuel T. Thurber, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation, by the name of the Rhode Island Iron and Steel Company, for the purpose of mining coal, and mining, manufacturing and smelting iron and steel, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and twenty-eight (128) of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist of five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each;

and such shares are hereby declared to be personal estate, which shall be transferable on the surrender of the old certificate, upon the books of the corporation, in such form and manner as said corporation shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe; but the omission of the stockholders to hold said annual meeting on the day provided shall not impair the validity of their charter; but the business of said annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of any stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over-due or due at a future day; and whether arising from assessments, or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the corporation may, by by-laws, prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room in the city of Providence for the transaction of business.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "NARRAGANSETT GOLD
MINING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Shubael Hutchins, Tully D. Bowen, Henry Lippitt, Stephen Harris, George W. Butts, Samuel Foster, William Foster, John N. Mason, Byron Sprague, Stephen Waterman, James T. Rhodes, Earl P. Mason, William Grosvenor, William J. King, Francis S. Brownell, E. K. Glezen, Daniel Paine, Samuel G. Arnold, Alexander Farnum, William S. Slater, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Narragansett

Gold Mining Company, for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, managing and working lands and mines in the Territory of Colorado; and by that name shall have perpetual succession; may make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and generally may do and execute all matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers herein granted, subject, nevertheless, to all the duties and liabilities, and enjoying all the privileges set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

Said corporation shall also have authority to appoint, from time to time, a trustee, or trustees, to hold all or any portion of the mining property, purchased with the corporate funds, in the Territory of Colorado, or elsewhere, in trust for the use and benefit of said corporation, and to be obligated to convey the same, under the management and direction of its board of directors, and the same to remove at pleasure and appoint others in their place and stead.

Sec. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of two million (2,000,000) dollars, to be divided into twenty thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each; and said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and the ownership shall be evidenced by certificates issued by order of the directors or executive committee, and shall be signed by the president, treasurer, or secretary hereinafter-named, and the transfer of said shares shall be regulated in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The shares and stock of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due or owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over-due or not due, and whether the same shall arise from assessment or from any other contract made with said corporation or its agents; and in case the owner of any share shall neglect to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer within thirty days after the same has become due and payable, the treasurer is hereby authorized, upon the direction of the directors, or the executive committee, to sell, at public auction, so many of the shares belong-

ing to the said delinquent stockholder, as shall be necessary to pay said indebtedness and all incidental expenses, first giving notice of such intended sale, in some newspaper printed in Providence, of the time and place of such intended sale, at least once a week for four consecutive weeks; and the treasurer is hereby authorized to transfer said stock to the purchaser at said sale, in form and manner prescribed by the by-laws, and such sale and transfer shall vest in the purchaser the legal title to such stock; and the balance, if any there be, of the money arising from such sale, after paying the expenses of said sale and advertisement, and the debt for which the same was sold, shall be paid to the delinquent owner; and if the proceeds be not sufficient to discharge said debt, the corporation may have their action against said debtor, to recover the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the shareholders of said corporation, holden at the office of the company, on the first Tuesday of April in each year, for the choice of a board of not less than five, nor more than seven directors; a majority of whom shall be residents of the State of Rhode Island, and all of whom shall be shareholders of said corporation, and who respectively shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen in their places, unless sooner removed by a vote of three-quarters of the legal votes of the shareholders, at any legal meeting; and any vacancy that may happen in any of said offices may be filled by the board of directors, such directors, so elected by the board of directors, to hold their offices as other directors.

Special meetings, both of the stockholders and directors of said corporation, shall be called by the treasurer, hereinafter-named, in such manner and at such notice as the by-laws may from time to time prescribe. No person shall be eligible to the office of director, unless he shall, at the time of his election, be the owner, by the books of said corporation, of at least twenty shares of the capital stock of said corporation; and whenever any director ceases to be the owner of twenty shares of said stock, he shall cease to be a director. In all

meetings of the shareholders each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share standing in his name upon the books of the company, not exceeding twenty, and to vote one for every additional ten shares, so standing in his name: *Provided*, however, that no stockholder shall in any event be entitled to more than fifty votes; and stockholders representing one-tenth of the capital stock, shall be necessary to make a quorum. Any failure to hold an annual meeting, as above provided, shall not be deemed a dissolution of said corporation, nor forfeiture of their charter, but the directors already elected shall continue to hold their offices in the same manner as though they had been re-elected.

SEC. 4. The directors shall appoint a president, treasurer, and such other officers as they shall deem necessary; and said directors may make such assessments on the shares, and under such penalties of forfeiture of shares and previous payments for non-payment, as they may deem proper; and establish the salaries or compensation of the officers elected by the shareholders, and shall have a general supervisory management of the business of said corporation; and they may also appoint an executive committee, with such powers as said directors shall see fit to confer upon such committee, provided they be not inconsistent with this charter, or the by-laws that may be established under it. Said president and said executive committee shall be members of said board of directors.

SEC. 5. The treasurer shall give bond in such sums as the directors shall require, and with such sureties as they shall approve, to keep and pay over the moneys of said corporation, and for the faithful performance of his duties. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to collect all assessments on said shares; to keep regular and correct books of accounts, of all the monetary affairs of said corporation, and also of issue and transfer of all certificates of shares, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of said company; and to make to said annual meeting, and oftener if required, to the board of directors or executive committee, a detailed report of the property, accounts and affairs of said corporation.

SEC. 6. The treasurer shall keep the records of said corporation, and take care of all deeds, evidences of property or claims, and all other papers belonging to said corporation.

SEC. 7. Any three of the persons named in the first section of this charter, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the shareholders of this corporation, to be held in the city of Providence, for organization and for the election of officers, to hold their offices until the next annual election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, notice of such proposed meeting for organization to be given for at least ten days before holding the same, by publication in one newspaper printed in the city of Providence.

SEC. 8. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law and equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "STAFFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Rufus J. Stafford, Foster H. Stafford, John A. Adams, Joseph Wood, Tully D. Bowen, and John A. Taft, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Stafford Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing cotton, thread, and other goods, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased, by vote of the said corporation, to an amount

not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars; said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over-due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

AN ACT TO REVISE AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "NIPMUC LEDGE COMPANY,"

Passed at the June Session, A. D. 1851.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The act to incorporate the Nipmuc Ledge Company, is hereby revived and made of the same force and effect as though said company had elected their officers in accordance with the provisions of said act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE OIL AND
CHEMICAL COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. James M. Earle, Frank D. Earle, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Providence Oil and Chemical Company, for the purpose of manufacturing lubricating and illuminating and other oils, soaps, candles and chemicals; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation, but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over-due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or in any other manner, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action of debt against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such

meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process with the clerk, agent, treasurer or other officers of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "SILVER-SPRING BLEACHING
AND DYEING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Lyman B. Frieze, George B. Holmes, and George M. Daniels, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Silver-Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company, for the purpose of bleaching, dyeing, and finishing cotton goods, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation, but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder, to the corporation; and whether over-due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corpora-

tion may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the State of Rhode Island, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.'"

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of said company shall commence on the first day of January and terminate on the last day of December in each year.

SEC. 2. Said company are hereby authorized and empowered to hold annual meetings on the second Wednesday in January in each and every year, and other meetings at such times as they may deem necessary. At said annual meetings the said company shall elect, from amongst the stockholders, not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five directors, to hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected and qualified to act in their places. In case of vacancies occurring in the office of directors, by death, resignation or otherwise, the board of directors shall have power to fill the same until the next annual meeting.

Every stockholder shall, in person or by proxy, be entitled, at all general meetings, to as many votes as he holds shares of stock.

SEC. 3. The directors shall cause to be kept a record of their proceedings. They shall also cause the accounts to be regularly stated, and, semi-annually, on some day in the months of January and July of each year, declare, and provide for the payment of a dividend of so much of the profits of the company as they may judge advisable; *provided*, however, that no dividend whatever shall be made whereby the reliable assets of the company shall be reduced below the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The directors shall have power to pass by-laws touching the execution of the business within their peculiar province, *provided* the same are not repugnant to law and to the rules and regulations established by the stockholders.

SEC. 4. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. No increase or diminution of the capital stock shall ever be made by said company except by the written consent of at least a majority in interest of the stockholders thereof, or as large a vote at a special meeting to be called for that purpose. The stockholders shall not be liable to any responsibility further than the amount of their respective shares and interest therein, for or on account of any loss or damage sustained by said company, or for or on account of any debts due thereby.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect when and as soon as the same shall have been accepted by a majority in interest of the stockholders of the company, and from and after the same shall take effect, sections two (2), four (4), and seven (7), of the act of which this is in amendment, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "BRASTOW MINING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William H. Reynolds, Alexander Farnum, Byron Sprague, Samuel G. Arnold, William S. Slater, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the Brastow Mining Company, for the purpose of mining, holding and trading in minerals and coal, in any lands which they may at any time own in fee simple, or possess by lease, or which they may acquire the right to use for mining purposes ; and for the transaction of all other business connected therewith, or incidental thereto ; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of ten thousand shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each ; said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be issued, signed, and transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be over-due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from instalments, assessments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of said debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay and discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, holden at the city of Providence, at such

time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such annual meeting; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE NARRAGANSETT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company may elect any number of directors not less than fifteen nor more than thirty, instead of twenty, as now provided by said charter.

SEC. 2. The board of directors of said company existing at the time of the passage of this act shall have power to elect such additional directors as this act provides for.

SEC. 3. This act shall not take effect until the said corporation shall have paid to the general treasurer the sum of one hundred dollars.

AN ACT TO REVISE AND AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE LIPPITT MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Lippitt Manufacturing Company," passed at the May session, A. D. 1853, is hereby revised.

SEC. 2. The first section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz.: Christopher Lippitt, Henry Lippitt, Penelope Lippitt, Julia L. Sweet, Cornelia Andrews and Arthur M. Kimball, with all others who are or shall hereafter be associated with them, their successors and assigns, are hereby created and constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of Lippitt Manufacturing Company, for manufacturing and mercantile purposes, and by that name shall have perpetual succession with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the 125th and 128th chapters of the Revised Statutes, and in any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto; with power to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The seventh section of said amended act is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "SOUTH MAIN STREET HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. That Ebenezer Allen, Benjamin C. Allen, William Viall, Arba B. Dike, John M. Rounds, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the South Main Street Horse Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions applicable to such a corporation, set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and thirty (130) of the Revised Statutes, with power to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways, with convenient single or double tracks and turn-outs from such point or points in the town of East Providence as shall be fixed by the town Council of said town, with the assent of said corporation, in writing expressed, and filed with said town council; and upon and over such of the streets and highways of said town as shall be from time to time fixed and determined by said town council with written assent of said corporation, filed as aforesaid, to the intersection of the

same with the streets and highways of the city of Providence; thence upon and over such of the streets of said city as shall be from time to time fixed and determined by the city council of said city, with the assent of said corporation in writing expressed and filed with the city clerk of said city, to some convenient point of terminus to be fixed by the said city council of said city of Providence, and with power to continue said road by branches to meet other points within the limits of said city as may be fixed and determined by said city council, and all tracks of said railroad shall be laid at such distance from the sidewalks, in said town and city, as the town council of said town and the city council of said city shall respectively, in their orders fixing the route of said railroad, determine. *Provided*, That this act shall not take effect until the town council of said town of East Providence and the city council of said city of Providence, shall by their votes respectively, have assented thereto; and nothing in this act shall be intended or construed to allow said corporation to lay out, construct, use, or continue said road into, over or through any street or highway, in said city of Providence, unless with the assent of the city council of said city, and upon compliance with such terms and conditions and under such rules and regulations, as said city council may impose. *And Provided*, That the said city council shall not grant permission to said company to lay rails upon, or over, or along any of the highways in said city until a majority of the electors voting thereon, qualified to vote for city council, shall have voted in favor of granting said permission in manner provided in chapter 263, of the supplement to the Revised Statutes: *And Provided*, That at any time, after the expiration of one year from the opening for use of said railroad, or any part thereof, in any street or highway in said city, in which the same may be located as hereinbefore provided, the city council of said city may, by vote, determine as to the said track, that the same, or any part thereof, be discontinued, and thereupon the location shall be deemed revoked, and such portion of the tracks and rails of said railroad company shall forthwith be taken up and removed by

them, and at the expense of said railroad company; and if the same are not taken up and removed within fifteen days after such vote shall have been passed by said city council, it shall be done by the surveyor of highways of said city; and the said streets or highways shall be repaired by him, and said railroad corporation shall be liable to, and shall pay the expenses thereof so incurred by said surveyor of highways, and if not paid when done, the same may be sued for and recovered in an action of the case in the name of the city treasurer, to and for the use of the city. And said corporation shall have power from time to time, and at all times, to fix such rates of fare as they may deem expedient, not exceeding ten cents for each passenger, between any two points on said road.

SEC. 2. Notice to abutters on streets in which it may be proposed to lay the tracks of said corporation, shall be given by the publication in one or more newspapers published in said city of Providence, fourteen days at least before the location of any such tracks, and also by posting in three public places in said town and in said city, notice of such proposed location, fourteen days at least before the same shall be made.

SEC. 3. Whenever any estate abutting on a street or highway, upon or over which the rails of said company shall have been laid, shall be injured thereby, the said company shall be liable to pay the owner or owners thereof the damages thereby occasioned to said estate; such damages to be ascertained, appraised and recovered in the same manner in all respects as are damages occasioned by the change of grade of a street or a highway, by the provisions of chapter 310 of the supplement to the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. Said tracks or road shall be operated and used by said corporation, with horse power, and with passenger cars only.

SEC. 5. The town council of said town, and the city council of said city, shall have power at all times to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode of use of the tracks, as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall put all streets and highways, and every portion thereof, over or through which they shall lay any rails, in as good condition as they were before the same were laid, and they shall keep and maintain in repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect or misconduct of its agents and servants in the management, construction or use of said tracks or streets, and in case any damage shall be recovered against said town or the said city, by reason of any such misconduct, defect or want of repairs, said corporation shall be liable to pay to such town and city respectively any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs and reasonable expenditures incurred by them respectively, in the defence of any such suit or suits in which recovery may be had, and said corporation shall not incumber any portion of the streets or highways, not occupied by said tracks.

SEC. 7. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of said tracks, or the passage of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such persons, and all who shall be aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 8. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriage over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and no shares in the capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 10. The government of said corporation shall be vested in a president and board of directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner and at such times and places as

said corporation may elect. A majority of the directors, and other officers of said company, as provided in this section, shall, at all times, be inhabitants of this State, on either of whom process against said company may be legally served, and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made and the process is returnable.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such real estate, within said town and city, or either of them, as may be convenient or necessary for the purposes and management of said road.

SEC. 12. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner and upon such grade as the town council of said town and the city council of said city, respectively, may, in their votes, fixing and determining the routes thereof as aforesaid, prescribe and direct; and whenever, in the judgment of said corporation, it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the town council of the said town, and the city council of said city, respectively.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the town council of the said town, or the city council of the said city, from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets or bridges traversed by said railroad for any purpose for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 14. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for, and twenty per cent. of the same paid in, and the company organized in one year from the acceptance of this charter, as aforesaid, by the said city and town councils respectively, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid, and the company organized as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete the said railroad within two years thereafter, in either of the before mentioned cases, this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 15. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the legislature as are or may be prescribed by law.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE "THE GRIFFITH GOLD COMPANY."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Samuel G. Arnold, Abraham H. Okie, and William J. King, Jr., their associates, successors, and assigns, be, and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Griffith Gold Company, for mining purposes, and other business connected therewith and pertaining thereto, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable of suing, being sued, impleading, and being impleaded, in all courts; to have a common seal, with the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with capacity to receive, hold and convey, in its corporate name, property real, personal and mixed; and of holding and improving lands in the Territory of Colorado; and to obtain therefrom any and all minerals, and other valuable substances, either by working mines themselves, or by leasing the same; and to erect and maintain such buildings and works as they deem necessary; and generally to carry on the mining business in such manner as they deem proper; and generally to do, transact and execute all acts, business matters, and things requisite to carry into full effect the powers, privileges and objects of said corporation.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two millions of dollars, to be fixed in amount from time to time by a vote of said corporation. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal property; and the par value thereof, and the form of certificates, and the mode of transferring the same shall be regulated and fixed, from time to time, by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have power to make such by-laws as they may deem proper, to enable them to carry out the objects of the corporation; and the same to alter, amend, add to, or repeal at their pleasure, provided they be not repugnant to the constitution or laws of this State.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation, to be holden in the city of Providence on the second Tuesday of January in each year, for the

election of a president, treasurer, (who may act as secretary,) and not less than five nor more than nine directors, (three at least of whom shall be residents of the State of Rhode Island,) all of whom shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected and qualified in their places.

SEC. 5. Special meetings of said corporation may be called and held in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have an office or place of business in the city of Providence ; and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process at said office, and with the treasurer or agent of said corporation, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 8. Samuel G. Arnold, Abraham H. Okie, and William J. King, Jr., or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation, for the purpose of organization, at such time, and in such notice, as they or either of them deem proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE "THE RHODE ISLAND STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE COMPANY," AT WOONSOCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Bradbury C. Hill, O. J. Rathbun, Edward Harris, Joseph E. Cole, and Reuben G. Randell, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Rhode Island Steam Engine and Machine Company, for manufacturing steam engines, boilers, machinery, and tools, and other manufacturing purposes connected therewith ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession ; and are made capable in law to have, possess, receive, hold, enjoy and retain to them, their successors and

assigns, estates and property, real, personal and mixed; and the same to manage, let, grant, bargain, sell, convey, and dispose of at pleasure; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, in all courts of law and equity, and before all tribunals whatever; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and shall have power to make and put in execution such by-laws and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of said corporation, not repugnant to law, or this act of incorporation; and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the power and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the company; and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said shares shall not be assessable beyond the par value thereof. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, and recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of said corporation, in a book provided for that purpose: *Provided, however,* That no stockholder who may wish to dispose of his stock, shall be allowed to transfer any share or shares of the capital stock in said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation, holden in the village of Woonsocket, on the third Monday in March, in each year, for the choice of such officers as they may deem expedient, who shall respectively hold their offices during one year, and until others are chosen in their stead, unless removed by death, incapacity, or by a vote of the corporation; and at any legal meeting, said corporation may elect such officers as may be judged necessary; and declare any offices vacant, and fill any vacancy that may happen in any offices created by said corporation; and if said corporation should fail, from accident, inadvertence, or mistake, to hold their annual meeting on the day afore-

said, and every year thereafter, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for that purpose. Special meetings may be called in such manner as shall be described by the by-laws of the corporation; and at all meetings of the corporation not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business; and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present; allowing each stockholder, in person or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether over-due, or due at a day future; and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and in case the proprietor of any share or shares shall neglect or refuse to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer or agent thereof, within twenty days after the same becomes due and payable, the treasurer or agent of said corporation is hereby authorized to sell at public auction the share or shares of such delinquent proprietor, sufficient to discharge such demand and all incidental expenses; first giving notice in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence, or in the village of Woonsocket, of the time and place of sale, at least two weeks successively before the sale; and the treasurer or agent is authorized to transfer said stock to the purchaser at such sale, in the form and manner by which stock is transferable by the regulations of said corporation; and such sale and transfer shall vest in such purchaser the legal title to such stock or shares; and the balance of the money arising from the sale of such stock or shares, after discharging the debts or demand for which the same was pledged, with the expense, shall be paid to the delinquent proprietor; *and provided*, that if the proceeds of such sales shall not be sufficient to discharge said debt, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Bradbury C. Hill, O. J. Rathbun, Edward Harris, Joseph E. Cole and Reuben G. Randell, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders, for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting, as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the village of Woonsocket, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 7. The liabilities of the members of this company, for the debts of the corporation, its members and officers, shall be fixed and limited by, and the corporation, its members and officers, shall in all respects be subject to, the provisions of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts, or parts of acts, in amendment or repeal thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "NEWPORT HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Alfred Smith, Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, for the purpose of locating, building, completing, equipping and running a horse railroad in the city of Newport.

SEC. 2. The city council of said city of Newport shall designate through which of the streets the said railroad shall be laid, having a reasonable regard to the wants of said corporation, and the inhabitants of the said city, and the said road shall be constructed under the general direction of the street commissioner for the said city ; *Provided*, however, that nothing in this act

contained shall be construed to authorize the city council of the city of Newport to permit the said railroad company to lay their rails upon South Touro street, south of Bavery street, or along Thames street, in said city ; and the said railroad company shall keep in repair so much of the streets of the said city as shall be occupied by their railroad track.

SEC. 3. The said corporation may hold real and personal estate for the uses of their said railroad, including stables, tracks, horses, cars, and other property to any amount, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and may charge a toll or fare for the carriage of passengers upon or over their said road, not exceeding eight cents.

SEC. 4. The said company may elect annually a president, secretary, and treasurer, and a board of not exceeding five directors ; the duties of all of which officers shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said company.

SEC. 5. Said tracks or road shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse power, and with passenger cars only.

SEC. 6. The city council of said city shall have power at all times to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode of use of the tracks, as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 7. Said corporation shall put all streets and highways, and every portion thereof, over or through which they shall lay any rails, in as good condition as they were before the same were laid ; and they shall keep and maintain in repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks ; and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect, or misconduct of its agents and servants in the management, construction or use of said tracks or streets ; and in case any damage shall be recovered against said city, by reason of any such misconduct, defect or want of repairs, said corporation shall be liable to pay to such city any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs and reasonable expenditures incurred by them respectively, in the defence of any such suit or

suits, in which recovery may be had ; and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets or highways not occupied by said tracks.

Sec. 8. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of said tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such persons, and all who shall be aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

Sec. 9. If said corporation or its agents or servants shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriage over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 10. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and no shares in the capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

Sec. 11. The government of said corporation shall be vested in a president and board of directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner, and at such times and places, as said corporation may elect. A majority of the directors and other officers of said company, as provided in this section, shall at all times be inhabitants of this State, on either of whom process against said company may be legally served, and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made and the process is returnable.

Sec. 12. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such real estate, within said city, as they may deem convenient or necessary for the purposes and management of said road.

Sec. 13. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner and upon such grade as the city council of said city may, in their votes fixing and determining the routes thereof as aforesaid, prescribe and direct ; and whenever in the judgment of said corporation, it shall be necessary to alter the grade

of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the city council of said city.

SEC. 14. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the city council of the said city, from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets or bridges traversed by said railroad, for any purpose for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 15. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for and twenty per cent. of the same paid in, and the company organized, in one year from the passage of this act, as aforesaid, by the city council, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid, and the company being organized as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete the said railroad within two years thereafter—in either of the before-mentioned cases, this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 16. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the legislature as are or may be prescribed by law.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PROVIDENCE MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whipple V. Phillips, James W. Phillips, Earl C. Potter, and David Heaton, 2d, their associates and successors, are hereby made a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the Providence Mining and Smelting Company, for the purpose of mining and smelting iron and other minerals, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith ; to make, have, and use a common seal, the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and any acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; which capital stock may be increased by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from any such stockholder to the corporation; and whether over-due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments, assessments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation or its agents; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings at law or in equity, in which said corporation is a party, the leaving of an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent, or other officer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "COVENTRY COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Resolved Waterman, Tully D. Bowen, Cyrus Harris, Stephen Harris, H. B. Anthony, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Coventry Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing cotton goods, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thousand dollars, (\$100,000,) to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars, (\$100,) which may be increased by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, (\$200,000.) Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether over-due or due at a day future, and whether arising from instalments or from any contract originally made with said company; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting; but the business

of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer, at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "UNION HORSE SHOE
COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Edward A. Cutler, Charles H. Perkins, and Byron Sprague, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Union Horse Shoe Company, for the manufacture and working of iron, and for other manufacturing purposes connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, and recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of said corporation, in a book provided for that purpose; provided, however, that no stockholder who may wish to dispose of his stock, shall be allowed to transfer any share or shares of the capital stock in said corporation,

without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation holden in the city of Providence on the fourth Wednesday of June, in each year, for the choice of such officers as they may deem expedient; and if said corporation should fail, from any cause or circumstance whatever, to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid, and every year thereafter, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for that purpose. Special meetings may be called in such manner as shall be described by the by-laws of the corporation; and at all meetings of the corporation not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business; and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present; allowing each stockholder, in person or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether over-due or due at a day future; and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or in any other manner, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts or demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Byron Sprague, Edward A. Cutler, Charles H. Perkins, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders, for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law and equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of

the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. W. T. Nicholson, Byron Sprague, William H. Reynolds, William W. Paine, and George W. Cory, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and made a body corporate and politic by the name of the Nicholson File Company, for manufacturing files and for other manufacturing purposes connected therewith, and by that name shall have perpetual succession ; may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; and generally may do and execute all acts, matters, and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, with privilege to increase the same to three hundred thousand dollars, and to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, and recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of said corporation, in a book provided for that purpose ; *provided*, however, that no stockholder in said corporation shall have the right to transfer his shares therein, without first giving to said corporation the option of purchasing such stock at the price at which he may be willing to sell the same.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation, holden in the city of Providence, on the third Wednesday in June in each year, for the choice of such officers as they may deem expedient, who shall respectively hold their offices during one year, and until others are chosen in their stead, unless removed by death, incapacity, or by a vote of the corporation, and at any legal meeting, said corporation may elect such officers as may be judged necessary, provided that the

treasurer of said corporation shall always be a resident of this State ; and may declare any offices vacant, and fill any vacancy that may happen in any offices created by said corporation ; and if said corporation should fail from any cause or circumstance whatever to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for that purpose. Special meetings may be called in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation, and at all meetings of the corporation not less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder in person or by proxy one vote for each share by him owned.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether over-due, or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation ; and in case the proprietor of any share or shares shall neglect or refuse to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer or agent thereof within twenty days after the same becomes due and payable, the treasurer or agent of said corporation is hereby authorized to sell at public auction, the share or shares of such delinquent proprietor sufficient to discharge such demand and all incidental expenses, first giving notice in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence, of the time and place of sale, at least two weeks successively before the sale ; and also giving written notice two weeks before the sale to such delinquent proprietor, in case he shall not reside in this State, and his residence shall be known to said corporation ; and the treasurer or agent is authorized to transfer said stock to the purchaser at such sale, in the form and manner by which stock is transferable by the regulations of said corporation ; and such sale and transfer shall vest in such purchaser the legal title to such stock or shares ; and the balance of the money arising from

the sale of such stock or shares, after discharging the debt or demand for which the same was pledged, with the expenses, shall be paid to the delinquent proprietor; *and provided*, that if the proceeds of such sale shall not be sufficient to discharge said debt or demand, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting room and place of business at the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with the clerk, agent or treasurer at such place of business shall be sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 6. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 7. The liabilities of the members of this company for the debts of the corporation, its members and officers, shall be fixed and limited by, and the corporation, its members and officers, shall in all respects be subject to the provisions of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts or parts of acts in amendment or repeal thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PASCOAG SAVINGS BANK.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. DeWitt C. Remington, John Walling, James O. Inman, James Wade, Simon Smith, Edwin C. Sayles, Angell Sayles, Sylvester Sayles, Joseph O. Clark, Horatio L. Hopkins, Hazel H. Cooper, Job A. Waldron, James S. Cook, Duttee S. Salisbury, Thomas D. Sayles, John T. Fisk, Smith R. Arnold, Francis M. Wood, James A. Potter, Henry M. Chase and Samuel O. Griffin, are hereby declared a body politic and corporate, by the style and name of the Pascoag Savings Bank, and they

and such others as shall be elected members, shall constitute a corporation, by the name aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall meet annually at Pascoag, in the town of Burrillville, on the first Monday of September. They shall annually elect a president and ten trustees, who shall manage the affairs of said bank, and who may elect a secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem necessary; remove them in their discretion, determine their salaries, and fill all vacancies in their own board until the next annual election, and make all necessary by-laws, not contrary to law. All officers of the corporation shall continue in office until others are legally appointed in their places.

SEC. 3. Said corporation may receive on deposit sums not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars in the whole amount, at any one time; and shall at least once a year make dividends out of the profits thereof. Any sum deposited in the name of any person may be withdrawn by such person, notwithstanding infancy or coverture, unless under guardianship. No money shall be loaned directly or indirectly to any member of the corporation.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall give bond to the satisfaction of the directors.

SEC. 5. James S. Cook, of said Pascoag, is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation, by posting up public notices in three or more public places in said village, of the time and place, for the purpose of electing a president and directors, to serve until the annual meeting, or until others are chosen in their places.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PROVIDENCE AND PAWTUCKET
HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Joseph G. Johnson, Stacy W. Remington, Thomas Davis, Cyrus Harris, William Butler, Cyrus Butler, Henry Butler, Henry G. Tucker, George P. Tew, Benjamin Bogman, Jas. R. Hodges, William Barstow,

Edward P. Taft, Alfred Anthony, Martin C. Stokes, Henry C. Mathewson, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Providence & Pawtuxet Horse Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions applicable to such a corporation, set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and thirty, (130) of the revised statutes, and of all acts in amendment or in addition thereto, with power to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways, with convenient single or double tracks, and turn-outs, from such point or points in Warwick and Cranston as shall be fixed by the town council of said towns, with the assent of said corporation, in writing expressed, and filed with said town councils; and upon and over such of the streets and highways of said towns, as shall be, from time to time, fixed and determined by said town councils, with written assent of said corporation, filed as aforesaid, and also over and on such other lands in said towns, with the consent of the owner or owners thereof, as said corporation may elect to build their road or roads to the intersection of the same with the streets and highways of the city of Providence; thence upon and over such of the streets of said city as shall be from time to time, fixed and determined by the city council of said city, with the assent of said corporation in writing expressed, and filed with the city clerk of said city, to some convenient point of terminus, to be fixed by the city council of said city of Providence; and all tracks of said railroad shall be laid at such distance from the sidewalks, in said towns and city, as the town councils of said towns and the city council of said city shall respectively, in their orders fixing the route of said railroad, determine; *provided*, that this act shall not take effect until the town councils of said towns of Warwick and Cranston, and the city council of said city of Providence, shall, by their votes respectively, have assented thereto; and nothing in this act shall be intended or construed to allow said corporation to lay out, construct, use, or continue said road into, over or through any street or highway, in said city of Providence, unless with the as-

sent of the city council of said city, and upon compliance with such terms and conditions, and under such rules and regulations, as said city council may impose; and *provided*, that the said city council shall not grant permission to said company to lay rails upon, or over, or along any of the highways in said city until a majority of the electors voting thereon, qualified to vote for city council, shall have voted in favor of granting said permission in manner provided in chapter 263, of the supplement to the Revised Statutes; and *provided*, that at any time after the expiration of one year from the opening for use of said railroad, or any part thereof in any tract or highway in said city, in which the same may be located as herein before provided, the city council of said city may by vote determine as to the said track, that the same, or any part thereof, be discontinued, and thereupon the location shall be deemed revoked, and such portion of the tracks and rails of said railroad company shall forthwith be taken up and removed by them, and at the expense of said railroad company; and if the same are not taken up and removed within fifteen days after such vote shall have passed by said city council, it shall be done by the surveyor of highways of said city; and the said streets or highways shall be repaired by him, and said railroad corporation shall be liable to and shall pay the expenses thereof so incurred by said surveyor of highways; and if not paid when done, the same may be sued for and recovered in an action of the case in the name of the city treasurer, to and for the use of the city, and said corporation shall have power, from time to time, and at all times, to fix such rates of fare as they may deem expedient, not exceeding twelve cents for each passenger between any two points on said road.

SEC. 2. Notice to abutters on streets in which it may be proposed to lay the tracks of said corporation, shall be given by the publication in one or more newspapers published in said city of Providence, fourteen days at least before the location of any such tracks, and also by posting in three public places in said towns and in said city, notice of such proposed location, fourteen days at least before the same shall be made.

SEC. 3. Whenever any estate abutting on a street or highway upon or over which the rails of said company shall have been laid shall be injured thereby, the said company shall be liable to pay to the owner or owners thereof the damages thereby occasioned to said estate, such damages to be ascertained, appraised and recorded in the same manner, in all respects, as are damages occasioned by the change of grade of a street, or a highway, by the provisions of chapter 310 of the supplement to the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. Said tracks or road shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse power, and with passenger cars only.

SEC. 5. Said town council of said towns, and the city council of said city, shall have power, at all times, to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode of use of the tracks, as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall put all streets and highways, and every portion thereof, over or through which they shall lay any rails, in as good condition as they were before the same were laid, and they shall keep and maintain in repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect, or misconduct of its agents and servants, in the management, construction, or use of said tracks or streets, and in case any damage shall be recovered against said towns or the said city, by reason of any such misconduct, defect or want of repairs, said corporation shall be liable to pay to such towns and city respectively, any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs and reasonable expenditures incurred by them respectively, in the defence of any such suit or suits, in which recovery may be had, and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets or highways not occupied by said tracks.

SEC. 7. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of said tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such persons, and all who shall be aiding and

abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 8. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriage over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and no shares in the capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 10. The government of said corporation shall be vested in a president and board of directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner, and at such times and places as said corporation may elect. A majority of the directors and other officers of said company, as provided in this section, shall at all times be inhabitants of this State, on either of whom process against said company may be legally served, and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made and the process is returnable.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such real estate within said towns and city, or either of them, as may be convenient or necessary for the purposes and management of said road.

SEC. 12. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner, and upon such grade, as the town councils of said towns, and the city council of said city respectively, may, in their votes fixing and determining the routes thereof as aforesaid, prescribe and direct; and whenever, in the judgment of said corporation, it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the town councils of said towns, and the city council of said city respectively.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the town councils of the said towns, or the city council of the said city, from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets or bridges traversed by said railroad, for any purpose for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 14. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for, and twenty per cent. of the same paid in, and the company organized, in one year from the acceptance of this charter as aforesaid, by the said towns and city councils respectively, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid, and the company organized as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete the said railroad, from Providence to Pawtuxet, within two years thereafter, in either of the before mentioned cases, this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 15. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation, so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the legislature as are or may be prescribed by law.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
"AMERICAN FILE COMPANY," AT THE VILLAGE OF PAW-
TUCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of the American File Company, at the village of Pawtucket, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the company, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, and recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of said corporation, in a book provided for that purpose.

SEC. 2. The second section of an act to incorporate the American File Company, at the village of Pawtucket, passed at the May session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1863, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "ATLANTIC GAS COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George W. Chapin, Josiah Chapin, R. E. Northam, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Gas Company, for the purpose of, manufacturing and selling gas, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and are made able and capable in law to have, possess, purchase, receive, hold, enjoy, and retain unto them, their successors and assigns, estates of every kind, real, personal, or mixed, and the same to manage, let, lease, assign, grant, bargain, sell, aliene, convey and dispose of at pleasure, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended against in all courts of law or equity, and before all tribunals whatever ; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure ; and shall also have power to make, establish, and put in execution such by-laws and regulations not contrary to law, as they may deem necessary or convenient for the government of said corporation, and the management of their property and concerns, and the duties, services, and employments of their officers and agents, and the same to change, alter or amend ; and generally to do and execute all acts, matters, and things which may be necessary to carry into effect the powers and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 2. Said company shall have full power and authority to open the ground, in any part of the streets, highways and lanes of the city of Providence, and of the towns of North Providence and Johnston, with the consent of the board of aldermen of said city, and of the town councils of said towns, for the purpose of laying and repairing the pipes for conducting said gas.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by vote of the company, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate,

and shall be transferable upon the books of the corporation in such form as the directors shall prescribe, *provided, however*, that no stockholder, who may wish to dispose of his stock, shall transfer any share or shares of the capital stock of said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the least price for which he is willing to sell, and *provided also*, that the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessment, after the capital stock, so fixed in amount, as aforesaid, has been paid in, except in equal proportions, and by the consent of the stockholders owning at least three-fourths of the shares of the capital stock of the corporation.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to said corporation, whether overdue, or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or in any other manner ; and in case any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer thereof, within thirty days after the same shall become due and payable, then it shall be lawful for the treasurer to sell, at public auction, the share or shares of such delinquent stockholder, or so many thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt or demand, with all incidental expenses, first giving notice of the time and place of sale, with the sum due from such stockholder, for which his stock shall be pledged or liable, at least twice a week for sixty days, prior to the day of sale, in one of the newspapers printed in Providence ; and such sale shall be a legal transfer of the share or shares so sold, and a certificate thereof, signed by the treasurer of said corporation, shall be issued to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and shall be recorded in the office of the treasurer in the books of the company, provided for that purpose by him, and thereupon such purchaser or purchasers shall be considered to all intents and purposes, the proprietor of such share or shares ; and the balance of the money arising from the sale of such share or shares, after discharging the debt or demand, for which the same was pledged or liable, with the expenses, shall be

paid to the delinquent proprietor or to his assigns; *and provided*, that if the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient to discharge such debt or demand, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders holden in Providence, on the first Wednesday of September, for the choice of a board of directors, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven, who shall severally hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be elected and qualified to act in their stead, unless sooner removed by death, or by a vote of the corporation. And if the corporation through accident, inadvertence or mistake, should fail to elect their officers on the day appointed for their annual election, it shall be lawful for them to do so at any subsequent legal meeting, notice of the same to be given in the same manner as shall be prescribed for calling special meetings. Special meetings may be called at any time by the president, and in case of his absence, neglect, inability, or refusal, by stockholders holding one-fifth of the shares of the capital stock, and shall be notified in the manner to be prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation. All or any business of the corporation may be transacted, and acted on, at any legal meeting thereof, and each stockholder, at all meetings of the corporation, shall in person, or by proxy duly authorized in writing, be entitled to one vote for each and every share by him owned, not exceeding fifty shares, and to one additional vote for every ten shares over and above said fifty shares, and the holders of a majority of the stock shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 6. The president and directors shall meet at such times as they shall deem proper, a majority of them to constitute a quorum. They shall have the immediate government and direction of the business and affairs of the corporation, shall appoint a treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, who shall give bonds to the corporation, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, for the faithful performance of their duties. The said president and directors shall have power to make contracts, to manage

and dispose of the property and funds of the corporation in such manner as they shall deem best for the interest of the stockholders; they shall make such dividends of the profits, if any, at least once in every year, as to them shall appear proper; and the said president and directors shall, as such, receive no compensation, unless by a vote of the legal meeting of the stockholders.

SEC. 7. In all proceedings at law, or in equity, in which this corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of any process, with the treasurer or the person acting as such, or at his usual place of business or residence, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 8. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders, whenever they shall deem it expedient, written notice of the same being given, for the election of directors, and organization under this charter, and for the transaction of any other business of the corporation; and the directors so elected shall continue in office until the first annual meeting, and until the election of others in their stead.

SEC. 9. The validity of this charter shall not be impaired, by the omission of the stockholders to hold their annual meeting on the day herein-before, in section fifth, appointed.

SEC. 10. Any person wilfully injuring, or causing to be injured, any property of this corporation, shall forfeit and pay to said corporation, double the amount of damages sustained by such injury, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, together with the costs of suit and attorney's fees.

SEC. 11. Any officer or other agent of this corporation, for that purpose duly appointed, and authorized by the corporation, may at all reasonable times, upon exhibiting a written authority, signed by the president or treasurer of this corporation, enter any dwelling, store, building, room, or place lighted with gas supplied by said corporation, for the purpose of inspecting and examining the meters, pipes, fittings, and works for

supplying or regulating the supply of gas, and of ascertaining the quantity of gas consumed or supplied.

SEC. 12. If any person or persons supplied with gas by this corporation, shall neglect or refuse to pay the rent or remuneration due for the same, or for the meter, pipes or fittings, let by this corporation, for supplying or using such gas, or for ascertaining the quantity consumed, as required by his or their contract with this corporation, said corporation may prevent and stop the gas from entering the premises of such person or persons; and in all such cases, their officers, agents, or workmen may enter into or upon any such premises, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon, and six o'clock in the afternoon, and separate, take, and carry away, any such meter, pipe, fittings, or other works, whether the property of this corporation or not, from the mains or pipes of this corporation.

SEC. 13. Any person or persons who shall wilfully or fraudulently injure, or suffer to be injured, any meter, pipes or fittings, belonging to this corporation, or prevent any meter from duly registering the quantity of gas supplied through the same, or shall alter the index of any such meter, or in any way hinder or interfere with its proper action or just registration, or shall fraudulently burn the gas of this corporation, or waste the same, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to this corporation the sum of twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto shall pay to said corporation the amount of damage by them sustained, by reason of such injury, prevention, waste, consumption, or hindrance.

SEC. 14. Every person who shall lay or place, or cause to be laid or placed, any pipe to communicate with any main pipe belonging to this corporation, or shall otherwise burn or use, or cause to be burned or used any gas supplied or manufactured by said corporation, without having the same passed through the meter furnished for measuring and ascertaining the quantity of gas supplied to, and consumed by such person, shall forfeit and pay to said corporation, the sum of fifty dollars, and in addition thereto shall also pay to said

corporation the amount of damage by them sustained in consequence, or by reason of such forbidden act.

SEC. 15. The liability of the members and officers of this corporation, for the debts of the corporation, shall be fixed and limited by, and the corporation, its members and officers, shall in all respects be subject to the provisions of chapter 128 of the Revised Statutes and of the acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PORTSMOUTH MINING
COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Benjamin Finch, Samuel West, Almerin Ackley, Samuel L. Crocker, William Cobb, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a body corporate by the name of the Portsmouth Mining Company, for the purpose of mining coal, and smelting and manufacturing copper, zinc, iron, and other metals ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the 125th and 128th chapters of the Revised Statutes, and in any acts in amendment of or in addition to, the same.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same break, alter, and renew at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital stock shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 4. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, which shall be recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of the corporation in such books as he shall provide for that purpose ; *provided however*, that no stockholder who may wish to dispose of his stock, shall transfer, in manner aforesaid, any share or shares of the capital stock of said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation,

at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell ; *and provided also*, that the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessment after the capital stock so fixed in amount as aforesaid has been paid in, except in equal proportions, and by consent of the stockholders owning at least three-fourths of the capital stock of the corporation.

SEC. 5. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to the corporation, whether over-due, or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or instalments, or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 6. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden at Portsmouth on the first Monday in June in each year for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter ; and at all meetings of the corporation, all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder in person, or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned, and a majority of the shares issued shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business at Portsmouth aforesaid, and the leaving an attested copy of any writ, summons, or other process in any proceedings in which said corporation shall be a party, at said place of business or with any officer of said corporation as now prescribed by law, shall be deemed a sufficient service.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOONSOCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sum which may be received by said corporation and remain under its management may be increased to, but shall not exceed, the sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "ELMWOOD HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Albert S. Gallup, Joseph J. Cooke, William V. Daboll, Robert Knight, George A. Johnson, Edwin Turner, Daniel Jackson, C. H. Bassett, Daniel Field, Lyman Arnold, Thomas Jackson, Edwin C. Gallup, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Elmwood Horse Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions applicable to such a corporation, set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and thirty, (130) of the Revised Statutes, with powers to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways, with convenient single or double tracks, and turn-outs, from such point or points in Elmwood in Cranston as shall be fixed by the town council of said town, with the assent of said corporation, in writing expressed, and filed with said town council; and upon and over such of the streets and highways of said town, as shall be, from time to time, fixed and determined by said town council, with written assent of said corporation, filed as aforesaid, and also over and on such other lands in said towns, with the consent of the owner or owners thereof, as said corporation may elect to build their road or roads to the intersection of the same with the streets and highways of the city of Providence; thence upon and over such of the streets as shall be from time to time, fixed and

determined by the city council of said city, with the assent of said corporation in writing expressed, and filed with the city clerk of said city, to some convenient point of terminus, to be fixed by the city council of said city of Providence; and all tracks of said railroad shall be laid at such distance from the sidewalks, in said town and city, as the town council of said town and the city council of said city shall respectively, in their orders fixing the route of said railroad, determine. *Provided*, that this act shall not take effect until the town council of said town of Cranston, and the city council of said city of Providence, shall, by their votes respectively, have assented thereto; and nothing in this act shall be intended or construed to allow said corporation to lay out, construct, use, or continue said road into, over or through any street or highway, in said city of Providence, unless with the assent of the city council of said city, and upon such terms and conditions, and under such rules and regulations, as said city council may impose; *and provided*, that the said city council shall not grant permission to said company to lay rails upon, or over, or along any of the highways in said city, until a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of said city, in the manner provided by chapter 263, of the supplement to the Revised Statutes, shall have been in favor of granting such permission, *And provided*, that at any time after the expiration of one year from the opening for use of said railroad, or any part thereof in any street or highway in said city, in which the same may be located as hereinafter provided, the city council of said city, may, by vote, determine as to the said track, that the same, or any part thereof, be discontinued, and thereupon the location shall be deemed revoked, and such portion of the tracks and rails of said railroad company shall forthwith be taken up and removed by them, and at the expense of said railroad company; and if the same are not taken up and removed within fifteen days after such vote shall have passed by said city council, it shall be done by the surveyor of highways of said city; and the said streets or highways shall be repaired by him, and said railroad company shall be liable to and shall pay the

expenses thereof, so incurred by said surveyor of highways; and if not paid when due, the same may be sued for and recovered in an action of the case in the name of the city treasurer, to and for the use of the city. And said corporation shall have power, from time to time, and at all times, to fix such rates of fare as they may deem expedient, not exceeding ten cents for each passenger between any two points on said road.

SEC. 2. Notice to abutters on streets in which it may be proposed to lay the tracks of said corporation, shall be given by publication in one or more newspapers published in said city of Providence, fourteen days at least before the location of any such tracks, and also by posting in three public places in said town and in said city, notice of such proposed location, fourteen days at least before the same shall be made.

SEC. 3. Whenever any estate abutting on a street or highway upon or over which the rails of said company shall have been laid shall be injured thereby, the said company shall be liable to pay to the owner or owners thereof the damages thereby occasioned to said estate, such damages to be ascertained, appraised and recovered in the same manner, in all respects, as are damages occasioned by the change of grade of a street, or a highway, by the provisions of chapter 310 of the supplement to the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. Said tracks or road shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse power only.

SEC. 5. The town council of said town, and the city council of said city, shall have power, at all times, to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode of use of the tracks, as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall put all streets and highways, and every portion thereof, over or through which they shall lay any rails, in as good condition as they were before the same were laid, and they shall keep and maintain in repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect, or

misconduct of its agents and servants, in the management, construction, or use of said tracks or streets, and in case any damage shall be recovered against said town or said city, by reason of any such misconduct, defect or want of repairs, said corporation shall be liable to pay to said town and city respectively, any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs and reasonable expenditures incurred by them respectively, in the defence of any such suit or suits, in which recovery may be had, and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets or highways not occupied by said tracks.

SEC. 7. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of said tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such persons, and all who shall be aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 8. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriage over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and no shares in the capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 10. The government of said corporation shall be vested in a president and board of directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner as said corporation may elect. A majority of the directors and other officers of said company, as provided in this section, shall at all times be inhabitants of this State, on either of whom process against said company may be legally served, and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made and the process is returnable.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such real estate, within said town or city, or either of them, as may be convenient or necessary for the purposes and management of said road.

SEC. 12. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner, and upon such grade, as the town council of said town, and the city council of said city respectively, may, in their votes fixing and determining the routes thereof as aforesaid, prescribe and direct; and whenever, in the judgment of said corporation, it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the town council of said town, and the city council of said city respectively.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the town council of said town, or the city council of said city, from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets or bridges traversed by said railroad, for any purpose for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 14. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for, and twenty per cent. of the same paid in, and the company organized, in one year from the acceptance of this charter as aforesaid, by the said town and city councils respectively, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid, and the company organized as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete the said railroad, within two years thereafter, in either of the above-mentioned cases, this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 15. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation, so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the legislature as are or may be prescribed by law.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Joseph C. Hartshorn, Thomas Angell, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company, for the purpose of constructing steam and gas works, and making steam and gas pipe and fittings, and for other business purposes connected therewith and incidental thereto, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, and recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of said corporation in a book provided for that purpose; *provided, however*, that no stockholder who may wish to dispose of his stock shall be allowed to transfer any share or shares of the capital stock of said corporation without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden in the city of Providence on the first Monday of September in each year, for the choice of such officers as they may deem expedient; and if said corporation shall fail from any cause or circumstance whatever to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid, and every year thereafter, it shall not work a forfeiture of their charter, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for that purpose. At all meetings

of the corporation not-less than a majority of the shares shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and all matters shall be decided by a majority of the voters present, allowing each stockholder in person, or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and liable for all the debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether over-due or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessments or instalments, or from any other contract originally made with said corporation; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Joseph C. Hartshorn and Thomas Angell, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of stockholders for organization, and for any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such times and places, and giving such notice of such meeting, as they may deem reasonable and proper.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence, and in all proceedings in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons or other process, with the clerk, agent or treasurer of said corporation, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PRINCE'S HILL CEMETERY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Allen C. Mathewson, Allen Brown, Ebenezer Tiffany, Nathaniel Brown, Benson Bean, Joseph Bean, Jabez Heath, Luther Martin, and G. R. Kinnicutt, their associates and successors, are hereby

created a body corporate and politic by the name of the Prince's Hill Cemetery, with all the forms and privileges of a corporation, for the purpose of maintaining a cemetery in the town of Barrington.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may hold land not exceeding ten acres, together with such buildings, structures and personal property as they may deem requisite for the improvement and maintenance of their cemetery.

SEC. 3. There shall be a board of five trustees, who shall be elected by the corporation by ballot at the annual meeting thereof, and shall hold their offices until others are elected in their stead. Said trustees shall appoint a president and treasurer of the corporation and such other officers as they shall deem necessary and shall elect others to fill vacancies in their own number until an election shall be held by the corporation. They shall have the full and entire management and control of the business and property of the corporation, and shall make such by-laws and regulations, not repugnant to law or the provisions of this act, as they may deem expedient for the regulation of the affairs of said corporation. A majority of the trustees shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings of the board.

SEC. 4. All conveyances and transfers of lots in said cemetery, made by the corporation or by owners of lots, shall be by deed. Such deed need only be signed by the treasurer of the corporation and recorded in a book kept by him for that purpose. No transfer of a lot by the owner shall be valid until approved by a majority of the trustees in writing.

SEC. 5. The property of said corporation and the lots held by individual proprietors shall be exempt from all taxes, and shall not be liable to be sold on execution, or be applied to the payment of debts by assignment, or under any bankrupt or insolvent laws.

SEC. 6. An annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place as the by-laws shall direct, notice whereof shall be given by setting up notices in three public places in the said town at least seven days before the time of the meeting, but the

validity of this charter shall not be impaired by the omission to hold the annual meeting thereof. A quorum for business shall consist of not less than nine lot owners. The trustees shall at the annual meeting make a report of the affairs of the corporation.

SEC. 7. The first meeting of the corporation shall be called by any three of the persons named in the first section of this act, by giving the notice required in the next preceding section. After the first meeting none but owners of lots shall be deemed members of the corporation, and no member shall have more than one vote.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
"BROADWAY AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY,"
PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1861.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Said railroad company is hereby authorized to continue its railway or railways, mentioned in said act, to such point or points in the town of North Providence, and upon and over such of the streets and highways of said town as shall be fixed and determined, and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the town council of said town, with the assent of said corporation in writing expressed, and filed with said town council.

SEC. 2. All provisions of said act of incorporation applicable in the town of Johnston, are hereby extended to, and made applicable in the town of North Providence.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Upon the petition of the Broadway and Providence Rail Road Company to have their charter so amended, as to allow them to extend their railroad into the town of North Providence,

Voted and Resolved, That the petitioners give notice of the pendency thereof, by publishing the vote for three weeks succesively, before the first Wednesday in April next, in some newspaper published in the city of Providence.

RESOLUTION appropriating twenty-five dollars for repairs on the School House of the Indian tribe.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be and is hereby authorized to draw his order on the General Treasurer, for a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, for the purpose of repairing the school house of the Indian tribe in this State, said repairs to be made under the advice and direction of the Indian School Commissioner.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE CORPORATIONS.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH" IN WARREN, RHODE ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George Wheeler, Lloyd Luther, Harvey Butterworth, Hezekiah Butterworth, Benjamin Crandall, and such others as may be hereafter elected by them and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the First Free Will Baptist Church in Warren, Rhode Island, for the purpose of maintaining the public worship of Almighty God, according to the usages and principles of the Free Will Baptist denomination of Christians in the United States; and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold, and convey personal and real estate, to an amount, not exceeding at any one time, ten thousand dollars in value; and shall be entitled to all the privileges and subjected to all the liabilities to which corporations are entitled and subjected, under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH IN NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George H. Huddy, George C. Davis, Daniel Jackson, Royal West, Nathaniel Davis, Elizabeth Davis, Hannah Warren, Mary Wollman, Lydia H. West, and such others as may be hereafter elected by them and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the

name of the First Free Will Baptist Church in Newport, Rhode Island, for the purpose of maintaining the public worship of Almighty God according to the usages and principles of the Free Will Baptist denomination of Christians in the United States; and by that name shall be able and capable in law to take, hold, and convey personal and real estate, to an amount, not exceeding at any one time, ten thousand dollars in value; and shall be entitled to all the privileges and subjected to all the liabilities to which corporations are entitled and subjected, under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO ALTER AND AMEND THE CHARTERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, AND TO UNITE SAID CORPORATIONS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The persons who now own pews in the meeting house, where the congregation of the United Congregational Church in Newport usually worship, and the persons who may hereafter own pews in said meeting house, and who are admitted members of the said corporation by a vote thereof at some legal meeting of the said corporation, are hereby declared to be and shall hereafter constitute the members of the said corporation.

SEC. 2. Section second of the act to which this is an amendment is hereby repealed.

AN ACT REVISING AND AMENDING AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ASSOCIATION OF AID FOR THE AGED IN THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Martha Littlefield, Caroline M. Clarke, Elizabeth S. Engs, Mary J. Howland, Hannah Easton, their associates and successors, are hereby continued to be a corporation by the name of the Association for the Aid

of the Aged, for the purpose of aiding aged poor persons residing in the city of Newport, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties provided by chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes which are applicable to a corporation created solely for charitable uses.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall have power to take and hold all property which may be conveyed to it for the purpose of being invested for, or in any way applied to the benefit of aged poor persons, and to take and execute all trusts in relation thereto, and to do all things appertaining to the receiving of property and estate, and of applying the same to the benefit and aid of poor and aged persons that a natural person could lawfully do, and all property and estate which they may take or hold shall be exempt from taxation.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and Resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly unfinished, be referred to the next session; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is hereby adjourned to meet at the State House in Providence, on the second Monday in Januaay next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Providence, July 7, 1864.

I certify that the Acts, Resolves, Rolls, and Reports printed in this volume, are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport, on the last Tuesday of May, (being the 31st day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of Independence eighty-eight.

PRESENT :

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor,

AND EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

His Hon. SETH PADELFORD, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport,	-	-	PARDON W. STEVENS,
Providence,	-	-	CHARLES HART,
Portsmouth,	-	-	BORDEN CHACE,
Warwick,	-	-	JONATHAN BRAYTON,
Westerly,	-	-	JAMES M. PENDLETON,
New Shoreham,	-	-	NICHOLAS BALL,
North Kingstown,	-	-	JOHN E. SLOCUM,
South Kingstown,	-	-	STEPHEN C. FISK,
East Greenwich,	-	-	JOHN C. ELLIS,
Jamestown,	-	-	FRANK COTTRELL,
Smithfield,	-	-	BRADBURY C. HILL,
Scituate,	-	-	ABNER W. PECKHAM,

Glocester, - -	LAFAYETTE REYNOLDS,
Charlestown, - -	JOHN W. MONEY,
West Greenwich, -	EDWIN W. HOPKINS,
Coventry, - -	THOMAS A. WHITMAN,
Exeter, - -	ANSON GREENE,
Middletown, - -	WILLIAM B. HOWLAND,
Bristol, - -	SAMUEL W. CHURCH,
Tiverton, - -	GIDEON H. DURFEE,
Little Compton, -	BENJAMIN SEABURY,
Warren, - -	W. B. LAWTON,
Cumberland, -	LYMAN A. COOK,
Richmond, - -	ENOS K. TIFFT,
Cranston, - -	JOSEPH W. SWEET,
Hopkinton, - -	THOMAS T. BARBER,
Johnston, - -	LABAN C. WADE,
North Providence, -	LEWIS FAIRBROTHER,
Barrington, -	ALLEN C. MATHEWSON,
Foster, - -	JOB W. HILL,
Burrillville, -	JOB S. STEERE,
East Providence, -	FRANCIS ARMINGTON,
Pawtucket, - -	SAMUEL SHOVE.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*.

JULIAN R. CAMPBELL, of Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.

Benjamin Finch,
George G. King,
Benjamin J. Tilley,
William P. Sheffield,
James Atkinson.

Ephraim S. Jackson,
George W. Payton,
Joseph F. Gilmore,
Benjamin F. Thurston,
William Sheldon.

Portsmouth.

Asa B. Anthony.

Providence.

Benjamin G. Pabodie,
Charles W. Holbrook,
William Binney,
John H. Clarke,
George W. Hall,
Alexander Farnum,
William H. Reynolds,

Warwick.

Stephen Harris,
Henry D. Brown,
James Waterhouse,
William Butler.

Westerly.

Rowse Babcock,

John E. Weeden.	<i>Tiverton.</i>
<i>New Shoreham.</i>	Cyrenus Bliss.
Luther Dickens.	<i>Little Compton.</i>
<i>North Kingstown.</i>	Oliver C. Brownell.
Cyrus H. Morse.	<i>Warren.</i>
<i>South Kingstown.</i>	Asa M. Gammell.
Thomas G. Hazard,	<i>Cumberland.</i>
George W. Sheldon.	Ellis L. Blake,
<i>East Greenwich.</i>	Edmund N. Clarke,
Samuel W. Pearce.	Daniel B. Pond,
<i>Jamestown.</i>	William M. Rawson.
Thomas C. Watson.	<i>Richmond.</i>
<i>Smithfield.</i>	Hazard E. Champlain.
Joseph Olney,	<i>Cranston.</i>
Stafford W. Razee,	Amasa Sprague,
George W. Holt,	Henry G. Tucker,
Anthony Steere,	Alfred H. Willard.
Lyman A. Taft,	<i>Hopkinton.</i>
Daniel Sayles.	Thomas M. Clarke.
<i>Scituate.</i>	<i>Johnston.</i>
Olney H. Austin,	Alfred A. Williams,
John S. Fiske.	Emor J. Angell.
<i>Glocester.</i>	<i>North Providence.</i>
George L. Owen.	Lemuel M. E. Stone,
<i>Charlestown.</i>	Albert W. Carpenter,
Hazard A. Burdick, 2d.	Herbert E. Dodge,
<i>West Greenwich.</i>	Jesse Metcalf,
Vernon Weaver.	Ralph P. Devereux.
<i>Coventry.</i>	<i>Barrington.</i>
David S. Harris,	Benjamin F. Drown.
Henry B. Waterman.	<i>Foster.</i>
<i>Exeter.</i>	Jefferson S. Howard.
Christopher A. Hall.	<i>Burrillville.</i>
<i>Middletown.</i>	Smith R. Arnold,
Abraham Peckham.	James E. France.
<i>Bristol.</i>	<i>Pawtucket.</i>
Joseph M. Blake,	William W. Blodget.
James D'W. Perry.	<i>East Providence.</i>
	Henry Ide.
	BENJAMIN F. THURSTON, Speaker.
JOHN TURNER,	} Clerks.
CHARLES BLAKE,	

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, May 31, 1864.

The two Houses of the General Assembly having convened in Grand Committee for the purpose of receiving, counting, and declaring the votes for General Officers, given at the annual election, on the first Wednesday in April, 1864, the votes were delivered in, together with the lists of votes from the several towns.

JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor, in the chair.

Mr. Waterhouse, of Warwick, submitted a resolution that the Grand Committee appoint a committee to assort and count the votes.

Mr. Shove, of Pawtucket, moved as an amendment that the committee to assort and count the votes be appointed by the chair.

The question was taken, and the resolution as amended adopted.

The chair then announced the following as the committee, to assort and count the votes :

Newport County—Messrs. Tilley, Ball, and Bliss.

Providence County—Messrs. Bradbury C. Hill, Alexander Farnum, Lyman A. Cook, J. W. Hill, and Samuel Shove.

Kent County—Messrs. Brayton, Whitman, and D. S. Harris.

Washington County—Messrs. Pendleton, Hazard, and Clark.

Bristol County—Messrs. Wm. B. Lawton, James De W. Perry, and B. F. Drown.

The Clerks of the two Houses were added to the committee.

The Grand Committee took a recess until three and a half o'clock.

The Grand Committee re-assembled at three and a half o'clock.

His Excellency the Governor in the chair.

The calling of the rolls was waived, as it was evident a quorum was present.

The Select Committee to count the votes for General Officers, submitted the following report :

The Select Committee appointed to count the votes for General Officers, beg leave to submit the following report :

That the whole number of electors voting for Governor, is 17,540, and that 8,770 votes are necessary for a choice. That 8,836 electors voted for James Y. Smith, of Providence ; that 7,312 electors voted for George H. Browne, of Glocester ; that 1,348 electors voted for Amos C. Bairstow, of Providence, and that 44 electors voted scattering. They further report that James Y. Smith, of Providence, is elected Governor by a majority of 132 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Lieut. Governor, is 17,638, and that 8,820 votes are necessary to a choice. That 8,890 electors voted for Seth Padel-ford, of Providence ; that 7,173 electors voted for Henry Butler, of Warwick ; that 1,542 electors voted for Pardon W. Stevens, of Newport, and that 27 electors voted scattering. They report further, that Seth Padel-ford is elected Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 148 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Secretary of State, is 10,841, and that 5,422 votes are necessary for a choice. That 10,572 electors voted for John R. Bartlett, of Providence, and that 269 electors voted scattering. They further report, that the said John R. Bartlett is elected Secretary of State, by a majority of 10,303 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Attorney General, is 17,415, and that 8,708 votes are necessary for a choice. That 9,066 electors voted for Horatio Rogers, Jr., of Providence ; that 8,320 electors voted for Walter S. Burges, of Cranston, and that 805 electors voted scattering. They further report, that Horatio

Rogers, Jr., is elected Attorney General, by a majority of 713 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for General Treasurer is 17,279, and that 8,640 votes are necessary for a choice. That 10,219 electors voted for Samuel A. Parker, of Newport; that 7,052 electors voted for Henry H. Cook, of Newport, and that 8 electors voted scattering. They further report that the said Samuel A. Parker is elected General Treasurer by a majority of 3,159 votes over all others.

The committee further recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution :

Resolved, That the following named persons be and they hereby are declared elected for the ensuing year :

JAMES Y. SMITH, of Providence, Governor.

SETH PADELFORD, of Providence, Lieut. Governor.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence, Secretary of State.

HORATIO ROGERS, JR., of Providence, Attorney General.

SAMUEL A. PARKER, of Newport, General Treasurer.

SAMUEL SHOVE, for the Committee.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Lieut. Governor and other officers elect, and conduct them to the bar of the Grand Committee, for the purpose of being inducted into office.

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor elect, James Y. Smith, and to the Lieutenant Governor elect, Seth Padelford, by the Secretary of State.

The Governor next administered the oath of office to the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the General Treasurer.

Proclamation was then made by the Sergeant-at-arms, of the several officers elected, according to ancient usage.

On motion, it was voted that the ballots cast at the April election for General officers, be delivered to the sheriff of the county of Newport, to be by him destroyed.

The Grand Committee then rose, the two Houses separated, and the Governor and Senate returned to their own chamber.

June 1st, 1864.

The Grand Committee assembled for the purpose of electing a senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the fourth day of March next; also for the election of a State Auditor.

Mr. John H. Clarke, of Providence, nominated for Senator, Henry B. Anthony, of Providence.

Mr. John E. Slocum, of North Kingstown, nominated for Senator, George H. Browne, of Glocester.

The election was then proceeded with, each member announcing the name of the person for whom he voted, when his name was called.

The following was the result of the election:

Whole number of votes received,	-	-	104
Necessary for a choice,	-	-	53
Henry B. Anthony received	-	-	75 votes.
George H. Browne received	-	-	27 do.
Scattering,	-	-	2 do.

Henry B. Anthony, of Providence, was accordingly declared to be elected Senator of the United States from this State, for six years from the fourth day of March next.

The Grand Committee then rose and the two Houses separated.

June 2d, 1864.

The two Houses met in Grand Committee for the purpose of proceeding with the election of civil and military officers.

His Excellency James Y. Smith, in the chair.

The clerks of the two Houses called their respective rolls, when a quorum was declared to be present.

The election was then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were elected:

State Auditor—James C. Collins.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Newport County—Thomas W. Wood.
Providence County—John A. Gardner.
Bristol County—Massadore T. Bennett.
Kent County—John H. Kenyon.*
Washington County—Elisha C. Clarke.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Newport County—Thomas W. Wood.
Providence County—Amasa S. Westcott.
Bristol County—Charles H. Spooner.
Kent County—John H. Kenyon.*
Washington County—Elisha C. Clarke.

SHERIFFS.

Newport County—David M. Coggeshall.
Providence County—Christopher Holden.
Bristol County—Hiram D. Maxfield.
Kent County—Samuel L. Tillinghast.
Washington County—Weeden H. Berry.

Court of Magistrates in the city of Providence—John F. Tobey, Cæsar A. Updike, John R. Randolph.

Court of Magistrates in Woonsocket—Elias M. Jenckes, Josiah Perkins.

Court of Justices in the city of Newport—Wm. A. White, James G. Topham.

Railroad Commissioners—John Gould, Edwin W. Hopkins, James T. Harris, Henry Staples, Spencer Mowry.

Commissioners of Shell Fisheries—

Commissioners to Inspect Ferries—Joseph Eaton, Jr., John G. Child, Thomas E. Watson.

Inspector of Beef and Pork—Henry M. Kimball.

Inspector of Scythe Stones—Wellington Aldrich.

Inspector of Lime—George W. Hall.

Agent for the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike—William Earle.

* No election —, John H. Kenyon holds over.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Frederick W. Arnold,
 Lemuel Angell,
 Esek Aldrich,
 H. Mark Anthony,
 Robert Alexander,
 Samuel B. Anthony,
 Elisha S. Arnold,
 Stephen C. Arnold,
 William G. Arnold,
 Edward C. Ashley,
 Lucius C. Ashley,
 Alfred Allen,
 Samuel B. Bullock,
 John Brayton,
 Samuel W. Brown,
 George H. Browne,
 Benjamin J. Bliven,
 Arnold Burgess,
 William W. Blodgett,
 Henry L. Bowen,
 William Binney,
 Bailey E. Borden,
 Geo. L. Barnes, Jr.,
 Daniel W. Bond,
 Mellins Burt,
 Walter S. Burges,
 Thomas B. Bishop,
 F. S. Brownell,
 D. Homer Batcheller,
 Jerome Burlingame,
 Charles Blake,
 Charles A. Boyd,
 George H. Burnham,
 Ezra Briggs,
 Charles O. Barnes,
 Fred'k R. Brownell,
 Julian R. Campbell,
 James C. Collins,

John A. Corey,
 Nathaniel Crowell,
 Benj. T. Cranston, Jr.,
 Elias Carpenter, Jr.,
 Zemira Chace,
 John L. Clark,
 Joseph P. Clifford,
 Harrison Clark,
 William A. Carpenter,
 Nathaniel Cole,
 Henry Cleveland,
 James M. Clarke,
 Christopher Dexter,
 Francis A. Daniels,
 George M. Daniels,
 Arba B. Dike,
 Thomas A. Doyle,
 Herbert E. Dodge,
 John Eddy,
 B. T. Eames,
 Stephen Essex,
 Ezra D. Fogg,
 Hardin Fisher,
 C. B. Farnsworth,
 Henry L. Fairbrother,
 John P. Gregory,
 Wm. H. Gooding,
 John Graves,
 Albert G. Greene,
 Wm. H. Greene, H. S.,
 Wm. H. Greene, A. L.,
 Wm. H. Greene, n'r cem'try,
 David V. Gerald,
 George W. Guild,
 Thomas C. Greene,
 John A. Gardner,
 Wm. H. Gardner,
 Daniel Howard,

Seth L. Horton,
James E. Hudson,
Job W. Hill,
Albert Hubbard,
George W. Hall,
Albert M. Hewitt,
Wingate Hayes,
W. D. S. Havens,
Wm. H. Hathaway,
Christopher L. Holden,
Washington Hoppin,
Henry H. Ide,
Samuel A. Irons,
Elias M. Jenckes,
George B. Jastram,
Joseph G. Johnson,
Edward Jolley,
Leland J. Jenckes,
Thomas K. King,
Bradford F. Knapp,
John Lippitt,
B. N. Lapham,
Royal Lee,
S. S. Lapham,
A. H. Littlefield,
Theodore F. Lord,
Charles Matteson,
James G. Markland,
Henry Martin,
Francis W. Minor,
Thomas A. Millett,
Stephen Martin,
David Moore,
George A. Mumford,
Albert Mowry,
William P. Morton,
Spencer Mowry,
John Downing Murphy,
Rollin Mathewson,
Elisha C. Mowry,
Thomas Moies,
John L. Noyes,

Samuel A. Nightingale,
Jason Newell,
Nicholas S. Prior,
James H. Parsons,
Joseph S. Pitman,
Reuben H. Purinton,
Henry A. Potter,
George W. Phillips,
Zuriel Potter,
Samuel W. Peckham,
Walter L. Potter,
Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.,
Orland W. Prince,
Josiah Perkins,
Daniel L. Paine,
Thomas A. Paine,
George Palmer,
Abraham Payne,
Daniel Pearce,
Arthur M. Potter,
Edward D. Pearce,
Sylvester Patterson,
Reuben Purinton,
William A. Potter,
Simeon Randall,
Albert G. Robinson,
Clinton D. Sellew,
Isaac Saunders,
Levi Salisbury,
John M. Shaw,
Charles Morris Smith,
Samuel Shove,
John W. Smith,
Leprellet B. Salisbury,
Philip C. Scott,
Philip B. Stiness, Jr.,
Isaac Shove,
Robert Sherman,
Jerome Sherman,
Simon A. Sayles,
Raymond Stone,
Thomas Steere,

Livingston Scott,
 Amos D. Smith, 3d,
 John H. Stiness,
 Alden W. Sibley,
 Joseph S. Sisson,
 Freeman Studley,
 F. J. Sheldon,
 Wm. G. Stone,
 Augustus J. Sweet,
 James Tillinghast,
 Charles F. Tillinghast,
 John F. Tobey,
 Jonah Titus,
 Charles W. Thrasher,
 Edward G. Taft,
 John Turner,
 Edward A. Taft,
 Benj. F. Thurston,
 Cæsar A. Updike,

Nicholas Van Slyck,
 Nathan F. Verry,
 Robert Wilson,
 Asa Winsor,
 Beriah Wall,
 Alanson Wood,
 Alfred H. Willard,
 John H. Weeden,
 David Wilkinson,
 Alpheus Winsor,
 Eliab D. Whipple,
 George Wheaton,
 George A. Wilbur,
 Ira Winsor,
 Arthur Young,
 John W. Noyes,
 Isaac Pitman,
 George O. Willard.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

S. A. Aplin, Jr.,
 Hiram Arnold,
 Wm. H. Allen,
 John A. Brown,
 Wm. H. Chapman,
 Wm. P. Coy,
 Elisha C. Clark,
 Halsey P. Clark,
 Nathan F. Dixon,
 James P. Dockray,
 Anson Greene,
 Asa F. Gardner,
 Thomas A. Hall,
 H. M. Holley,
 Oliver P. Irish,
 Asel Noyes,

George H. Olney,
 Enoch B. Pendleton,
 Elisha R. Potter,
 Albert S. Potter,
 Samuel Pearce,
 Nathan L. Richmond,
 Stephen D. Reynolds,
 Wm. F. Segar,
 George W. Sheldon,
 Henry Whipple,
 George C. Wells,
 Asa B. Waite,
 Thomas S. Wightman,
 Isaac M. Church,
 Wilkins Updike.

KENT COUNTY.

James P. Arnold,
 William Carder,
 Joseph W. Congdon,

Samuel W. Clarke,
 Varnum A. Bailey,
 Charles Capwell,

Weston A. Fisher,
 John W. A. Greene,
 John Holden,
 Edwin W. Hopkins,
 Enos Lapham,
 Asahel Matteson,
 John Potter, 2d,
 Wm. E. Peck,
 John S. Roberts,

Edward Stanhope,
 Joel M. Spencer,
 Ira O. Seamans,
 Charles W. Smith,
 Silas Weaver,
 Daniel Warner,
 Wilson D. Wilcox,
 Henry S. Vaughan.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Massadore T. Bennett,
 Wm. Bradford,
 John W. Dearth,
 Peter Gladding,
 Charles H. Spooner,
 William R. Taylor,
 John Turner,
 Henry Wardwell,
 Nathan Warren,

Charles A. Green,
 John B. Pearce,
 John T. Childs,
 Geo. T. Gardner,
 Henry H. Luther,
 George S. Collins,
 Nathaniel I. Saunders,
 Ebenezer Tiffany.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Samuel Allen,
 Alfred Card,
 David M. Coggeshall,
 Henry H. Cook,
 Joshua Coggeshall,
 John W. Davis,
 Nathaniel B. Durfee,
 George W. Ellery,
 Wm. Gilpin,
 Wm. B. Lewis,
 Benj. B. Howland,
 Benj. Marsh, 2d,
 Benj. W. Pearce,
 Francis W. Peckham, Jr.,

Richard Sherman,
 Alfred Smith,
 Henry M. Tompkins,
 George Turner,
 Charles N. Tilley,
 Wm. M. Rose,
 Lemuel B. Rose,
 John G. Sheffield,
 Wm. P. Sheffield,
 Henry N. Ward,
 Wm. A. White,
 Thomas W. Wood,
 Charles C. Van Zandt.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.

Lucius C. Ashley,
 William Binney,
 Daniel W. Bond,
 Samuel L. Blaisdell,
 Samuel C. Blodget,
 Isaac A. Brownell,
 Henry L. Bowen,
 Wm. Batcheller,
 Benj. J. Bliven,
 Charles Blake,
 Joseph L. Bennett, Jr.,
 Francis Colwell, Jr.,
 Julian R. Campbell,
 Stephen A. Cooke, Jr.,
 Henry A. Church,
 James H. Coggeshall,
 Benj. Y. Cranston,
 Samuel L. Currey,
 Joseph S. G. Cobb,
 Josiah F. Crocker,
 James M. Clarke,
 Lewis J. Doyle,
 Thomas Durfee,
 Arthur F. Dexter,
 Benj. T. Eames,
 Stephen Essex,
 Samuel W. Field,
 Ezra D. Fogg,
 William R. Greene,
 John A. Gardner,
 Albert G. Greene,
 Thomas C. Greene,
 Thomas J. A. Gross,
 William H. Gardner,
 Albert M. Hewitt,
 Charles Hart,
 Thomas W. Hart,

Earl C. Harris,
 Wingate Hayes,
 Silas Hemenway,
 Thomas W. Hayward,
 Augustus Hoppin,
 Charles N. Hoyt,
 George W. Hall,
 William H. Hall,
 Joseph A. D. Joslin,
 George B. Jastram,
 John P. Knowles,
 Arnold S. Langley,
 Henry Martin,
 Stephen Martin,
 James G. Markland,
 Elisha C. Mowry,
 Wm. G. R. Mowry,
 Edward C. Mauran,
 Charles Matteson,
 John D. Murphy,
 James M. Munro,
 Thomas H. Pabodie,
 James H. Parsons,
 Abraham Payne,
 Samuel W. Peckham,
 Wm. H. Pullen,
 George Palmer,
 Joseph S. Pitman,
 Benj. L. Ray,
 James M. Ripley,
 Henry M. Rawson,
 Orlando W. Prince,
 Isaac Pitman,
 John A. Price,
 Martin C. Pollard,
 Wm. A. Potter,
 John R. Randolph,
 Thomas A. Randall,

Horatio Rogers, Jr.,
 George L. Sayles,
 John M. Shaw,
 Joseph A. Scott,
 Frederic N. Sheldon,
 Henry J. Spooner,
 Livingston Scott,
 Clinton D. Sellew,
 William Sanford,
 Charles Morris Smith,
 Edwin M. Snow,
 Philip C. Scott,
 Lycurgus Sayles,
 Francis J. Sheldon,
 James Tillinghast,
 John F. Tobey,
 John D. Thurston,
 Charles G. Taft,
 Edward A. Taft,
 Caesar A. Updike,
 Albert G. Utley,
 Nicholas Van Slyck,
 Wm. R. Watson,
 Geo. W. Wightman,
 Amos M. Warner,
 Amasa S. Westcott,
 Joshua H. Work,
 Robert Wheaton,
 Frederick W. Arnold,
 Gustavus A. Williamson.

Scituate.

Simeon C. Arnold,
 Harrison Clarke,
 George W. Daniels,
 Isaac Saunders,
 Jeremiah H. Field,
 James P. Westcott,
 Horace Martin,
 Henry W. Emmons.

North Providence.

Lemuel Angell,
 James C. Collins,

Amasa M. Eaton,
 William Earle,
 Royal Lee,
 Robert G. Lewis,
 John H. Stiness,
 John Tucker,
 John H. Willard,
 John H. Weeden,
 Randall B. Wilcox,
 James H. Angell,
 Joseph P. Clifford,
 Jesse P. Fddy,
 Chris. L. Holden,
 Elisha O. Angell,
 Ralph P. Devereux,
 John Lovett,
 Eden Perrin,
 John Trainor,
 Charles A. Smith,
 Cornelius C. Manchester.

Glocester.

Clovis H. Bowen,
 Charles O. Barnes,
 Ebenezer Kingman,
 Ziba O. Slocum,
 Albert C. G. Smith,
 Caleb E. Tucker,
 Alphonzo P. Williams.

Cranston.

Daniel H. Batcheller,
 Israel P. Brayton,
 James A. Budlong,
 John W. Butts,
 James E. Hudson,
 Joseph G. Johnson,
 Sheldon Knight,
 Wm. M. Longstreet,
 Sam'l B. Parker,
 Daniel T. Lyman,
 James R. Smith,
 A. C. Whitman.

Cumberland.

Wm. G. Arnold,
 Ira W. Arnold,
 Fenner Brown,
 Davis Cook, Jr.,
 Theodore M. Cook,
 Thomas H. Clark,
 John A. Cory,
 George L. Dana,
 Benj. M. Darling,
 Darius D. Farnum,
 John Irons,
 Elias M. Jenckes,
 Rodman Lewis,
 Josiah Perkins,
 James F. Smith,
 Elisha Scott,
 Albert G. Robinson,
 Ariel C. Whipple,
 Willard H. Whiting,
 Eliab D. Whipple,
 Nathan T. Verry.

Johnston.

Walter S. Brownell,
 John Brayton,
 B. A. Harris,
 Wm. S. Kent,
 Wm. Richardson,
 Robert Wilson.

Pawtucket.

Apollos Cushman,
 Wm. W. Blodgett,
 Claudius B. Farnsworth,
 Samuel Shove,
 Isaac Shove.

East Providence.

Benjamin G. Brown,
 Christopher Dexter,
 David V. Gerald,
 Henry H. Ide,
 Henry A. L. Potter,
 George F. Wilson.

Foster.

John B. Baldwin,
 Cyrus Round,
 James Stone.

Smithfield.

Arnold Aldrich,
 Byron Andrews,
 Daniel R. Ballou,
 Bailey E. Borden,
 John J. Carpenter,
 Jonathan Chace,
 Samuel Clark,
 Amasa Eddy,
 John P. Gregory,
 Frederic N. Goff,
 Clarke Lawton,
 Thomas Moies,
 Spencer Mowry,
 Wm. H. Gooding,
 Edward F. Steere,
 W. H. Seagrave,
 Thomas Steere,
 Austin Sawyer,
 Sanford B. Smith,
 Wm. T. Smith,
 Dan'l N. Payne,
 Ephraim Whipple,
 Benj. A. Winsor,
 Thomas Bell,
 Thomas A. Paine.

KENT COUNTY.

East Greenwich.

Edward Stanhope,
 Elisha R. Potter,

Joseph W. Congdon,
 Wm. E. Peck,
 Silas Weaver,

George W. Sheldon,
Christopher A. Shippee,
William Shippee.

West Greenwich.

Elisha Johnson,
Jabez B. Wells,
Amos R. Sweet,
Jareb Arnold.

Coventry.

Oliver Lewis,
Asa Austin,
Resolved Harvey.

Warwick.

Pardon Spencer,
John C. Sweet,
Wm. R. Remington,
Charles W. Smith,
Charles Phillips,
Henry B. Potter,
Ira O. Seamans,
Weston A. Fisher,
William Carder,
James P. Fisher,
Caleb R. Hill.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

North Kingstown.

Alfred B. Chadsey,
Alphonso Church,
Owen Vaughan.

South Kingstown.

Samuel B. Perry,
Isaac M. Church,
Elisha R. Potter,
Wilkins Updike,
Elisha C. Clarke,
Daniel M. C. Stedman,
John L. Brown.

Charlestown.

Joseph H. Griffin,
Paul M. Clarke,
John W. Money,
Charles Cross.

Westerly.

Edward G. Champlin,
Samuel H. Cross,
Chris. A. Hall,
Thomas S. Wightman,
Wm. S. Allen.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Nath'l S. Greene,
Robert S. Andrews,
William Bradford,

John Turner,
Wm. H. Allen.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

John W. Davis,
Thomas W. Wood,
Benj. Marsh, 2d,
Wm. Gilpin,
Wm. A. White,
Wm. J. H. Ailman,

Henry N. Ward,
Francis B. Peckham,
George Turner,
Benj. W. Pearce,
Joseph C. Lawton,
James G. Topham.

Little Compton.
Henry M. Tompkins,
Ephraim W. Brownell.

Middletown.
William B. Howland.

The Governor announced the following Executive appointments :

Commissioner of Public Schools.—Joshua B. Chapin, of Barrington.

Commissioner of Wrecks on Block Island.—Nicholas Ball.

Commissioner of the Narragansett Indians.—Gurdon H. Hoxie.

Commissioner of the Indian School.—John W. Money.

Inspectors of the State Prison.—*Rev. Francis Wayland, Amasa R. Tourtellot, Thomas Brown, *Thomas P. Shepard, Byron Sprague, Hiram H. Thomas, Thomas K. King.

Inspector of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad.—Henry L. Greene.

Inspector of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad.—Charles W. Greene.

Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.—Jacob Dunnell, George W. Hallett, Albert Gallup, Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., Robert Manton, Charles E. Bailey, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Amos D. Smith, 3d, Charles A. Nichols, John H. Almy, James B. M. Grosvenor.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.—Prof. Nathaniel P. Hill.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY TOWNS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.—George B. Earle, Reuben A. Guild, Allen Greene, Cæsar A. Updike, Arba B. Dike, Daniel W. Vaughan, Wm. H. Greene (att'y), Wm. E. Hamlin, Thomas A. Millett, Roger W. Potter, Robert Purkis, Jr., Wm. S. Patten, Joseph W. Taylor, William

* Resigned July 12. Rev. A. H. Clapp and George L. Clarke appointed in their place.

M. Morse, Eugene E. Hammett, Thomas A. Doyle, Charles J. Wheeler, Robert A. Pearson, Edward I. Ham, Gustavus A. Williamson, William H. Hall, Samuel W. Brown, John N. Francis, John Foster, Samuel A. Winsor, Jos. C. Johnson, Levi A. Packard, Levi Salisbury, J. Erastus Lester, Edward G. Farmer.

Smithfield.—Wm. H. Seagraves, Joseph Morse, Dexter L. Brownell, Daniel L. Paine, Thomas A. Paine, Spencer Mowry, William T. Smith, Carlisle Vose, Wm. Duane Aldrich, Geo. L. Barnes, Henry W. Bradford, John N. Spaulding, Joseph W. Tillinghast, Frederic N. Goff, Thomas L. Angell, Harris M. Irons.

Cumberland.—William G. Arnold, Horace M. Pierce, Caleb Belcher, Joseph P. Childs, Davis Cook, Jr., Rodman Lewis, John Irons, Ira W. Arnold, Albert G. Robinson, Arnold Jillson.

Burrillville.—Oliver A. Inman, Whipple Walling, Smith Mowry, Samuel W. Millard, Daniel S. Mowry, Major Schofield, Francis M. Wood, Nelson Armstrong.

Johnston.—Robert Wilson, Walter J. Brownell, Martin Winsor, Granville J. Williams.

Cranston.—Mason Cornell, Pardon Tillinghast, James Smith, Almorán Harris, James L. Gardner, William V. Davoll, Elisha S. Arnold, James Andrews, Walter L. Potter, Pardon A. Phillips.

East Providence.—Nathaniel Cole, Seth L. Horton, Oliver S. Curtis.

Pawtucket.—Isaac Shove, Wm. W. Blogett, Charles W. Thrasher, Wellington Kent, Richard B. Gage, Thomas K. King.

Foster.—Eddy Walker, George S. Tillinghast, Pardon Williams.

Scituate.—Jonah Titus, Henry S. Olney, Auldís Bardon, Robert Salisbury, Joseph Potter, George Sarle, Albert Olney, Charles A. Stone, G. A. Salisbury, Henry W. Barnes, Henry B. Bennett.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Portsmouth.—Joseph Tallman, Joseph Thomas, John Bowler, Richard Sherman.

Middletown.—Nathaniel Peckham, John Gould, George A. Brown.

Tiverton.—Asa Gray, Willam Hunt.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Westerly.—George D. Cross, Horace Brightman, William Potter, Oliver H. Fowler, Mumford G. Knowles.

North Kingstown.—Alfred B. Chadsey, Alphonso Church, Allen Reynolds, Owen Vaughan, Joseph Allen, Thomas S. Wightman.

South Kingstown.—John L. Brown, George L. Hazard, Oscar Gardner, Peleg Lawton, Jr.

Richmond.—George L. Gould, Lewis C. Kenyon, Nelson K. Church, David P. Kenyon, Horace James.

Hopkinton.—George H. Olney, Nathan L. Richmond, Oliver B. Irish.

Exeter.—Isaac Greene, John A. Corey.

KENT COUNTY.

Warwick.—Pardon Spencer, John H. Kenyon, Samuel W. Clarke, Norman G. Tefft, Cyrus Holden, John C. Sweet, Charles Phillips, Bowen A. Sweet, John A. Spencer, C. R. Hill, Benjamin Nichols.

East Greenwich.—Jeremiah S. Slocum, Silas Weaver, Sidney S. Tillinghast, Stephen Greene, Timothy Andrew, George W. Sheldon.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.—Nathaniel Coggeshall, Mason W. Pierce, Charles A. Greene, Josiah Gladding, John Turner.

Warren.—John T. Child, Henry H. Luther, George S. Collins, George Barton, Nathaniel Sanders.

Barrington.—George W. Lewis, Joseph Bradford, Wm. H. Allin, Ebenezer Tiffany.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

CHARTERED COMPANIES, R. I. M., 1864.

NEWPORT ARTILLERY, NEWPORT.

William A. Stedman,	-	-	-	Colonel.
John Hare Powell,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
Augustus P. Sherman,	-	-	-	Major.
William H. Fludder,	-	-	-	Captain.
Henry Bull, Jr.,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
Howard Smith,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
John Eldred,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
Fred. W. Rhinelanders,	-	-	-	Commissary.
Henry E. Turner,	-	-	-	Surgeon.
John R. Caswell,	-	-	-	Asst. Surgeon.

PROVIDENCE HORSE GUARDS, PROVIDENCE.

Frederick Miller,	-	-	-	Colonel.
Henry Waterman,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
Henry J. Angell,	-	-	-	Major.
Albert G. Utley,	-	-	-	Captain.
J. Lippitt Snow,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Stephen Brownell,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
Arnold Burges,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
Augustus O. Bourne,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
Dexter B. Lewis,	-	-	-	Commissary.
Washington Hoppin	-	-	-	Surgeon.

PROVIDENCE MARINE ARTILLERY, PROVIDENCE.

Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
Frank G. Allen,	-	-	-	First Major.
George H. Smith,	-	-	-	Second Major.
George C. Harkness,	-	-	-	Captain.
Gilbert H. Hagan,	-	-	-	First Lieutenant.
James S. Davis, Jr.,	-	-	-	Second Lieutenant.

PROVIDENCE ARTILLERY, PROVIDENCE.

Nicholas Van Slyck,	-	-	-	Colonel.
James R. Holden,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
Nicholas C. Underwood,	-	-	-	Major.
John D. Eldridge,	-	-	-	Captain.
George H. Burnham,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Henry A. Arnold,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
Charles H. Spink,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
George A. Wooley,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
William B. Blanding,	-	-	-	Commissary.
Fenner H. Peckham,	-	-	-	Surgeon.
N. B. Kenyon,	-	-	-	Asst. Surgeon.

MECHANIC RIFLES, PROVIDENCE.

Stephen C. Arnold,	-	-	-	Colonel.
Charles N. Harrington,	-	-	-	Major.
Daniel T. Lyman,	-	-	-	Captain.
John Morrow,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Earl C. Harris,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
Edward Luther, Jr.,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
Henry T. Stone,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
John W. Field, 2d,	-	-	-	Commissary.
Thomas G. Potter,	-	-	-	Surgeon.
Eugene D. Burt,	-	-	-	Asst. Surgeon.

FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY, PROVIDENCE.

William W. Brown,	-	-	-	Captain.
Luther C. Warner,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Charles H. Dunham,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Charles R. Dennis,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Francis J. Sheldon,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.

NATIONAL CADETS, PROVIDENCE.

John D. Earle,	-	-	-	Colonel.
G. Frank Low,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
William E. Taber,	-	-	-	Major.
Elisha B. Gregory,	-	-	-	Captain.
Edward L. Cook,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Samuel F. Brown,	-	-	-	Adjutant.

APPENDIX.

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Lewis Najac,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
Edwin A. Burgess,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
George Wheaton, 2d,	-	-	-	Commissary.

SARSFIELD GUARDS, PROVIDENCE.

John Burns,	-	-	-	Colonel.
John Dailey,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
James M. Corcoran,	-	-	-	Major.
John Corcoran,	-	-	-	Captain.
Samuel O'Neal,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Stephen Murray,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
John Armstrong,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
Morris Holland,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
John P. Cooney,	-	-	-	Commissary.

WOONSOCKET GUARDS, WOONSOCKET.

Elias M. Jenckes,	-	-	-	Colonel.
Samuel B. Bartholomew,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
Benjamin W. Johnson,	-	-	-	Major.
Austin J. Scott,	-	-	-	Captain.
Reuben O. Cook,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Nathan T. Verry,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
Christopher C. Gates,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
William E. Coe,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
John A. Allen,	-	-	-	Commissary.
George W. Jenckes,	-	-	-	Surgeon.
Frederic A. Weber,	-	-	-	Asst. Surgeon.

PAWTUCKET LIGHT GUARD, PAWTUCKET.

Horace Daniels,	-	-	-	Colonel.
Robert McCloy,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
Henry C. Brown,	-	-	-	Major.
Robert Fessenden,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
William C. Benedict,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
Hiram H. Thomas,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
Joseph E. Despeau,	-	-	-	Commissary.
Charles F. Manchester,	-	-	-	Surgeon.
James L. Wheaton,	-	-	-	Asst. Surgeon.

Company A.

Cyrus B. Hathaway,	-	-	-	Captain.
George B. Sharpless,	-	-	-	First Lieutenant.
James M. Crawford,	-	-	-	Second Lieutenant.

Company B.

Henry F. Jenks,	-	-	-	Captain.
Edmund Crocker,	-	-	-	First Lieutenant.
Latimer Lefavour,	-	-	-	Second Lieutenant.

WESTERLY RIFLES, WESTERLY.

Henry C. Card,	-	-	-	Colonel.
William H. Chapman,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
Walter R. Lewis,	-	-	-	Major.
Horrace Swan,	-	-	-	Captain.
George C. Gardner,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Alva A. Crandall,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
Benjamin F. Arnold,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
George G. Stillman,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
A. N. Lewis,	-	-	-	Commissary.
Amos R. Collings,	-	-	-	Surgeon.
Edwin G. Champlin,	-	-	-	Asst. Surgeon.

PETTIQUAMSCUTT INFANTRY, KINGSTOWN.

Elisha C. Clarke,	-	-	-	Colonel.
Jabez S. Perkins,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
William C. Clarke,	-	-	-	Major.
George P. Rose,	-	-	-	Captain.
Silas Sherman, Jr.,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
John H. Tefft,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
John F. Adams,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
Alonzo A. Greenman,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
Benjamin R. Palmer,	-	-	-	Commissary.
Thomas A. Hazard,	-	-	-	Surgeon.
Joseph C. Clarke,	-	-	-	Asst. Surgeon.

KENTISH ARTILLERY, APPONAUG.

Henry King,	-	-	-	Colonel.
Richard W. Howard,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
James R. Read,	-	-	-	Major.

Caleb Westcott,	-	-	-	Captain.
George H. Pollock,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Randall Holden,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
Joseph T. Pollock,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
John F. Pettis, -	-	-	-	Paymaster.
Stephen T. Arnold,	-	-	-	Commissary.
William C. Barney,	-	-	-	Asst. Surgeon.

KENTISH GUARDS, EAST GREENWICH.

Lyman Himes,	-	-	-	Colonel.
Edwin H. Gardiner,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
William A. Johnson,	-	-	-	Major.
Christopher A. Shippee,	-	-	-	Captain.
George G. Bullock,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
George L. Nason,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
Thomas J. Tilley, -	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
Egbert H. Fiske,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
Wellett A. Hopkins,	-	-	-	Commissary.
L. M. Wheeler,	-	-	-	Surgeon.
William P. Vaughan,	-	-	-	Asst. Surgeon.

WARREN ARTILLERY, WARREN.

Luther Cole, Jr.,	-	-	-	Colonel.
Levi W. Haile,	-	-	-	Lieut. Colonel.
Joseph Smith, -	-	-	-	Major.
Nathan T. Sanders,	-	-	-	Captain.
Joseph B. Child, Jr.,	-	-	-	Lieutenant.
Cyrus Peabody,	-	-	-	Adjutant.
William Cole, 2d,	-	-	-	Quartermaster.
William B. Crowell,	-	-	-	Paymaster.
Charles S. Sparks,	-	-	-	Commissary.
J. M. Merchant,	-	-	-	Surgeon.

REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR.

MAY SESSION, 1864.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, May 25, 1864. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :

The undersigned, State Auditor, respectfully

REPORTS :

That he has carefully examined the books and ordinary expense accounts of the General Treasurer, for the six months from October 31st, 1863, to April 30th, 1864, and also examined the accounts of the Military Department, as required by resolution, passed by the General Assembly at its January Session A. D. 1864, and found his books in good order and accurately kept ; his accounts correctly stated, and the charges therein supported by proper and sufficient vouchers.

The following are the public funds of the State :

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUNDS.

2,000 shares of	Globe Bank, Providence,	\$101,008 19
332 "	" Mechanics Bank, "	16,600 00
546 "	" American " "	28,659 12
30 "	" Arcade " "	1,534 25
1,166 "	" Bank of North America, Providence, " - - -	59,289 57
813 "	" Bank of Commerce, Providence,	42,935 24
		<hr/>
		\$250,026 37
		<hr/>

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 shares of the Manufacturers Bank, Providence,	\$3,277 25
32 " " Merchants " "	1,788 27
20 " " Weybosset " "	1,095 14
10 " " Roger Williams " "	841 50
24 " " Commercial " "	1,301 00
200 " " Blackstone Canal " "	5,160 97
21 " " Newport Bank, Newport,	1,291 85
18 " " Lime Rock Bank, Providence,	926 40
34 " " Arcade Bank, " "	1,806 53
	<hr/>
	\$17,488 91

The undersigned has, during the last six months of the present fiscal year, viz., from the 31st of October, 1863, to the 30th of April, 1864, drawn orders upon the General Treasurer to the amount of one hundred and five thousand nine hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents. These orders have been issued under, and charged to, the different heads of appropriation, in the following amounts :—

Salaries, - - - - -	9,250 55
Pay of members of the General Assembly, -	7,709 60
Expenses of the General Assembly, - -	1,099 28

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Attorney General, - - - - -	391 00
Jurors, - - - - -	6,005 90
Witnesses in higher Courts, - -	1,596 74
Clerks of Courts, - - - - -	284 55
Officers in higher Courts, - -	3,446 93
Incidental expenses of Courts, -	286 09
Justices of the Peace, - - - -	499 93
Witnesses in Justices' Courts, -	292 74
Officers for service in criminal cases,	2,182 69
	<hr/>
	14,986 57
Jailers and board of persons in jail, - -	963 05
Orders of Governor, - - - - -	34 00
Public Printing, - - - - -	2,448 29
Repairs of Court Houses and Jails, - -	1,264 42
Inspector of State Prison, - - - -	309 00
Railroad Commissioners, - - - -	17 92
Fuel and gas, - - - - -	801 45
Rents of public offices, - - - -	693 75
Public Schools, - - - - -	34,997 35

APPENDIX.

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Normal School, - - - - -	1,192 30
Providence Reform School, - - - - -	6,413 78
Support of Insane and other dependent persons,	7,104 44
Militia and Military Affairs, - - - - -	2,880 61
Expenses of Bank Returns, - - - - -	390 00
Military Department, - - - - -	7,266 19
Miscellaneous expenses, - - - - -	6,084 43
	<hr/>
	\$105,906 98

The following are the items of the

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Paid John A. Creighton, care Court of Magistrates' room, Providence, - - - - -	\$11 08
John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - - - -	9 00
John Byrne, care of Court House, Providence,	36 62
John Byrne, care of Governor's and Secretaries' offices, - - - - -	6 00
John B. Ames, repairing lock, Auditor's office,	1 42
John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - - - -	9 00
James H. Field, boxes and tray for Clerk, Court of Magistrates' office, Providence,	9 50
John A. Creighton, care of Court of Magistrates' room, Providence, - - - - -	10 72
John A. Howland, putting up stove, &c., Sheriff's office, - - - - -	16 00
Desmond Fitz Gerald, deputy secretary, -	40 00
John Byrne, work at Court House, Providence, \$36; thermometer, \$1; Castile soap, .60; candles, .72; care of Governor's and Secretary of State's office, \$6,	44 32
John A. Howland, fixing furnace, Court of Magistrates' room, Providence, - - - - -	4 49
Desmond Fitz Gerald, deputy secretary, -	15 00
Desmond Fitz Gerald, express and telegraphing, - - - - -	5 28
Wm. Smith, coal, Court of Magistrates' room, Providence, - - - - -	5 92
Geo. H. Whitney, stationery, Auditor's office,	2 75
Geo. H. Whitney, stationery, Court of Magistrates' office, Providence, - - - - -	55 06
Owen McCarron, care of Auditor's and School Committee's offices, - - - - -	19 50
Owen McCarron, broom, State Auditor's office,	33

Paid John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - -	9 00
John A. Creighton, care of Court of Magistrates' room, Providence, - -	11 07
Gladding & Brothers, stationery, Auditor's office, - - - -	7 62
William Douglass, service as chaplain, R. I. State Prison, - - - -	100 00
Geo. H. Whitney, stationery, Secretary of State's office, - - - -	26 58
John Byrne, care of Court House, Providence,	39 47
John Byrne, care of Secretary of State's office,	8 95
James Atkinson, printing for Court of Justices, Newport, - - -	9 86
Geo. P. Baker, physician at State Prison, -	100 00
W. C. Simmons, postage, School Commissioner's office, - - - -	6 34
S. S. Rider, stationery, Secretary of State's office, - - - -	35 13
W. C. Simmons, postage, State Auditor's office, - - - -	21 77
Bridget Rafferty, cleaning State House, -	7 50
W. C. Simmons, postage, Secretary of State's office, - - - -	25 37
W. E. Taber & Son, clock for Court of Magistrate's room, Providence, - -	15 00
John R. Bartlett, 9th Colonial Records, -	300 00
F. W. Dean, express on public documents for Secretary of State, - - -	5 75
Josiah Perkins, articles, Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket, - - - -	27 11
Samuel A. Parker, postage, General Treasurer's office, - - - -	8 07
Wm. C. Thurston, attending Justices' Court, Newport, - - - -	25 00
S. L. Tillinghast, distributing civil commissions, - - - -	10 00
S. S. Rider, stationery, School Commissioner's office, - - - -	48 00
Matthew Vance, carting ashes from Court House, - - - -	6 00
Desmond Fitz Gerald, deputy secretary, -	20 00
Alexander M. Massie, allowed by General Assembly, - - - -	300 00
Earl Carpenter & Son, ice for Auditor's office, \$12 47; Court House, \$20 42; Court of Magistrates, \$12 47; Clerk's office, Court of Magistrates, Providence, \$12 47, -	57 83

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Wm. Smith, charcoal, Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - - - -	6 40
Samuel A. Parker, 1-4 cord of wood, \$3 30 ; Kinsley's express from June 1st, 1863, to Jan. 15th, 1864, \$6 53 ; stationery, \$5 33, for General Treasurer's office, Newport,	15 16
John J. Ladd, 300 copies R. I. Schoolmaster, distributed under supervision of School Commissioner, - - - - -	300 00
Miller & Simons, advertising for Railroad Commissioners, - - - - -	2 00
John Byrne, work at State House, - - - - -	38 05
John Byrne, care of Governor and Secretary of State's office, - - - - -	7 00
Wm. H. Pullen, summoning witnesses before Railroad Commissioners, - - - - -	8 30
John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - - - -	8 00
John A. Creighton, care of Court of Magistrates' room, Providence, - - - - -	11 07
R. W. Potter, holding inquest at Providence Jail, - - - - -	11 30
Henrie Crandall, allowed by General Assembly for military services, - - - - -	300 00
Gardner T. Swarts, coffin for Patrick Duffy, digging grave, and hire of hearse, - - - - -	8 00
Elias Nickerson, on petition for relief, allowed by General Assembly, - - - - -	128 00
S. B. Cushing, putting up stone bounds on line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, by authority of General Assembly, - - - - -	207 09
C. D. Schubarth, fixing lock at State House, - - - - -	2 07
H. E. Turner, services as physician at Jail, Newport, - - - - -	10 12
American Asylum, unsettled accounts with steward of Asylum for clothing furnished Rhode Island beneficiaries, - - - - -	103 74
C. D. Schubarth, fixing lock, Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - - - -	75
D. V. Gerald, resolution of General Assembly to pay the award for arresting the murderer of James Simmons, - - - - -	60 00
Uzziel Gleason, resolution of General Assembly to pay the award for arresting the murderer of James Simmons, - - - - -	80 00
N. P. Hill, for six town standards, weights, measures, and balances complete, \$170 each ; extra packing and packing boxes, \$2 50 each, - - - - -	1,035 00

Paid John A. Howland, repairs, Court of Magistrates' room, Providence, - -	7 00
F. Coggeshall, four coal hods, for offices of School Commissioner and State Auditor, -	4 50
Desmond Fitz Gerald, deputy secretary, -	25 00
John Byrne, care of Court House, Providence, -	36 00
John Byrne, care of Governor's and Secretary of State's offices, - - -	6 50
John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - -	9 00
Edwin P. Berry, resolution of General Assembly to pay the award for arresting the murderer of James Simmons. - -	60 00
William Mathewson, charcoal, Auditor's and School Commissioner's offices, -	3 50
Alfred Anthony, advertising for special meeting of Committee on Education, -	1 50
John A. Creighton, care of Court of Magistrate's room, Providence, - -	10 00
S. S. Rider, books for Normal School, -	23 67
Ira O. Seamans, half of fine, State <i>vs.</i> McKay, -	10 00
Cooke, Jackson & Co., advertising for special meeting of Committee on Education, -	1 50
Henry Staples, paper for School Commissioner, -	3 84
George T. Hammond, printing for Justices' Court, Newport, - - -	1 25
Expenses of Colonel Taylor for addressing General Assembly, - - -	45 00
Wm. Smith, charcoal, Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - -	4 00
Lewis Greene, allowed by General Assembly, -	100 00
James P. Gardiner, allowed by General Assembly, - - - -	100 00
Samuel D. Maxwell, allowed by General Assembly for military services, - -	40 00
Edwin M. Snow, preparing tables and reports of registration in Rhode Island, year ending (Dec. 31, 1862) tenth report, -	250 00
Peter Brucker, resolution of General Assembly, pay as Captain, - - -	32 66
John R. Bartlett, travelling expenses, in visiting State beneficiaries at Hartford, Boston, Brattleboro' and Worcester, - -	50 00
John R. Bartlett, superintending the registration returns, and indexing the same, for 1862, - - - -	150 00
J. B. Chapin, distributing school registers and returns, - - - -	1 95

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N. F. Mathewson and Henry Smith, damage done to vessel, allowed by General Assembly, - - - - -	400 17
S. S. Rider, stationery, School Commissioner's office, - - - - -	7 95
Henry Miller, watering street, front of Court House, Providence, - - - - -	15 00
John Byrne, extra service during session of General Assembly, - - - - -	22 50
John Byrne, care of Court House, Providence, - - - - -	36 80
W. Aldrich, arresting a fugitive, allowed by General Assembly, - - - - -	6 00
Curry, Richards & Co., resolution of General Assembly, - - - - -	42 95
John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - - - -	9 00
William Earle, flag for Court House, Providence, - - - - -	17 90
Owen McCarron, care of School Commissioner's office, - - - - -	19 50
Geo. H. Whitney, stationery, Auditor's office, - - - - -	5 92
Charles Hart, allowed by General Assembly, - - - - -	100 00
Geo. H. Whitney, stationery and writs, Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - - - -	36 75
John A. Creighton, care Court of Magistrates' room, Providence, - - - - -	11 07
Charles E. Tillinghast, spittoons, Auditor's office, - - - - -	4 50
S. K. Rathbun, allowed by General Assembly, - - - - -	104 75
M. Haran, digest of fire insurance decisions, Insurance Commissioner's office, - - - - -	4 00
Joseph Taylor, hatchet, Court House, Newport, - - - - -	87
Newton Angell, charcoal, Court of Magistrates and Clerk's office, Providence, - - - - -	4 00
W. C. Simmons, postage, Auditor's office, - - - - -	17 47
W. C. Simmons, postage, School Commissioner's office, - - - - -	9 40
John E. Watson, holding inquest at Jamestown, allowed by General Assembly, - - - - -	10 65
Isaac Shove, resolution of General Assembly, - - - - -	6 00
Samuel B. Cushing, putting up stone posts on boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, by authority of General Assembly, - - - - -	200 00
Desmond Fitz Gerald, deputy secretary, - - - - -	48 00
Expresses, cartages, and sundries for Secretary of State's office, - - - - -	15 11

W. C. Simmons, postage, Secretary of State's office, - - - - -	22 15
John Byrne, care of Court House, Providence,	36 00
John Byrne, care of Governor's and Secretary of State's office, - - - - -	6 00
John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence, - - - - -	8 00
Charles Morris, cleaning carpet, Auditor's office, - - - - -	3 67
	<hr/>
	\$6,084 43
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All of which is respectfully submitted by

JAMES C. COLLINS,

State Auditor.

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NEWPORT, June 2, 1864. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :

The undersigned respectfully submits the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, for the ordinary expenses of the State, for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1864. Also, a statement of the receipts and payments of the Military department, from April 22, 1861, to June 2, 1864.

SAMUEL A. PARKER,
General Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

A.	State tax,	-	-	-	\$221,103	19
B.	Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	69,211	66
C.	" " " surplus profits,	-	-	-	758	15
D.	" " " increase of capital,	-	-	-	2,890	00
E.	" " for expenses for returns,	-	-	-	1,051	09
F.	Institutions for Savings,	-	-	-	14,554	13
G.	State Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	10,373	27
H.	Supreme Court,	-	-	-	3,551	80
I.	Court of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	3,375	80
J.	" " Magistrates, Providence,	-	-	-	2,239	18
K.	" " Justices, Newport,	-	-	-	164	71
L.	" " Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	310	40
M.	Foreign Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	8,758	01
N.	Auctioneers,	-	-	-	1,159	56
O.	Justices of the Peace,	-	-	-	619	83

APPENDIX.

P.	Town Councils,	-	-	-	24,784	15
Q.	Peddlers' Licenses,	-	-	-	5,270	00
R.	Dividends on School Fund,	-	-	-	14,921	25
S.	Civil Commissions,	-	-	-	416	00
T.	Jailors,	-	-	-	1,760	25
U.	Sheriffs,	-	-	-	25	00
V.	Revised Statutes,	-	-	-	199	00
W.	Colonial Records,	-	-	-	56	75
X.	Inspectors of the State Prison,	-	-	-	5,309	00
Y.	Charters,	-	-	-	2,360	00
Z.	Oyster Lots,	-	-	-	61	00
AA.	Members of the General Assembly,	-	-	-	64	60
BB.	Interest on Deposits,	-	-	-	2,267	98
CC.	Unclaimed Balances,	-	-	-	20	00
DD.	Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1863,				57,384	80
					<hr/> \$450,020 06	

P A Y M E N T S .

I.	Salaries,	-	-	-	20,308	04
II.	Pay of Members of the General Assembly,	-	-	-	9,678	48
III.	Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of Officers,	-	-	-	4,409	16
IV.	Supreme Court,	-	-	-	14,050	03
V.	Court of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	9,269	87
VI.	“ “ Magistrates,	-	-	-	1,128	09
VII.	“ “ Justices, Newport,	-	-	-	93	31
VIII.	“ “ Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	52	55
IX.	Orders of the Governor,	-	-	-	101	18
X.	Printing Laws and Schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly,	-	-	-	7,085	51
XI.	Public Schools,	-	-	-	49,997	35
XII.	Banks, for tax on Capital Stock,	-	-	-	82	50
XIII.	Expenses for Returns of Banks,	-	-	-	795	59
XIV.	State Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	70	64
XV.	School Fund,	-	-	-	9,726	25
XVI.	Inspectors of the State Prison,	-	-	-	309	00
XVII.	State Tax,	-	-	-	138,189	49
XVIII.	Accounts allowed by the General Assembly,	-	-	-	66,730	20
XIX.	Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1864,				117,942	82
					<hr/> \$450,020 06	

A. — Received from State Tax.

Providence,	-	-	-	\$97,789	28
North Providence,	-	-	-	11,860	32
Cranston,	-	-	-	6,976	00
Johnston,	-	-	-	2,769	04
Scituate,	-	-	-	3,097	12
Foster,	-	-	-	1,027	28
Glocester,	-	-	-	1,440	00
Burrillville,	-	-	-	2,917	82
Smithfield,	-	-	-	10,890	96
Cumberland,	-	-	-	8,591	04
East Providence,	-	-	-	2,033	68
Pawtucket,	-	-	-	3,482	24
Newport,	-	-	-	18,414	72
Middletown,	-	-	-	2,191	04
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	2,759	20
Tiverton,	-	-	-	1,851	94
Little Compton,	-	-	-	2,240	00
New Shoreham,	-	-	-	403	74
Jamestown,	-	-	-	565	76
South Kingstown,	-	-	-	3,895	56
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	2,781	99
Charlestown,	-	-	-	747	84
Westerly,	-	-	-	3,716	92
Exeter,	-	-	-	798	97
Richmond,	-	-	-	1,260	96
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	1,491	36
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	1,905	12
Warwick,	-	-	-	8,026	72
Coventry,	-	-	-	4,000	00
West Greenwich,	-	-	-	763	63
Bristol,	-	-	-	5,196	32
Warren,	-	-	-	3,990	14
Barrington,	-	-	-	1,226	48
				<hr/>	
					\$221,103 19

B.—Received from Banks for Tax on Capital Stock.

Providence,	-	-	-	\$52,090	92
North Providence,	-	-	-	2,129	00
Cranston,	-	-	-	396	48
Scituate,	-	-	-	183	72
Glocester,	-	-	-	165	00
Burrillville,	-	-	-	198	00
Smithfield,	-	-	-	1,485	00
Cumberland,	-	-	-	2,272	54
Newport,	-	-	-	2,876	80

South Kingstown,	-	-	-	907	50
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	412	50
Westerly,	-	-	-	1,782	32
Exeter,	-	-	-	118	28
Richmond,	-	-	-	165	00
Charlestown,	-	-	-	165	00
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	247	50
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	206	24
Warwick,	-	-	-	542	84
Coventry,	-	-	-	495	00
Bristol,	-	-	-	1,047	74
Warren,	-	-	-	1,324	28
					<hr/>
					\$69,211 66

C.—Received from Banks for Tax on Surplus Profits.

Providence,	-	-	-	\$581	08
North Providence,	-	-	-	70	54
Scituate,	-	-	-	4	16
Glocester,	-	-	-	2	96
Smithfield,	-	-	-	3	95
Newport,	-	-	-	16	31
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	3	69
Cumberland,	-	-	-	73	
Westerly,	-	-	-	1	37
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	47	
Warwick,	-	-	-	22	
Coventry,	-	-	-	15	79
Bristol,	-	-	-	30	66
Warren,	-	-	-	26	22
					<hr/>
					\$758 15

D.—Received from Banks for Tax on Increase of Capital.

Providence,	-	-	-	-	\$2,890 00
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E.—Received from Banks for Expenses of Returns.

Providence,	-	-	-	\$791	89
North Providence,	-	-	-	32	26
Cranston,	-	-	-	6	00
Scituate,	-	-	-	2	78
Glocester,	-	-	-	2	50
Burrillville,	-	-	-	3	00
Smithfield,	-	-	-	22	50
Cumberland,	-	-	-	34	33
Newport,	-	-	-	43	59

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South Kingstown,	-	-	-	13	75
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	6	25
Westerly,	-	-	-	27	00
Exeter,	-	-	-	1	72
Richmond,	-	-	-	2	50
Charlestown,	-	-	-	2	50
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	3	75
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	3	12
Warwick,	-	-	-	8	22
Coventry,	-	-	-	7	50
Bristol,	-	-	-	15	87
Warren,	-	-	-	20	06
					<hr/>
					\$1,051 09

F.—Received from Institutions for Savings.

Providence,	-	-	-	\$8,163	57
North Providence,	-	-	-	1,619	56
Cumberland,	-	-	-	1,131	87
Newport,	-	-	-	1,519	64
South Kingstown,	-	-	-	294	09
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	225	13
Westerly,	-	-	-	268	01
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	69	22
Warwick,	-	-	-	911	04
Bristol,	-	-	-	269	28
Warren,	-	-	-	82	72
					<hr/>
					\$14,554 13

G.—Received from State Insurance Companies.

American,	-	-	-	\$896	70
Atlantic,	-	-	-	839	13
Commercial,	-	-	-	441	87
Equitable,	-	-	-	486	64
Gaspee,	-	-	-	421	99
Hope,	-	-	-	697	49
Merchants,	-	-	-	728	46
Washington,	-	-	-	1,420	53
Roger Williams,	-	-	-	456	14
Butler Mutual,	-	-	-	74	62
Fireman's	"	-	-	457	52
Farmers	"	-	-	80	12
Franklin	"	-	-	308	98
Manufacturers'	"	-	-	362	79
National	"	-	-	70	64
Pawtucket	"	-	-	307	90

Providence Mutual,	-	-	-	1,301	52	
Fire and Marine "	-	-	-	15	96	
Rhode Island "	-	-	-	441	08	
State "	-	-	-	563	19	
					<hr/>	\$10,373 27

H.—*Received from Supreme Court.*

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$966	75	
July fees,	-	-	-	-	257	50	
Fines,	-	-	-	-	95	00	
Costs,	-	-	-	-	684	30	
Admission fees,	-	-	-	-	100	00	
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-	-	-	-	867	10	
Clerk's fees,	-	-	-	-	581	15	
					<hr/>		\$3,551 80

I.—*Received from the Court of Common Pleas.*

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$493	00	
July fees,	-	-	-	-	242	50	
Fines,	-	-	-	-	310	85	
Costs,	-	-	-	-	1,115	75	
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-	-	-	-	1,213	20	
					<hr/>		\$3,375 30

J.—*Received from the Court of Magistrates, Providence.*

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$387	00	
Fines,	-	-	-	-	642	00	
Costs,	-	-	-	-	1,158	63	
Writs,	-	-	-	-	51	55	
					<hr/>		\$2,239 18

K.—*Received from the Court of Justices, Newport.*

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$34	50	
Fines,	-	-	-	-	62	05	
Costs,	-	-	-	-	63	06	
Writs,	-	-	-	-	5	10	
					<hr/>		\$164 71

L.—*Received from the Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.*

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$5	25	
Fines,	-	-	-	-	220	55	
Costs,	-	-	-	-	83	25	
Writs,	-	-	-	-	1	35	
					<hr/>		\$310 40

M.—Received from Agents for Foreign Insurance Companies.

Samuel Shove, Providence,	-	\$464 58
Caleb Farnham,	"	276 89
Immanuel Searle,	"	493 95
Henry H. Ormsbee,	"	162 62
A. O. Peck,	"	224 06
James Jacobs,	"	214 39
E. Ide Ham,	"	309 32
D. R. Whittemore,	"	118 84
Henry A. Dyer,	"	120 62
Addison H. White,	"	124 09
Henry Marchant,	"	103 91
Edwin Turner,	"	115 23
M. N. Davidson,	"	102 96
Samuel Hunt,	"	110 78
J. S. Parish,	"	123 18
Sidney Williams,	"	18 54
M. E. Torrey,	"	34 18
Wm. H. Parkhurst,	"	45 58
A. S. Coffin,	"	59 64
Wm. P. Blodget,	"	44 57
Samuel C. Blodget,	"	44 00
Richard W. Jackson,	"	14 77
Geo. T. Paine,	"	10 18
Lucius C. Ashley,	"	5 00
Jameson Smith, North Providence,		19 17
Edward P. Patterson,	"	80 02
Hiram H. Thomas,	"	13 67
Horace M. Lee,	"	14 09
Smith & Shove,	"	5 00
R. P. Smith, Smithfield,	-	63 09
Milton Hall, Newport,	-	18 03
Edwd. W. Lawton,	-	38 89
William Guild,	"	8 20
Seth W. Macy,	"	2 88
James N. Pendleton, Westerly,		96 44
John J. Reynolds, North Kingstown,		9 60
Wm. R. Taylor, Bristol,	-	5 00
Franklin Whipple, Worcester, Mass.,		17 89
Hale Remington, Fall River,	"	5 00
Frank W. Butler, Hartford, Ct.,	-	19 16

\$3,758 01*N.—Received from Auctioneers.*

Thomas A. Doyle, Providence,	-	\$217 90
Henry F. Ferrin,	"	46 83
Francis J. Sheldon,	"	130 71

A. B. Dike, Providence,	-	122	43
David Moore,	" - -	42	93
Wilbur & Arnold,	" - -	21	38
Tillinghast Almy,	" - -	5	14
Lemuel Angell, North Providence,		48	57
Philip B. Stiness,	" " -	1	05
Cornelius S. Sweetland, Johnston,		51	96
A. M. Barr, Scituate,	- -	12	34
Samuel Steere, Glocester,	-	24	55
J. C. Potter, Foster,	- -	5	38
Leprelet D. Salisbury, Burrillville,		34	50
Benj. A. Winsor, Smithfield,	-	7	12
John Knight,	" - -	4	88
Noah L. Peck,	" - -	6	70
E. B. Craig, Cumberland,	-	32	81
W. E. Coe,	" - -	28	70
Francis Armington, East Providence,		3	57
Charles C. Stevens, Newport,	-	19	79
Francis Stanhope,	" - -	20	67
Samuel A. Parker,	" - -	7	77
William Mason,	" - -	5	39
D. T. Swinburne,	" - -	19	53
Nathaniel Peckham, Middletown,		3	82
William Barker, Portsmouth,	-	13	71
Holden N. Wilcox, Tiverton,	-	14	44
Joseph Osborn,	" - -	4	76
Nathaniel Church, Little Compton,		2	63
James W. Anthony, South Kingstown,		149	30
E. S. Babcock,	" " -	2	94
Henry T. Chadsey, North	" -	19	09
E. P. Phillips, Exeter,	- -	6	35
John F. Baggs, Richmond,	-	6	43
Samuel A. Driscoll, Warren,	-	6	07
Geo. R. Kinnicutt, Barrington,	-	7	42

\$1,159 56

O.—*Received from Justices of the Peace.*

John Tucker, North Providence,	-	\$57	45
Robt. G. Lewis,	" " -	103	50
William Earle,	" " -	34	00
John H. Stiness,	" " -	3	00
Walter L. Potter, Cranston,	-	70	75
John Brayton, Johnston,	-	27	20
Jonah Titus, Scituate,	- -	20	00
E. Kingman, Glocester,	-	2	00
O. A. Inman, Burrillville,	- -	25	00
Edward F. Steere, Smithfield,	-	20	00

B. A. Winsor, Smithfield,	-	20	18
Daniel Paine, " -	-	12	75
Wm. H. Gooding, " -	-	14	00
Thos. A. Peirce, " -	-	5	00
Wellington Kent, Pawtucket,	-	17	00
Nathaniel Cole, East Providence,		1	00
Matthew Chappell, South Kingstown,		2	00
Samuel B. Perry, " " -	-	1	00
O. Vaughan, North Kingstown,		25	00
N. L. Richmond, Hopkinton,	-	23	00
Charles Phillips, Warwick, -	-	99	00
Bennett J. Munro, Bristol, -	-	11	00
John T. Childs, Warren, -	-	23	00
Nathaniel Sanders, " -	-	8	00

\$619 83

P.—Received from Town Councils.

City Treasurer, Providence,	-	\$13,237	85
Town Clerk, North " -	-	1,702	50
Town Treasurer, Cranston,	-	375	00
" " Scituate, -	-	262	50
" " Gloucester, -	-	187	50
" " Burrillville, -	-	675	00
" " Cumberland,		2,878	50
" " Pawtucket, -	-	600	00
City " Newport, -	-	8,600	00
" Clerk, " -	-	133	20
" Collector, " -	-	90	26
Town Treasurer, Tiverton,	-	37	50
" " South Kingstown,		187	50
" " Westerly, -	-	164	87
" " Hopkinton, . -	-	40	47
" " Bristol, -	-	525	00
" " Warren, -	-	75	00
" Clerk, " -	-	11	50

\$24,784 15

Q.—Received from Peddler's Licenses.

J. A. Tourtellott, Providence,	-	\$100	00
Benbridge Eveleth, " -	-	100	00
Peleg H. Congdon, " -	-	100	00
Cornelius Quin, " -	-	100	00
J. R. Magoon, " -	-	100	00
William Challiner, " -	-	100	00
Edward F. Anthony, " -	-	100	00
William S. Jenks, " -	-	100	00

Marjarett Cook, Providence,	-	100 00
Albert S. Coffin,	" -	100 00
T. Rice,	" -	100 00
John T. Thurston,	" -	100 00
R. M. Wilbur,	" -	100 00
W. H. Ball,	" -	100 00
George F. Anthony,	" -	100 00
Albert Kenaston,	" -	200 00
William H. Ramsden,	" -	100 00
Philip Sanford,	" -	100 00
Sullivan Scott, Providence, in pursuance of a resolution passed January ses- sion, 1864,	- -	20 00
D. D. Beckwith, Providence,	-	100 00
Warren L. Peirce,	" -	100 00
Thomas Sawyer,	" -	100 00
William Bowman, North Providence,		100 00
C. M. Tower,	" " -	100 00
William Ellis, Scituate,	-	100 00
Harley Phillips,	" - -	100 00
John B. Potter,	" -	100 00
F. A. Dunham, Smithfield,	-	100 00
Orrin S. Horton,	" -	100 00
Wm. L. Darling, Cumberland,	-	100 00
Philip McPhillips,	" -	100 00
Henry E. Appleby, Pawtucket,	-	100 00
Alson Beckwith,	" -	100 00
James McKown, Newport,	-	100 00
Michael McKown,	" -	100 00
William Remington, South Kingstown,		100 00
J. C. Kinman, Warwick,	-	100 00
Theodore Graves, " in pursuance of a resolution passed January ses- sion, 1864,	- - -	10 00
Gideon Greene, Coventry, in pursuance of a resolution passed January ses- sion, 1864,	- - -	40 00
Henry J. Adams, Boston, Mass.,		100 00
F. H. Wetherell,	" " -	100 00
A. W. Hildreth,	" " -	100 00
Samuel J. Whelpley,	" " -	100 00
Hiram Averill,	" " -	100 00
Frank L. Skinner,	" " -	100 00
J. Holindale,	" " -	100 00
J. E. Jenks,	" " -	100 00
F. H. Thompson,	" " -	100 00
J. D. Sweet, Cambridge,	" -	100 00
Olney C. Carpenter, Worcester, Mass.,		100 00

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Henry Strausman, Fall River, Mass.,	100 00	
R. F. Smith, " " "	100 00	
George H. Greene, New York, -	100 00	
E. S. Walde, " " -	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,270 00

R.—Received from Dividends on School Fund.

Globe Bank, Providence, -	\$6,000 00	
American " " -	1,732 50	
Arcade " " -	52 50	
Mechanics " " -	996 00	
Bank of North America, Providence,	3,498 00	
" " Commerce, " "	2,642 25	
	<hr/>	\$14,921 25

S.—Received from Civil Commissions.

John R. Bartlett, - - -	\$222 00	
Joseph Taylor, - - -	32 00	
Weeden H. Berry, - - -	48 00	
Thomas Bateman, - - -	47 00	
S. L. Tillinghast, - - -	42 00	
Hiram D. Maxfield, - - -	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$416 00

T.—Received from Jailors.

S. L. Blaisdell, Providence County,	\$1,667 20	
Henry Taggart, Newport " "	68 85	
M. L. B. Pearce, Bristol " "	24 20	
	<hr/>	\$1,760 25

U.—Received from Sheriffs.

Hiram Hart, - - - -	\$25 00
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V.—Received from sale of Revised Statutes.

John R. Bartlett, - - - -	\$199 00
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W.—Received from sale of Colonial Records.

Town Clerk, Jamestown, - -	\$8 75	
" " Little Compton, - -	12 00	
" " Cumberland, - -	36 00	
	<hr/>	\$56 75

X.—Received from Inspectors of the State Prison.

Inspectors of State Prison,	-	-	-	\$5,309 00
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Y.—Received for Charters.

Newport and New York Steamboat				
Company,	-	-	-	\$1,000 00
American File Company,	-			500 00
Wanskuck	"	-	-	450 00
Providence Steam Mill,	-			210 00
" Marble Company,	-			100 00
City Insurance	"	-		100 00
			<hr/>	\$2,360 00

Z.—Received for rent of Oyster Lots.

David V. Gerald,	-	-	-	\$2 00
S. S. Lapham,	-	-	-	59 00
			<hr/>	\$61 00

AA.—Received from Pay of Members of the Gen'l Assembly.

George L. Cooke, Warren,	-	-	-	\$64 60
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BB.—Received from Interest on Deposits.

Bank of North America,	-	-	-	\$2,267 98
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CC.—Received from Unclaimed Balances.

William Hunt, in favor of Thomas Sanford, Tiverton,	\$20 00
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DD.

Balance in the Treasury, May 1st, 1864,	-	\$57,384 80
		<hr/>
		\$450,020 06

I.—Paid Salaries.

Governor,	-	-	-	\$1,500 00
Secretary of State,	-	-	-	1,000 00
Attorney General,	-	-	-	1,103 83
General Treasurer,	-	-	-	800 00
State Auditor,	-	-	-	913 81

Commissioners of Public Schools, -	1,300	00
Insurance Commissioner, -	100	00
Justices of the Supreme Court, -	7,900	00
Justices of the Court of Magistrates,	2,600	00
Justices of the Court of Justices, Newport, - - -	1,008	30
Justices of the Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket, - - -	475	00
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Providence, - -	669	85
Clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Bristol,	437	25
Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, - - -	500	00
		<hr/>
		\$20,308 04

II.—*Paid Members of the General Assembly.*

Providence, - - - -	\$993	40
North Providence, - - -	448	06
Cranston, - - - -	346	72
Johnston, - - - -	198	80
Scituate, - - - -	285	48
Foster, - - - -	197	92
Glocester, - - - -	115	24
Burrillville, - - - -	384	36
Smithfield, - - - -	656	06
Cumberland, - - - -	394	58
East Providence, - - -	171	80
Pawtucket, - - - -	181	08
Newport, - - - -	385	00
Middletown, - - - -	191	52
Portsmouth, - - - -	188	60
Tiverton, - - - -	190	76
Little Compton, - - -	188	52
New Shoreham, - - - -	362	60
Jamestown, - - - -	192	84
South Kingstown, - - -	361	08
North Kingstown, - - -	335	94
Westerly, - - - -	313	80
Charlestown, - - - -	218	32
Exeter, - - - -	201	24
Richmond, - - - -	212	12
Hopkinton, - - - -	221	40
East Greenwich, - - -	111	84
Warwick, - - - -	430	44
Coventry, - - - -	283	32

West Greenwich,	-	-	-	197	16
Bristol,	-	-	-	283	32
Warren,	-	-	-	252	84
Barrington,	-	-	-	182	32
					<hr/>
					\$9,678 48

III.—*Paid Expenses of the General Assembly, including Pay of Officers.*

Matthew Barrett,	-	-	-	\$8	25
Mary Broderick,	-	-	-		50
C. A. Bartlett,	-	-	-	3	00
Walter S. Burges,	-	-	-	68	00
Wm. G. Smith,	-	-	-	110	00
Phineas Fairbrother,	-	-	-	127	70
John Turner,	-	-	-	457	50
Wm. C. Thurston,	-	-	-	18	30
John R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	497	50
Daniel B. Rodman,	-	-	-	13	50
Wm. R. Watson,	-	-	-	5	87
James H. Parsons,	-	-	-	7	30
James M. Pendleton,	-	-	-	13	00
John M. Shaw,	-	-	-	125	50
Julian R. Campbell,	-	-	-	440	00
David V. Gerald,	-	-	-	40	00
Joseph W. Congdon,	-	-	-	440	00
Roger W. Potter,	-	-	-	117	00
Henry C. Eddy,	-	-	-	3	00
Wm. H. Hudson,	-	-	-	24	00
Henry D. Hudson,	-	-	-	117	00
Wm. J. Miller,	-	-	-	15	00
E. G. Burrows,	-	-	-	245	40
Wm. P. Earle,	-	-	-	3	00
S. L. Tillinghast,	-	-	-	11	50
George H. Whitney,	-	-	-	9	13
Sidney S. Rider,	-	-	-	19	48
Henry N. Ward,	-	-	-	6	00
Wm. Stevens, Jr.,	-	-	-	15	00
W. H. Underwood,	-	-	-	6	00
John H. Watson,	-	-	-	3	00
Pratt & Messer,	-	-	-	46	00
Henry Taggart,	-	-	-	6	00
Thomas Stevens,	-	-	-	6	00
Robert Seattle,	-	-	-	6	00
Wm. A. Coggeshall,	-	-	-	6	00
Thos. A. Spencer,	-	-	-	178	03
David M. Coggeshall,	-	-	-	12	00
N. Bangs Williams,	-	-	-	290	17

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H. D. Maxfield,	-	-	-	5	60	
Moses B. Lockwood,	-	-	-	12	00	
Knowles, Anthony & Co.,	-	-	-	8	00	
Charles W. Howland,	-	-	-	7	60	
Joseph Osborn,	-	-	-	6	00	
Joseph Taylor,	-	-	-	32	50	
Charles F. Eddy,	-	-	-	114	00	
James S. Congdon,	-	-	-	114	00	
Charles B. Stevens,	-	-	-	114	00	
Joseph Earle,	-	-	-	114	70	
Weeden H. Berry,	-	-	-	23	70	
Abraham Payne,	-	-	-	79	00	
Charles P. Hartshorn,	-	-	-	6	50	
Joseph C. Whitney,	-	-	-	15	00	
Anthony Stewart,	-	-	-	4	00	
J. C. Thompson,	-	-	-	232	63	
						\$4,409 16

IV.—*Paid Supreme Court, Orders.*

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$2,277	53	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	3,555	61	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	6,938	35	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	767	50	
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	250	08	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	260	96	
							\$14,050 08

V.—*Paid Court of Common Pleas, Orders.*

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$1,160	51	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	1,580	83	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	5,250	00	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	842	00	
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	238	88	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	197	65	
							\$9,269 87

VI.—*Paid Court of Magistrates, Orders.*

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$41	90	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	860	25	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	217	94	
							\$1,128 09

VII.—*Paid Court of Justices, Newport, Orders.*

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$39 40	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	9 30	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	44 61	
					<hr/>	\$93 31

VIII.—*Paid Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket, Orders.*

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$33 50	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	19 05	
					<hr/>	\$52 55

IX.—*Paid Orders of the Governor.*

Wm. C. Cozzens,	-	-	-	-	\$47 18	
C. R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	-	20 00	
J. R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	-	24 00	
S. L. Tillinghast,	-	-	-	-	10 00	
					<hr/>	\$101 18

X.—*Paid Printing Laws and Schedules, and all Printing ordered by the General Assembly.*

George H. Whitney,	-	-	-	-	\$274 00	
Newport Daily News,	-	-	-	-	36 00	
Akerman & Co.,	-	-	-	-	863 04	
Cooke, Jackson & Co.,	-	-	-	-	385 57	
S. S. Foss,	-	-	-	-	62 25	
W. N. Sherman,	-	-	-	-	10 58	
C. S. Jones,	-	-	-	-	31 50	
C. A. Greene,	-	-	-	-	44 00	
J. H. Utter,	-	-	-	-	142 80	
Alfred Anthony,	-	-	-	-	1,502 71	
James Atkinson,	-	-	-	-	39 00	
Knowles & Anthony,	-	-	-	-	30 00	
Benj. T. Cranston,	-	-	-	-	25 00	
John R. Bartlett,	-	-	-	-	49 00	
F. H. Richmond,	-	-	-	-	1,100 00	
Miller & Simons,	-	-	-	-	2,079 60	
Knowles, Anthony & Co.,	-	-	-	-	172 50	
Knowles, Anthony & Danielson,	-	-	-	-	120 20	
Earle's Express Co.,	-	-	-	-	5 00	
R. Sherman,	-	-	-	-	29 00	
Sidney S. Rider,	-	-	-	-	27 50	
F. A. Pratt,	-	-	-	-	40 26	
Pratt & Messer,	-	-	-	-	16 00	
					<hr/>	\$7,085 51

XI.—*Paid for Public Schools.*

Providence,	-	-	-	\$10,512 06	
North Providence,	-	-	-	2,862 08	
Cranston,	-	-	-	2,121 37	
Johnston,	-	-	-	1,238 67	
Scituate,	-	-	-	1,557 71	
Foster,	-	-	-	1,108 37	
Glocester,	-	-	-	1,029 06	
Burrillville,	-	-	-	1,459 97	
Smithfield,	-	-	-	3,922 52	
Cumberland,	-	-	-	2,417 06	
East Providence,	-	-	-	698 94	
Pawtucket,	-	-	-	1,053 61	
Newport,	-	-	-	2,139 79	
Middletown,	-	-	-	397 11	
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	635 01	
Tiverton,	-	-	-	868 00	
Little Compton,	-	-	-	615 35	
New Shoreham,	-	-	-	517 59	
Jamestown,	-	-	-	145 08	
South Kingstown,	-	-	-	1,775 94	
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	1,146 46	
Westerly,	-	-	-	1,209 16	
Charlestown,	-	-	-	457 36	
Exeter,	-	-	-	865 54	
Richmond,	-	-	-	924 55	
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	1,037 04	
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	697 70	
Warwick,	-	-	-	2,342 06	
Coventry,	-	-	-	1,447 68	
West Greenwich,	-	-	-	707 56	
Bristol,	-	-	-	1,137 21	
Warren,	-	-	-	674 34	
Barrington,	-	-	-	275 40	
				<hr/>	\$49,997 35

XII.—*Banks for Tax on Capital Stock.*

Washington County Banks,	-	-	-	\$82 50
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A draft was drawn for the above amount and credited Dec., 1863, and returned unpaid, the Bank being under an injunction.

XIII.—*Paid Expenses for Returns of Banks.*

Knowles, Anthony & Danielson,	-	\$250 00	
William R. Watson,	-	45 00	
James C. Collins,	-	135 00	
Alfred Anthony,	-	138 09	
Cooke, Jackson & Co.,	-	135 00	
Miller & Simons,	-	90 00	
			<hr/>
			\$793 09

XIV.—*Paid State Insurance Companies.*

National Mutual,	-	-	-	\$70 64
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XV.—*Paid School Fund.*

American Bank, Providence, one hundred eighty shares capital stock,	-	-	\$9,726 25
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XVI.—*Paid Inspectors State Prison.*

Inspectors of the State Prison,	-	\$309 00
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XVII.—*Paid State Tax.*

Military Department,	-	\$138,189 49
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The above amount is ten cents on each hundred dollars of the State valuation, and is ordered by a resolution passed by the General Assembly at the January session, 1864, to be credited to the Military Department, for the payment of interest on the State bonds.

XVIII.—*Paid Accounts Allowed by the General Assembly.*

Court Houses and Jails,	-	\$2,076 66
Railroad Commissioners,	-	611 26
Normal School,	-	2,411 41
Providence Reform School,	-	12,898 92
Butler Hospital,	-	8,492 87
Support of insane and other dependent persons,	-	4,942 69
Jailors,	-	1,475 64
Justices,	-	759 84
Witnesses,	-	498 26
Officers,	-	2,848 80
Attorney General,	-	80 00

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Militia and military affairs, -	-	15,842	32	
Rents, -	-	1,436	25	
Fuel and Gas, -	-	1,002	71	
Pawtucket Bridge, -	-	1,522	95	
Miscellaneous, -	-	9,829	62	
				<u>\$66,730 20</u>

XIX.

Balance in the Treasury, May 1st, 1864, -	\$117,942 82
	<u>\$450,020 06</u>

The following investments constitute the stock of the

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

2,000 shares Globe Bank, Providence, -	-	\$101,008 19	
1,166 shares Bank of North America, Providence, -		59,289 57	
813 shares Bank of Commerce, Providence, -	-	42,935 24	
546 shares American Bank, Providence, -	-	28,659 12	
332 shares Mechanics Bank, Providence, -	-	16,000 00	
30 shares Arcade Bank, Providence, -	-	1,534 25	
		<u>\$250,026 37</u>	

Touro Synagogue Fund in Account with the Agent.

DR.

Paid Jos. A. Carr, City Treasurer, Newport, -	-	\$1,200 00	
" Samuel A. Parker, Agent, one year's salary, -	-	42 00	
Balance carried to new account, -	-	96 10	
		<u>\$1,338 10</u>	

CR.

Balance from old account, -	-	\$497 90	
Dividends Merchants Bank, Providence, -	-	96 00	
“ Arcade Bank, Providence, -	-	59 50	
“ Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence, -	-	350 00	
“ Commercial Bank, Providence, -	-	78 00	
“ Lime Rock Bank, Providence, -	-	31 50	
“ Weybosset Bank, Providence, -	-	65 00	
“ Manufacturers Bank, Providence, -	-	90 00	
“ Newport Bank, Newport, -	-	88 00	
		<hr/>	\$1,338 10

The following stocks constitute the

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 shares	Manufacturers Bank, Providence, -	-	\$3,277 25	
32 “	Merchants Bank, Providence, -	-	1,738 27	
20 “	Weybosset Bank, Providence, -	-	1,095 14	
10 “	Roger Williams Bank, Providence, -	-	841 50	
24 “	Commercial Bank, Providence, -	-	1,301 00	
200 “	Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence, -	-	5,160 97	
18 “	Lime Rock Bank, Providence, -	-	926 40	
34 “	Arcade Bank, Providence, -	-	1,806 53	
21 “	Newport Bank, Newport, -	-	1,291 85	
			<hr/>	\$17,488 91

Statement of the School Fund.

Subject to investment as per report, May 1, 1863, -	-	\$9,135 88	
Received from Auctioneers to May 1, 1864, -	-	1,159 56	
		<hr/>	\$10,295 44

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Invested in American Bank, Providence, since last report, -	\$9,726 25	
Balance subject to investment, -	569 19	
	<hr/>	\$10,295 44

RECEIPTS BY COUNTIES.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

State tax, - - - -	\$152,874 78	
Banks, for tax on capital stock, -	58,920 66	
" " " on surplus profits, -	663 42	
" " " on increase of capital, -	2,890 00	
" " " for monthly returns, -	895 26	
Institutions for Savings, - -	10,915 00	
State Insurance Companies, -	10,293 15	
Foreign " " - -	3,536 92	
Auctioneers, - - - -	849 45	
Justices of the Peace, - -	432 83	
Town Councils, - - - -	19,918 85	
Peddlers' licenses, - - - -	3,320 00	
Charters, - - - -	1,360 00	
	<hr/>	\$266,870 32

Supreme Court.

Entries, - - - -	\$794 00	
Jury fees, - - - -	220 00	
Fines, - - - -	95 00	
Costs, - - - -	632 95	
Admission fees, - - - -	80 00	
Clerk's fees, - - - -	540 75	
Balance overdrawn for Jurors, -	70 80	
	<hr/>	\$2,433 50

Court of Common Pleas.

Entries, - - - -	\$372 00	
Jury fees, - - - -	182 50	
Fines, - - - -	190 00	
Costs, - - - -	988 00	
Balance overdrawn for Jurors, -	741 90	
	<hr/>	\$2,474 40

APPENDIX.

Court of Magistrates,

Entries,	-	-	-	-	-	\$387 00
Fines,	-	-	-	-	-	642 00
Costs,	-	-	-	-	-	1,158 63
Writs,	-	-	-	-	-	51 55
						<u> </u>
						\$2,239 18

Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$5 25
Fines,	-	-	-	-	220 55
Costs,	-	-	-	-	83 25
Writs,	-	-	-	-	1 35
					<hr/>
					\$310 40
					<hr/>
					\$274,327 80

NEWPORT COUNTY.

State tax, - - -	-	\$28,426	40
Banks, for tax on capital stock,		2,876	80
“ “ “ on surplus profits,	-	16	31
“ “ “ for returns, -		43	59
Institutions for Savings, -	-	1,519	64
Foreign Insurance Companies, -		68	00
Auctioneers, - - -	-	112	51
Town Councils, . - -	-	3,860	96
Peddlers' licenses, - - -	-	200	00
Charters, - - -	-	1,000	00
		<hr/>	
		\$38,124	21

Supreme Court.

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$63 00	
Jury fees,	-	-	-	-	25 00	
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,				-	236 10	
					<u> </u>	\$324 10

Court of Common Pleas.

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$14 00
Jury fees,	-	-	-	-	5 00
Fines,	-	-	-	-	119 85
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-				103 30
					<u>242 15</u>

155

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$34 50
Fines,	-	-	-	-	62 05
Costs,	-	-	-	-	63 06
Writs,	-	-	-	-	5 10
					<hr/>
					\$164 71
					<hr/>
					\$38,855 17

State tax, - - -	-	\$14,693	60
Banks, for tax on capital stock,		3,798	10
" " " on surplus profits,	-	5	53
" " " for returns,	-	57	47
Institutions for Savings, -	-	787	23
Foreign Insurance Companies, -		106	04
Auctioneers, - - -	-	184	11
Justices of the Peace, - -	-	51	00
Town Councils, - - -	-	392	84
Peddlers' licenses, - - -	-	100	00
		<u> </u>	
		\$20,175	92

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$28 00	
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-				277 20	
					<u> </u>	\$305 20

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$45 00
Jury fees,	-	-	-	-	32 50
Fines,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Costs,	-	-	-	-	36 50
Balance overdrawn for Jurors,	-				129 10
					<u>\$244 10</u>
					<u>\$20,725 20</u>

APPENDIX.

KENT COUNTY.

State tax, - - - -	\$14,695 47	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	1,244 08	
“ “ “ on surplus profits, -	16 01	
“ “ “ for returns, -	18 84	
Institutions for Savings, - -	980 26	
State Insurance Companies, -	80 12	
Justices of the Peace, - -	99 00	
Peddlers' licenses, - - -	150 00	
	<hr/>	\$17,283 78

Supreme Court.

Entries, - - - -	\$56 00	
Jury fees, - - - -	12 50	
Costs, - - - -	34 30	
Admission fees, - - -	20 00	
Balance overdrawn for Jurors, -	176 70	
	<hr/>	\$299 50

Court of Common Pleas.

Entries, - - - -	\$42 00	
Jury fees, - - - -	12 50	
Costs, - - - -	73 00	
Balance overdrawn for Jurors, -	155 30	
	<hr/>	\$282 80
		<hr/>
		\$17,866 08

BRISTOL COUNTY.

State tax, - - - -	\$10,412 94	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	2,372 02	
“ “ “ on surplus profits, -	56 88	
“ “ “ for returns, -	35 93	
Institutions for Savings, - -	352 00	
Foreign Insurance Companies, -	5 00	
Auctioneers, - - - -	13 49	
Justices of the Peace, - -	37 00	
Town Councils, - - - -	611 50	
Members of the General Assembly,	64 60	
	<hr/>	\$13,961 36

APPENDIX.

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Supreme Court.

Entries, - - - -	\$25 75	
Costs, - - - -	17 05	
Clerk's fees, - - - -	40 40	
Balance overdrawn for Jurors, -	106 30	
	<hr/>	\$189 50

Court of Common Pleas.

Entries, - - - -	\$20 00	
Jury fees, - - - -	10 00	
Costs, - - - -	18 25	
Balance overdrawn for Jurors, -	83 60	
	<hr/>	\$138 85
		<hr/>
		\$14,282 71

Dividends on School Fund, -	\$14,921 25	
Civil commissions, - - -	416 00	
Jailors, - - - -	1,760 25	
Sheriffs, - - - -	25 00	
Revised Statutes, - - -	199 00	
Colonial Records, - - -	56 25	
Oyster lots, - - - -	61 00	
Inspectors of the State Prison,	5,309 00	
Interest on deposits, - - -	2,267 98	
Unclaimed balances, - - -	20 00	
Foreign Insurance Agents out of the State, - - - -	42 05	
Peddlers' licenses out of the State,	1,500 00	
Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1863, - - - -	57,384 80	
	<hr/>	\$83,963 08
		<hr/>
		\$450,020 06

PAYMENTS BY COUNTIES.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Salaries, - - - -	\$12,932 35	
Members of the General Assembly,	4,373 50	
Public Schools, - - -	29,981 42	
State Insurance Companies, -	70 64	
	<hr/>	\$47,357 91

APPENDIX.

Supreme Court.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$1,930 48	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	3,045 70	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	4,803 10	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	742 50	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	148 13	
					<hr/>	\$10,669 91

Court of Common Pleas.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$856 83	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	1,142 06	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	3,500 00	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	803 50	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	84 98	
					<hr/>	\$6,387 37

Court of Magistrates.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$41 90	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	868 25	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	217 94	
					<hr/>	\$1,128 09

Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$33 50	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	19 05	
					<hr/>	\$52 55
						<hr/>
						\$65,595 83

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Salaries,	-	-	-	-	\$2,038 44	
Members of the General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	1,699 84	
Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	5,317 93	
					<hr/>	\$9,056 21

APPENDIX.

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Supreme Court.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$129 50	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	161 00	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	650 00	
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	96 33	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	33 43	\$1,070 26
<hr/>						

Court of Common Pleas.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$89 55	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	118 05	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	600 00	
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	84 15	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	20 27	\$912 02
<hr/>						

Court of Justices.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$39 40	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	9 30	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	44 61	\$93 31
<hr/>						
						<hr/>
						\$11,131 80

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Members of the General Assembly,	\$1,863 90	
Public Schools,	7,416 05	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	82 50	\$9,362 45
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Supreme Court.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$122 85	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	178 61	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	860 25	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	25 00	
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	123 00	\$1,309 71
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APPENDIX.

Court of Common Pleas.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$63 30	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	110 67	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	300 00	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	20 50	
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	58 23	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	42 64	
					<u> </u>	\$595 34
						<u>\$11,267 50</u>

KENT COUNTY.

Salaries,	-	-	-	-	\$2,100 00	
Members of the General Assembly,					1,022 76	
Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	5,195 00	
					<u> </u>	\$8,317 76

Supreme Court.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$56 90	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	95 20	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	475 00	
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	30 75	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	66 82	
					<u> </u>	\$724 67

Court of Common Pleas.

Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	\$65 28	
Officers,	-	-	-	-	101 40	
Jurors,	-	-	-	-	425 00	
Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	9 50	
Clerks,	-	-	-	-	90 50	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	27 81	
					<u> </u>	\$725 49
						<u>\$,9767 92</u>

APPENDIX.

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BRISTOL COUNTY.

Salaries, - - - -	\$3,237 25	
Members of the General Assembly,	718 48	
Public Schools, - - - -	2,086 95	
	<hr/>	\$6,042 68

Supreme Court.

Witnesses, - - - -	\$37 80	
Officers, - - - -	75 10	
Jurors, - - - -	150 00	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses, - - - -	12 58	
	<hr/>	\$275 48

Court of Common Pleas.

Witnesses, - - - -	\$85 55	
Officers, - - - -	108 65	
Jurors, - - - -	425 00	
Attorney General, - - - -	8 50	
Other costs, waiters, and incidental expenses, - - - -	21 95	
	<hr/>	\$649 65
		<hr/>
		\$6,967 81

Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers, -	\$4,409 16	
Printing laws and schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly, - - - -	7,085 51	
Orders of the Governor, -	101 18	
Expenses for returns of Banks, -	795 59	
School fund, - - - -	9,726 25	
Inspectors of the State Prison, -	309 00	
State tax, - - - -	138,189 49	
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly, - - - -	66,730 20	
Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1864, - - - -	117,942 82	
	<hr/>	\$345,289 20
		<hr/>
		\$450,020 06

APPENDIX.

*Statement of the Military Department, from April 22, 1861,
to June 2, 1864.*

RECEIPTS.

Money hired,	-	-	-	\$711,381	33
Quartermaster General,	-	-	-	233,631	97
Paymaster	"	-	-	68,248	64
Interest,	-	-	-	2,011	45
United States,	-	-	-	330,797	62
Bonds,	-	-	-	3,215,624	36
State tax,	-	-	-	138,189	49
Overdrawn at Bank,	-	-	-	133,955	01
					<hr/>
					\$4,833,839 87

PAYMENTS.

Money hired,	-	-	-	\$735,432	55
Quartermaster General,	-	-	-	1,271,317	00
Paymaster	"	-	-	2,072,250	00
Adjutant	"	-	-	105,100	00
Commissary	"	-	-	4,500	00
Special bounties,	-	-	-	6,560	68
Interest,	-	-	-	8,723	20
Bonds,	-	-	-	211,455	00
Orders of the General Assembly,	-	-	-	8,136	57
Contingent expenses,	-	-	-	3,283	17
Bounties refunded to towns,	-	-	-	399,395	00
Salaries,	-	-	-	7,686	70
					<hr/>
					\$4,833,839 87

Indebtedness of this Department.

State Bonds,	-	-	-	\$3,000,000	00
Overdrawn at Bank,	-	-	-	133,955	01
Commutations, (estimated)	-	-	-	375,000	00
Outstanding certificates for boun-	-	-	-		
ties, (estimated)	-	-	-	175,000	00
					<hr/>
					\$3,683,955 01

REPORT
OF THE
RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
AT THE
MAY SESSION, A. D., 1864.

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

The undersigned, Board of Railroad Commissioners, have the honor to submit the following Report :

Their previous report was up to the commencement of the present year. The first meeting since then, was held on the 11th day of January, and was for the purpose of getting information in relation to an accident on the Providence and Stonington Railroad, January 3d, which resulted in the death of Mr. Richard Waterhouse, of East Greenwich. This meeting was adjourned to January 18th, when five witnesses were examined, and the following was all the information that could be obtained. Mr. Waterhouse when first discovered on Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, was laying near the track, near the depot in East Greenwich, nearly dead. His head was imbedded in the ice, and he badly frozen. The physician who attended him testified before your Board, that he did not think the bruise in itself was sufficient to cause death. Mr. Waterhouse was a passenger in the steamboat train from Providence to East Greenwich, but no one could be found who saw him jump from the cars, and the opinion that your Board entertained in this case was, that in attempting to jump from the cars, he fell upon the ice, slipped, was stunned by the fall, and then froze to death. It then being dark he was not discovered until light, the next morning, and the night was one of the very coldest of the season. By

Other witnesses it was proved, that the name of the station was duly announced; that the stop was unusually long, and your Board therefore decided that the blame could not be attached to the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company.

The next meeting was on the 19th day of January, when the Old Colony and Newport Railroad from Newport to Fall River, was thoroughly examined. The bridges, culverts and cattle guards were found to be unusually strong, being built of solid granite. The workmanship is far superior to any other road in this State.

The next meeting, being the regular Quarterly Meeting, was held February 1st. This meeting was advertised as usual, but there was not any business brought before your Board.

On the third day of March, a notice was received from the Superintendent of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, stating that a man named Edward Gilligan, of Providence, had been injured near the Orms Street bridge, in Providence. The Secretary of your Board, immediately called upon Mr. Gilligan at his residence, and from him, and others, ascertained that the said Gilligan, being in a fit, fell upon the track directly across the rail, and was there perceived by the engineer of the coming train. The speed of the train was very materially decreased, still the man was struck by the locomotive and moved from the rail down an embankment, yet, strange to say, not the slightest bruise or scratch, or complaint of pain remained as an evidence of any accident. Such being the result, the Secretary of your Board, did not deem it necessary that a meeting of your Board should be held.

The next meeting was on the 28th of March. A man named Michael Tohey was so injured March 19th at Kingston, by the cars of the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company, that he died shortly after his arrival in Providence. The attorney of the friends of Mr. Tohey notified your Board, that he would like to appear at the examination, and he was therefore informed of the meeting, and appeared. The Providence and Stonington Railroad Company were also represented by Counsel. Sixteen witnesses were then examined, and fifteen pages of testimony taken. The meeting was then adjourned for a week.

The next meeting was held on the 29th day of March, a complaint having been received, that the bridge over Orms street, in the City of Providence, needed the attention of your Board. This is a dry bridge over the railroad, and is much used. The hand-rail on the side, was found to be in an unsafe condition, whereupon, it was *voted*, That immediate repairs are needed on the bridge over Orms street, more especially upon the hand-rail of the side-walk. It has since been put in good order.

On Monday, April 4th, the next meeting was held. A young man named Frank Brightman, was injured by the cars of the

Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, at their station at Woonsocket March 25th, under the following circumstances. This Brightman, a volunteer, in company with a comrade, were on the platform of the station, and in attempting to jump on to the train when it was in motion, both fell between the cars and the platform, on to the ground. Had each of them remained perfectly still after they had fallen, probably neither would have been hurt, but this Brightman turned over, and brought his foot upon the rail, and two wheels ran over a portion of it. He stated the next day "no one was to blame but myself." Fortunately for him the injury has proved to be comparatively slight. Your Board exonerated the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company from all liability in this case.

Immediately after this meeting, the adjourned meeting from March 28th, was held, when seven more witnesses were examined and five pages more of testimony taken. After this meeting, your Board visited the station at Kingston, and also stopped and examined that portion of the platform of the station at Greenwich, which is opposite to the water tank. After patiently wading through all the testimony in this case, the following is a condensed statement of the whole. This Michael Tohey in company with three of his friends, were passengers in the steamboat train from Groton. When the train stopped at Kingston, they all got out and went into the station, and did not leave it until the train started. They then jumped on, but Tohey fell in the attempt. It was alleged on the part of the friends of Mr. Tohey, that in running on the platform before jumping on to the cars, he hit a post on said platform which threw him off on to the track. It was proved on the part of the Railroad Company that the name of the station was announced before it was reached; that the stop was of the usual length; that the lantern on the post was lighted; that the conductor, two or three times cried out "all aboard" before he started; that the bell was rung; that the said Michael Tohey was seen running on the platform on the *north side of the post*, having hold of an iron on the side of the car. Your Board therefore passed the following vote: That the post on the platform at Kingston, and the building containing the tank at Greenwich, both need our immediate attention, and we therefore unanimously recommend, that the platform at Greenwich, opposite the entire front of said building, be so widened, that it shall be at least six feet in width; and as regards Kingston depot, they also unanimously recommend, the immediate removal of the post, which supports the pipe, that supplies the water; and further recommend, that another plan be substituted for supplying water, by building two new tanks, and locating them about three hundred feet apart, and have the refreshment saloon about midway between the two, also

Voted, That in reference to the accident at Kingston, which resulted in the death of Michael Tohey, that said death was not caused by carelessness of employees of the train of the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company.

On the 5th of April, a notice was received from the Superintendent of transportation in Providence, of the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company, that a brakeman named Nathaniel Austin, was injured. The Secretary of your Board upon making inquiries did not deem it necessary to call a meeting of your Board, as the injury was so very slight.

A notice was received April 7th, from the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company, stating that a brakeman in their employ named Edward Biggins, had been injured. The Secretary of your Board, in this case, finding that the whole injury consisted in a slight bruise upon a finger, did not deem it of sufficient importance to call a meeting of your Board.

On the 8th of April, notice was received from the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company, stating there was an accident on their road, the 7th inst., which resulted in the death of Mr. David Beattie, of Newport.

On the 12th of April, a notice was received from the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, stating that an accident occurred that morning at Bristol, which resulted in the immediate death of Frank P. Warren, a child twelve years of age. A meeting of your Board was held the 18th of April, to examine into each of these accidents. In relation to the first, it was ascertained, that Mr. Beattie was on the gravel train, and when near Portsmouth Grove, fell between the cars, and was immediately killed. When on the train he was cautioned and "told to look out and not fall" by one of the employees of the Company. Your Board could not find that the blame could be charged to the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company, and therefore exonerated them.

In reference to the other accident, this boy, whose father is an employee of the Company, was playing near the depot, on the track, as the train was being made up. It was a regular train, and at the usual hour. The train was backing out, and the rear car run over him, and he was instantly killed. Employees of the Company, testified before your Board, that they have instructions to drive children away from the depot, and had driven this boy away before. Your Board exonerated the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, from all liability in the matter, but recommended to the Superintendent to have notices printed, and posted up in each depot, forbidding children unaccompanied by parents or guardians, from being in their depots, or around them, and instructing their employees to drive them off.

The next meeting was held May 2d. A man named Albert Gardner, was injured near the Stonington Freight Depot in Providence, April 27th, under the following circumstances: This man was an employee of the Burnside Rifle Company. The day's work being finished, he, with another employee, started to go home, and seeing the steamboat train backing down from the freight depot to the passenger depot, thought it a fine opportunity to get a ride, but in attempting to jump on, stumbled and so fell, that one wheel run over his left foot. His comrade testified before your Board, that he "had heard Mr. Gardner previously told not to get on to the cars, and had been told the same himself," and further stated, that Mr. Gardner had since said "it was his fault as he had no business there." Your Board exonerated the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company from all liability in the case.

The Quarterly Meeting of your Board was held on the 2d day of May. This meeting, like all other regular meetings, was duly advertised, but no one appeared before your Board.

On the 3d day of May, a notice was received from the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company, stating that a brakeman in their employ, named Robert Fanning, had been injured near the Cranston Depot. The Secretary of your Board upon inquiring into this case, ascertained that the said Fanning while in the act of putting on a brake, that a portion of the brake, broke, and he was precipitated from the car on to a sand bank. He was not, however, so seriously injured as to interfere much with his business, and the Secretary of your Board did not consider it necessary to call a meeting.

On the 9th day of May, the Providence and Worcester Railroad was examined as far up as the State line. On one bridge, just above Woonsocket, repairs were suggested, and the recommendation of your Board has been adopted. One cattle guard near the Pawtucket station was found to need repairs, and the Superintendent stated it would receive his early attention. All the other portions of the road were found to be in a satisfactory condition. When at Woonsocket, examined that small portion of the Air Line Railroad that is within our State, the condition of which was found to be satisfactory.

On Tuesday, May 10th, your Board examined the Boston and Providence Railroad. Every thing appertaining to the road was found to be in satisfactory order and condition. The boundary line of the State where it crosses each track was found to be designated by substantial stone posts.

On Monday, May 16th, 1864, your Board examined the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad as far as the State line, which is about twenty-nine miles, leaving Providence in a special train about 11 A. M., returning about 5 P. M. The following bridges on said road, viz: Flat River bridge; First

dry bridge east of Washington station ; Anthony bridge ; River Point bridge ; Natick covered bridge, and the dry bridge near Searle's corner, also the cattle guard east of Quidnick, were all found to need slight repairs, and your Board were assured by the officers of the Company who accompanied them, that said repairs should be made immediately. The boundary line of the State is not designated on this road, as your Board think it ought to be.

A complaint was received from Mr. David R. Houghton of Providence, in reference to damages to his dray, by being run into by the cars of the Providence and Boston Railroad Company, drawn by horses on India street, Providence, in the month of May, 1863. Upon inquiring into the same, your Board did not think the injury sufficient, to recommend to said Corporation to pay the demands of the said Houghton.

On the 16th of May a notification was received from the Secretary of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, also from the Superintendent of transportation in Providence, of the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company, stating that a brakeman in their employ named Christopher Healy had been injured, by coming in contact with the Charlestown bridge. Upon investigating the same, it was ascertained that the injury received proved to be so slight, that the Secretary of your Board, did not think it necessary to call your Board together.

The next meeting of your Board was on Monday, May 23d, when the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad was examined. Slight repairs on the bridge at Bower's Cove were suggested by your Board, but the Superintendent stated that the bridge had already attracted the attention of the road master, and would very soon be attended to. Several places were found that needed filling in, also where new sleepers were needed.

The Superintendent then informed your Board that a large quantity of new sleepers were already ordered, and that a gang of men were then at work, and would continue so, until the entire road had been gone over. The recommendations of your Board made to this Company, April 18th, in reference to printed notices being posted in the depots forbidding children from being there, were found to be adopted, and notices can now be seen in the depot at Bristol.

On Tuesday, May 24th, was the next meeting of your Board, when the Old Colony and Newport Railroad was examined, from Newport to the State line, near Fall River. The previous representation of the condition of this road, is fully endorsed upon a second examination. The masonry is far superior to any other in our State, and every thing therewith connected has been done in the most thorough, workmanlike manner. Neither time or expense has been spared, and the stockholders now have

a road of which they may well be proud, and one which, in the opinion of your Board, the day will be far distant, when any considerable outlay for repairs will be required.

The next meeting was on Wednesday, May 25th, when the bridges near the Park in Providence, were examined. This examination was made by going underneath the bridges in a boat, and the condition was found to be satisfactory. It was intended that on this day an examination should be made of the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Horse Railroad, but the work was not as forward as was expected, and the examination was postponed.

On Thursday, May 26th, your Board examined the Providence and Stonington Railroad, as far as the State line. The cattle guard near the station at Greenwich needs some repairs, and a portion of the dry bridge near Westerly needs new plank-ing, both of which will soon be done. The post on the platform at Kingston station has been removed, in accordance with suggestion of your Board made to this Company, April 4th, and although they have not adopted the plan suggested to them at that time, still, the alterations already made are a very decided improvement. Your Board, however, remain firm in the opinion that the plan by them suggested, would prove far more convenient and safe to the travelling public, than the plan they have adopted. The platform at Greenwich has not yet been widened, but would have been, had not the Superintendent of the road been confined to his house by illness. It will receive his early attention as soon as he is able to attend to it.

Work is progressing on the Warren and Fall River Railroad, but it will not probably be finished much, if any, before the close of the present year.

The proposed road from Wickford to the Stonington Railroad has not yet been commenced.

With this report closes the term of appointment of your Board. During the year every railroad has been twice examined, and every more important or dangerous place was examined and tested as thoroughly as in the power of your Board to do.

During the year there have been twenty-two accidents on the railroads in this State, of which thirteen were fatal. During the five years previous to this year, the average number of accidents per annum, was a trifle over eight. Of the twenty-two accidents, eleven resulted from persons being on the track,

During the year your Board have had forty-five meetings, and in investigating accidents have taken fifty-nine pages of testimony.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SPENCER MOWRY, SAMUEL RODMAN, WM. P. BATEMAN, JOHN J. KILTON, JR., HENRY STAPLES.	}	<i>Railroad Commissioners.</i>
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PROVIDENCE, May 31st, 1864.

REPORT OF THE STATE PRISON INSPECTORS.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

The Board of Inspectors of the Rhode Island State Prison respectfully report:

That they have renewed the contract with Messrs. Bigelow for the labor of the prisoners for two years, from the 10th day of May, 1864, at an advance of 40 per cent. for the State Prison convicts, and of 33 1-3 per cent. for the Jail prisoners; and with several other modifications of the original contract, the most important of which is, that hereafter, the contractors are to furnish their own power, and warm the shops at their own expense.

This modification renders the steam engine belonging to the prison unnecessary; and as it would probably very seriously deteriorate if it remained idle during the next two years, and as the present was a very favorable moment for its sale, the Board decided to dispose of it to the Providence and Worcester Railroad Co., which they have done, at the price of \$2,225.

The Board respectfully request of the General Assembly the passage of a resolution authorizing them to invest this money in the bonds of the State, and also power to invest any other funds belonging to the Prison, which they may deem expedient, in the same manner.

THOMAS BROWN, *Secretary.*
F. WAYLAND, *Chairman.*

PROVIDENCE, 10th May, 1864.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
INDIAN SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Governor :

In conformity to the law of the State I have the honor to submit the following report :

The first term of the Narragansett Indian School commenced May 4th, 1863, and ending August 20th, 1863; Miss Mary L. Hoxsie, teacher. Length of term, eighty days; average attendance, eleven. Wages, seventy-five dollars for the term.

The second term of the school commenced September 21st, 1863, and ending January 15th, 1864. Length of term, eighty days; average attendance during the term, thirteen. Wages of teacher, sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents; A. F. Stanton, teacher.

The condition of this school is as good as can be expected, and I think full an average for the last few years. The school-house is not what it should be; it needs some repairing now, and I would recommend that some repairs be done on it before the winter term commences.

JOHN W. MONEY, *Commissioner.*

CHARLESTOWN, May 1, 1864.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

State of Rhode Island

AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.


1865.



PROVIDENCE:

R. I. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

 The General Assembly convened at Providence, on the second Monday in January, 1865, (being the 9th,) in conformity with the provisions of the third Section of Article 4 of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Friday, the seventeenth day of March, following, to meet again in Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, 1865.

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1865.

[The Chapters are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 535.

AN ACT ENABLING ANY OF THE INCORPORATED BANKS OF THIS STATE TO CLOSE UP THEIR BUSINESS WITH THE VIEW OF ORGANIZING AS NATIONAL BANKS. Passed March 7, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be elected by the General Assembly, in Grand Committee, three Bank Commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified, two of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall be engaged to the faithful discharge of the duties of their offices, which are hereinafter prescribed. They shall receive a compensation of eight dollars *per day* which shall include expenses for every day actually employed, to be paid by the Banks employing their services. Bank Commissioners. Their duties. Compensation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the Directors of any Bank incorporated under authority of this State, shall certify to the Bank Commissioners that two-thirds of the stockholders of such Bank desire to close up the business thereof,

Organizing as
National
Banks.

Course to be
pursued.

under its present charter, with the view of organizing as a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, or of transferring its property and estate to any existing National Banking Association, it shall be the duty of the Bank Commissioners to examine into the affairs thereof, and shall ascertain the outstanding liabilities of such Bank, and shall thereupon fix the penal sum in a bond which it is hereby provided shall be given by the persons interested in the said Bank, or some of them, to the General Treasurer, and his successor in office, conditioned to pay and discharge all the liabilities of the said Bank upon demand being made therefor, within the usual banking hours, and at a place, and of the agent of such Bank, residing or to reside in the town or city where such Bank is located, and in said bond to be designated, which said bond shall be given with sureties satisfactory to the General Treasurer and the Bank Commissioners for a sum not less than the liabilities of said Bank, and after a form to be approved by the Attorney General.

Bond of
Bank.

SEC. 3. Whenever any bond shall have been given and accepted as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Bank for whom it was given to give public notice for at least sixty days, by public advertisement in some newspaper, if any, in the county where such Bank is located, and also in some newspaper published in Providence, to all persons having claims against the said Bank to present them at the place designated in the said bond for payment.

Of claims
under the
bond.

Of judgment.

SEC. 4. Whenever demand shall have been made for the payment of any claim covered by the provisions of said bond, and payment thereof shall have been refused, the person holding such claim may bring a suit upon the said bond in the name of the General Treasurer, endorsing the name of the claimant on the back of the writ, in the Supreme Court for the county where such Bank was located, and if he prevails in such suit, judgment shall be rendered thereon in favor of the General Treasurer, for the penal sum named in said bond, and execution shall issue in favor of the claimant, for the amount that shall be found due upon his claim, with costs, and such reasonable counsel fee as may appear to the court to be proper to be allowed to his counsel for

services in said suit ; and if said claim shall appear to be unlawful, the defendants in such case shall recover their costs against the claimant, and no judgment shall be entered for the penalty of the said bond ; and like proceedings may be had in the case of any other claimant, until judgment shall have been rendered for the General Treasurer for the penal sum in said bond.

SEC. 5. Whenever, after judgment shall have been rendered upon the bond in manner aforesaid, and demand shall be made as aforesaid for the payment of any other outstanding claim, and payment thereof shall have been refused, the claimant may sue out a writ of *scire facias* upon the judgment recovered upon said bond as aforesaid for said claim, endorsing his name upon the back of said writ, and if upon the trial of the suit the claim shall be found due, execution shall be awarded to such claimant for the amount due, with costs and counsel fees to be allowed as aforesaid ; and the like further proceedings shall be had until all outstanding liabilities of such Bank shall have been satisfied and paid. Of judgments on bond.

SEC. 6. Whenever any bond shall have been given and accepted as is hereinbefore provided, the Directors of such Bank may assign all or any part of the corporate property, assets, and choses in action of the said Bank, to any National Bank organized in accordance with the laws of the United States, or to such other persons for the use of such National Bank, or for the use of the stockholders of the State Bank as they may think proper, and shall certify to the Bank Commissioners as soon as practicable thereafter, a surrender of the charter of such Bank, and shall with such certificate, deliver all of the plates, dies, and unissued bills, in the possession of the said Bank, to the Bank Commissioners to be destroyed ; the which Commissioners are hereby authorized to accept such surrender, and upon their acceptance thereof, such Bank shall cease to have any corporate existence under any law of this State, except for the purpose of prosecuting to final judgment and execution and of defending pending suits ; and the assignees of the assets of the said Bank may bring suits in their own names, for the recovery of any debts, choses in action, or other property assigned to them, under the provisions of this act ; and the Bank Commissioners shall cause Assignment of property to National Banks. Of bills, plates and dies. When corporate existence ceases. Of suits for recovery of debts.

Plates and
bills to be
destroyed.

the plates, dies, and unissued bills of said Bank, to be destroyed when received in the presence of the obligors in said bond, or of some of them.

Of the re-
demption of
notes.

SEC. 7. The agent of such State Bank, appointed to redeem its liabilities, shall, as often as once in six months, certify under oath, and if such agent be a National Bank, under the oath of the cashier thereof, to the General Treasurer, the amount and character of the liabilities of the said State Bank discharged and redeemed since the making of the last report in relation thereto; and all of the bills of such State Bank, redeemed since the making of the previous report, shall be delivered to the General Treasurer, and by him be destroyed in the presence of one or more of the obligors in the bond aforesaid; and the obligors in the said bond shall pay the General Treasurer the *pro rata* State tax upon the capital and reserved profits of the said Bank up to the time of the said change, and thereafter shall pay to said General Treasurer a semi-annual tax of one half of one *per centum* for the use of the State upon the average outstanding circulation of such Bank for the preceding six months, and shall continue to pay such tax until all of said circulation shall have been redeemed, or until the bond hereinbefore referred to shall be surrendered, as is hereinafter provided, or until the outstanding circulation of such Bank shall be reduced to eight thousand dollars.

Bond to the
General
Treasurer.

State pay on
circulation.

Trustees,
guardians
&c.

SEC. 8. Trustees, guardians, executors, assignees and administrators, representing stock in any State Bank, without incurring personal liability, are hereby respectfully authorized, in behalf of the persons beneficially interested in the estates represented by them, to consent to the change of such State Bank to a National Banking Association, and the Secretary of State, in behalf of the State, is authorized to consent to such change in Banks where the State is a stockholder or trustee.

Secretary of
State to con-
sent to
change when
the State is a
stockholder.

Claims
against State
Bank.

SEC. 9. Persons holding claims against any State Bank, for any of the liabilities covered by the bond hereinbefore provided to be given, shall present them for payment within six years from the time when the Directors of such Bank shall have certified the surrender of its charter, as is hereinbefore provided, and in default thereof, they shall be forever precluded and barred from

maintaining any action for the recovery of such claim ; and the Bank Commissioners and the General Treasurer, after the expiration of said six years, if they shall be made satisfied that no suit has been commenced or is pending on said bond, shall cancel and surrender the same to the obligors named therein, or to some one or more of them. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the individual liability of stockholders for the liabilities of said State Banks further than to limit the time within which actions to recover the same shall be brought.

SEC. 10. The Bank Commissioners and the General Treasurer are hereby authorized, from time to time, to reduce the penal sum in any bond given under the provisions of this act as the liabilities under the said bond shall be reduced or discharged, and every two or more State Banks may unite and do all things necessary to be done to form one National Banking Association, each giving a separate bond as is hereinbefore provided for the liabilities of their respective Bank.

Commissioners may reduce bond.

Two or more Banks may unite and form one.

SEC. 11. When a National Bank furnishes to the Bank Commissioners satisfactory evidence that it cannot immediately procure from the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, circulating notes to be used as currency in place of the bills of the State Bank, which such National Bank has succeeded, required to be redeemed and destroyed as is hereinbefore provided, he may authorize such National Banking Association to reissue and continue in circulation any of the bills of such State Bank for a period to be fixed by said Commissioners, not exceeding six months from the certificate of surrender of the charter of the said State Bank, and not subsequent to the receipt and issue of circulating notes from the Comptroller of the Currency.

Of circulation how procured.

When old bills may be re-issued.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof

CHAPTER 536.

Passed Jan-
uary 17, 1865.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 278 OF THE STATUTES ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATIVE TO BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS, IN REPEAL OF TITLE XIX, CHAPTER 126, OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Persons not
under guar-
dianship may
control de-
posits.

SECTION 1. Every person, not under guardianship, who heretofore has made or hereafter may make a deposit personally in any Savings Bank or Institution for Savings in this State, may control, transfer, or withdraw, either personally or by written order, the money so deposited and the dividends or interest that have or may accrue thereon, notwithstanding such person at the time of exercising such control, or of making such transfer or withdrawal, may be a married woman or a minor.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

CHAPTER 537.

Passed Feb-
ruary 9, 1865.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 188 OF THE REVISED STATUTES "OF GUARDIAN AND WARD."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Non-resident
guardian
may remove
property.

SECTION 1. That in all cases where any guardian and his ward may both be non-residents of this State, and such ward may be entitled to property of any description in this State, such guardian, on producing satisfactory proof to the Probate Court of the proper town and county, by certificates duly authenticated according to the act of Congress in such cases, that he has given bond and security in the State in which he and his ward reside, in double the amount of the value of the property, as guardian, and it is found that a removal of the property will not conflict with the terms of limitation attending the right by which the ward owns the same, then any guardian may demand, or sue for and remove any such property to the place of residence of himself and ward.

SEC. 2. That when such non-resident guardian shall produce an exemplification, from under the seal of the office (if there be seal) of the proper court in the State of his residence, containing all the entries in relation to his appointment, giving bond, etc., duly authenticated as aforesaid, the Probate Court of the proper town and county in this State may cause suitable orders to be made, discharging any resident guardian, executor or administrator, and authorizing the delivering and passing over of such property, and also requiring receipts to be passed and filed, if deemed advisable; provided, That in all cases thirty days notice shall be given to the resident guardian, executor administrator of the intended application for the order of removal, and the court may reject the application and refuse such order whenever it is satisfied it is for the interest of the ward that such removal shall not take place.

Probate
Court may
discharge
guardian.

Notice to be
given.

CHAPTER 538.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 138 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF GUARDIAN AND WARD." Passed
March 7, 1865

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The guardian of any owner of lands within the limits of the city of Providence suitable for building purposes, shall have power to lay out, make or dedicate highways, streets or gangways, upon, through or over the same, by conveyance, indenture, platting or otherwise, with the same effect, to all intents and purposes, as could the owner himself, were he capable in law, such guardian first obtaining a decree of the Municipal Court of said city, approving his proposed exercise of said power.

Guardian
may lay out
streets.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 539.

Passed
March 9,
1865.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXIV, CHAPTER 157, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE INVENTORY AND ASSETS OF DECEASED PERSONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Administra-
tors to return
inventories
of goods &c.

SECTION 1. Every administrator, except the husband as administrator on his wife's personal estate, and every executor unless he has given bond to pay the funeral charges, debts and legacies of the testator, shall, within three months after his appointment, return to the Probate Office, under oath, a true inventory of all the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the deceased, that shall have come to the knowledge of such executor or administrator.

SEC. 2. The first section of the act to which this is in admendment, so far as inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 540.

Passed
March 7,
1865.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXIV, CHAPTER 162, SECTION 5, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

How execu-
tors shall dis-
pose of es-
tates

SECTION 1. The whole of the personal estate of a deceased person, except money due, shall be accounted for by the executor or administrator at double the appraised value thereof, unless the whole shall be sold at public auction, or unless the Court of Probate shall direct the same or a part thereof to be sold at public or private sale, in which case the net proceeds only of the whole or part so sold shall be accounted for.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 541.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXIV, Passed
CHAPTER 156, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE ADMINIS- March 16,
TRATION OF TESTATE AND INTESTATE ESTATES." 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. An executor shall be exempt from giving sureties on his bond to the Court of Probate when the testator has ordered or requested such exemption, or that no bond should be taken ; provided, however, that the Court of Probate may, at or after granting letters testamentary, require bond with sureties, if the Court should be of opinion that the same is required by a change in the circumstances or situation of the executor, or for other sufficient cause.

CHAPTER 542.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXIV, CHAPTER 157, OF THE Passed
REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE INVENTORIES AND ASSETS OF March 16,
DECEASED PERSONS." 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Executors and administrators are hereby authorized to submit to arbitration, or to adjust by compromise, any claims in favor of or against the estates by them represented, in the same manner and with the same effect as the testator or intestate might have done.

SEC. 2. Guardians and trustees are hereby authorized and empowered to submit all matters in dispute in relation to the estates represented by them to arbitration and award, under and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 188 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 543.

Passed Feb- AN ACT TO PROMOTE FURTHER ENLISTMENTS INTO THE
ruary 8, 1865. MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Advising
Committee.

Of Enlist-
ments.

Bounty.

SECTION 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. W. B. Lawton and B. Lapham, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. William Binney, William Sheldon and Amasa Sprague, on the part of the House of Representatives, is hereby authorized and empowered to procure the voluntary enlistment of recruits into the service of the United States, to be credited to the quota of this State, upon any call made, or to be made, upon this State for military force during the present rebellion; and to pay to each recruit procured for the purpose aforesaid, who shall enlist and be credited as aforesaid, a bounty of not exceeding three hundred dollars, for a term of not more than three years; and to pay such amount of premium or hand money to the person or persons who present the recruits for enlistment, as the Governor and said committee, may, in their discretion deem necessary and proper; said amount not, however, to exceed in the aggregate the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Bonds to be
issued.

Bonds how to
be signed.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of carrying the object of this act into effect, the General Treasurer is hereby authorized and empowered, under the direction of the Governor, to issue the bonds of the State for any amount not exceeding one million of dollars, in such sums as the Governor may direct, bearing an interest of not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be made payable at any time within thirty years from the first day of February, A. D. 1865, in the discretion of the Governor, and shall not be sold for less than par value thereof. Said bonds shall be signed by the General Treasurer and countersigned and registered by the Secretary of State, and coupons for the interest on said bonds, signed by the General Treasurer, shall be attached to the same.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 544.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 483, OF THE STATUTES, Passed March 9, 1865.
 "TO PROMOTE ENLISTMENTS INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE
 OF THE UNITED STATES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever any volunteer from this State, enlisted into the military or naval service of the United States, shall die in the service without having received all of the bounty due him from this State, it shall be lawful for the Paymaster General to pay to the widow, or next of kin when there is no widow, the balance of the bounty due to such volunteer from this State. Heirs of soldiers to receive bounties.

CHAPTER 545.

AN ACT TO AID MEN LIABLE TO BE DRAFTED INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES IN PROCURING SUBSTITUTES. Passed February 23, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every person liable to be drafted from this State, into the military service of the United States, who shall procure an acceptable substitute that shall be mustered into the military service of the United States, and be credited to the quota of this State upon the pending call of the President for troops, shall be allowed and paid three hundred dollars ; to be paid by the Paymaster General, towards defraying the expense of procuring such substitute.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 546.

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT PERSONS RECRUITING SOLDIERS WITHIN THIS STATE TO BE CREDITED TO THE QUOTAS OF OTHER STATES. Passed February 6, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person who shall within this State enlist, or who shall aid or abet in the enlistment of any

recruit for the service of the United States, to be credited to the quota of any other State than this State, or any person who shall advise, aid, or procure in any way any person residing or inhabiting in this State, to leave this State for the purpose of being enlisted in the service of the United States, and of being credited upon the quota of any other State, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for a period of six months and be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 547.

Passed Jan-
uary 18, 1865.

AN ACT FOR THE FREE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DISABLED AND DECEASED OFFICERS, SOLDIERS AND OTHER PERSONS BELONGING TO RHODE ISLAND IN THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

All Public
Schools free
to children of
soldiers.

SECTION 1. All the public schools in the State, including the State Normal School, shall be open to the children of officers and soldiers belonging to the State of Rhode Island, mustered into the service of the United States, and of those persons belonging to the State of Rhode Island and serving in the navy of the United States, who have died in said service or have been discharged therefrom in consequence of wounds or disease contracted in said service, or who have been killed in battle, without any cost or expenses for taxes, rates or other charges imposed for purposes of public education.

Scholarships
at Brown
University.

SEC. 2. In presenting and selecting the names of candidates, under the resolution providing for the nomination of State Beneficiaries to be educated at Brown University, passed at the session of the General Assembly, January, 1863, children of such officers, soldiers and other persons as are designated in the first section of this act, shall, in all cases have the preference.

CHAPTER 548.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT FOR THE FREE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DISABLED AND DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, AND OTHER PERSONS BELONGING TO RHODE ISLAND IN THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES." Passed February 28, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the town clerks of the several towns, to forward to the Adjutant General, on or before the 1st day of March in each and every year, a complete list of the names of every boy and girl, made orphan or half orphan, before the first day of the preceding January, by the death of the parent enlisted for said towns in the military or naval service of the United States, since the outbreak of the rebellion, with such items of patriotic devotion of the deceased, as the said town clerks may deem of public interest; the same to be recorded in a book in the Adjutant General's office kept for that purpose. Lists to be made of orphans of soldiers.

CHAPTER 549.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXV, CHAPTER 164, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE SUPREME COURT." Passed February 1, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The term of the Supreme Court shall be holden yearly and every year, at the times and places following, to wit: At Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday in March and September; at Providence, within and for the county of Providence, on the fourth Monday in March and the first Monday in October; at East Greenwich, within and for the county of Kent, on the second Monday in March and the fourth Monday in August; at South Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the third Monday in February and August. Courts when holden.

SEC. 2. All business pending in said courts in any of the said counties shall be and remain therein continued to the term of said court next to be holden under the provisions Processes returnable.

of this act; and all processes which shall have been made returnable to any of the terms of the said Court, shall be and remain in force and be returned at the term of such court next to be holden, in the county where such process was to be returned had not this act been passed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 550.

Passed Feb- AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXIV, CHAPTER 165, OF
ruary 15.
1865. THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE COURT OF COMMON
PLEAS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Courts when
holden. SECTION 1. The terms of the Court of Common Pleas shall be holden yearly and every year, at the time and places following, to wit: At Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday in May and November; at East Greenwich, within and for the county of Kent, on the second Monday in October and April.

Processes
when return-
able. SEC. 2. All business in said courts in any of the said counties shall be and remain therein continued to the term of said court next to be holden under the provisions of this act, except as hereinafter provided; and all processes which shall have been made returnable to any of the terms of said court shall be and remain in force and be returned at the term of such court next to be holden in the county where such process was to be returned had not this act passed.

Kent county
court busi-
ness, of how
disposed. SEC. 3. All business now in the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Kent, which shall not be disposed of at the February term of said court, 1865, shall be and remain therein continued, to the term of said court next to be holden under the provisions of this act, on the second Monday in October, 1865, and all processes issuing from said court, at said February term, 1865, shall be made returnable to the said term to be holden on the second Monday in October, 1865.

SEC. 4. All processes now issued or in any way existing, returnable to the August term of the Court of Common Pleas in said county of Kent, as it has heretofore been holden by law, shall be returnable to said October term, 1865, and shall have the same force and effect as if made to said August term, or as if this act had not been passed. Processes when returnable.

CHAPTER 551.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXIII, CHAPTER 151, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF COURTS OF PROBATE." Passed February 8, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every guardian shall be authorized to invest any moneys in his hands not wanted for the payment of debts, or for the support or education of his ward, in real estate, bond and mortgage, or bank stocks in Rhode Island, or in United States stock, or may deposit the same in a Savings Bank in the State of Rhode Island, as he shall deem most for the interest of his ward: Provided, always, that such investment before the same shall be made, shall be approved by the Court of Probate, and provided, also, that such guardian before such investments, shall give bond to the Court of Probate with two sureties, to the satisfaction of said Court of Probate, that he will make such investment of said moneys as has been approved of by said Court of Probate. How guardian may invest. Investment, how approved.

CHAPTER 552.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 444, OF THE STATUTES "TO REGULATE AND RESTRAIN SALES OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS." Passed February 8, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person who shall sell or suffer to be sold any ale, wine, or other strong or malt liquors to any minor who shall belong to, or be in attendance upon Sales of liquors to scholars at schools forbidden.

any college, academy, school or other institution for learning within this State, whether the person making such sale be licensed or not, shall, upon conviction, be fined one hundred dollars, and thereafter shall be incapable of holding any license under the act to which this is in addition.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 553.

Passed
March 15,
1865.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 444 OF THE STATUTES, "TO REGULATE AND RESTRAIN THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Towns may
grant or re-
fuse licenses.

SECTION 1. The town councils of the several towns, and the boards of aldermen of the cities of Providence and Newport, are hereby respectively authorized within the limits of their respective town or city, to grant or refuse to grant license for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of their respective towns or cities, and their decision in the premises shall be final.

Drunkards
not to be
ejected.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall forcibly eject from his premises any intoxicated person to whom he may have sold any intoxicating liquors, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars, and shall thereafter for the space of one year be disqualified from holding any license under the act to which this is an amendment and in addition.

Liquors not
to be sold to
minors.

SEC. 3. Any licensed person who shall sell or suffer to be sold to any minor any intoxicating liquors, shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of fifty dollars, and be thereafter for the term of two years made incapable of holding any license under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment or in addition.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 554.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 218, TITLE XXX, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY." Passed March 15, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person who shall, without just cause, have actually abandoned his wife or children in any town of this State, without adequate support, leaving them in danger of becoming a charge upon the public, or who shall neglect to provide according to his means for the support of his wife or children, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned not exceeding three months. Abandonment of wife or children, how punished.

CHAPTER 555.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 214 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY." Passed March 15, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every person who shall falsely personate or represent himself as an agent or servant of another, and who shall in such assumed character receive any money or other article whatever intended to be delivered to such person as such agent or servant, with intent to convert the same to his own use, shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. Assumed character.

CHAPTER 556.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXX, CHAPTER 214, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY." Passed February 2, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In prosecutions for the offence of embezzling, fraudulent converting to one's own use, taking or secreting with intent so to embezzle or fraudulently

Embezzling
bank notes,
money,
checks &c.

Indictment
or complaint.

Of evidence
in such cases.

convert, or embezzling or appropriating to one's own use with intent to cheat or defraud any incorporated bank or any person whomsoever, the bullion, money, notes, bank notes, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, obligations or other securities for money, of any person, copartnership, incorporated bank or company, or other body corporate, by an officer, agent, clerk or servant of such person, copartnership, incorporated bank or company, or other body corporate, it shall be sufficient to allege generally in the indictment or complaint, an embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, taking or secreting with such intent, or an embezzlement or appropriation with intent to cheat or defraud, of money to a certain amount, without specifying any particulars of such embezzlement; and on the trial evidence may be given of any such embezzlement, fraudulent conversion or appropriation, or taking or secreting with intent so to embezzle or fraudulently convert, committed within six months next after the time stated in the indictment; and it shall be sufficient to maintain the charge in the indictment, and shall not be deemed a variance, if it is proved, that any bullion, money, notes, bank note, check, draft, bill of exchange or other security for money, of such person, copartnership, incorporated bank or company, or other body corporate, of whatever amount, was fraudulently embezzled, appropriated or converted, or taken or secreted with intent so to embezzle or convert, by such officer, agent, clerk or servant, within said period of six months.

CHAPTER 557.

Passed
January 31,
1865.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A HARBOR LINE IN THE HARBOR IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, BETWEEN FOX POINT AND THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT INDIA POINT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Harbor line.

SECTION 1. The straight lines in red ink connecting points A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and T, on a plan showing the proposed harbor line from Fox Point to the railroad bridge at India Point,

Providence, May 28th, 1864, surveyed and platted by Cushing and DeWitt, and now recorded in the city clerk's office, in the city of Providence, in books of plats number five, page forty-seven, are hereby established as the harbor lines in the harbor of said city of Providence, between said Fox Point and said railroad bridge at India Point.

SEC. 2. The city council of the city of Providence shall have all the power and authority now possessed by the General Assembly, to make provisions, terms and conditions in relation to filling the land and the building and extending of wharves to said harbor lines, in relation to the mode and manner of constructing said wharves, the material of which the same shall be composed and the keeping of the same in repair, in relation to the laying out, building and extending of highways, streets, gangways and culverts thereto, and generally to make such provisions relative to the filling the land, the building and extending of wharves to said harbor lines as it shall deem best for the public interest and convenience.

City council
authorized to
construct
wharves, etc.

SEC. 3. If any person shall violate any of the provisions, terms and conditions prescribed by said city council, by virtue of the power and authority given by this act, or shall erect or create any obstruction in said harbor beyond said harbor lines, he shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment before the Supreme Court, one half to and for the use of the city of Providence, and the other half to and for the use of the State; and the board of aldermen of said city of Providence shall be authorized before or after conviction to remove such obstructions at the expense of the person erecting or creating the same.

Of obstruc-
tions.

Penalty for
violation.

CHAPTER 558.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF EAST PROVIDENCE AND PAWTUCKET AND THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE TOWN OF EAST PROVIDENCE. Passed
March 7,
1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the following described line is hereby established as the boundary line between the towns of East Providence and Pawtucket, in this State :

Beginning at a point in Seekonk river, in range with the present boundary line between said towns, two hundred feet from ordinary high water mark on the easterly shore, thence running easterly along said present boundary line and in continuation thereof across Ten Mile river until it strikes the boundary line between the State of Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

That the following described line is hereby established as the western boundary line of the town of East Providence in this State:

Beginning at a point above described in Seekonk river, in range with the present boundary line between said towns of East Providence and Pawtucket, two hundred feet from ordinary high water mark on the easterly shore, thence running southerly in a straight line to a point in said river two hundred feet due west from the most westerly point of Bucklin's island at ordinary high water mark, thence running southerly in a straight line to a point in said river, two hundred feet due west from the most westerly projection of Grinnell point at ordinary high water mark, thence southerly in a straight line to a point in said river, two hundred feet due west from the most westerly projection of Walker's point at ordinary high water mark, thence southerly and westerly to the northwesterly corner of the stone abutment of Central bridge upon the easterly side of said river, thence southerly and westerly to the northwesterly corner of the stone abutment of Washington bridge on the easterly side of said river, thence along the face of said abutment to the southwesterly corner thereof, thence southerly to the northwesterly corner of the stone abutment of the railroad bridge on the easterly side of said river and now forming the east abutment of the draw bridge, thence southerly along the face of said abutment and the continuing stone wall, one hundred feet measuring from the north side of said draw, thence southerly and westerly in a straight line to the northeast corner of the wharf belonging to the Boston and Providence railroad company on the east side of the river, thence along the front of said wharf to the southwesterly corner thereof, thence around Burges's point following a line in said river where the water is five feet deep at ordinary low water,

until it comes to a point in said river in range with the division line between the land of the late Tristram Burges and the land of A. H. Okie, trustee, thence southerly in a straight line to a point in Providence river, three hundred feet due west of the most westerly projection of Devil's Hand rock at ordinary high water, hence southerly in a straight line to the most westerly projection of Kettle point at ordinary low water, thence along the easterly shore of Providence river at ordinary low water until it comes to the boundary line between the town of East Providence and Barrington, including in the limits of said town of East Providence all islands and rocks exposed at ordinary high water between the channel of said Providence river and the eastern shore thereof.

CHAPTER 559.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF NORTH PROVIDENCE AND JOHNSTON. Passed
February 17,
1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The boundary line between the towns of North Providence and Johnston shall be the middle of the Woonasquatucket river as it now runs, and all the land lying northerly and easterly of the middle of said river, shall hereafter be included within the limits of the town of North Providence, and constitute a portion of said town ; and all the land lying southerly and westerly of the middle of said river, shall hereafter be included within the limits of the town of Johnston, and constitute a portion of said town. Boundary
line defined.

SEC. 2. The committee heretofore appointed to "define and establish" the aforesaid boundary line, shall cause a plat of the same to be made and recorded in the towns of North Providence and Johnston, and the original deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. Plat to be
made.

CHAPTER 560.

Passed
January 18,
1865.

AN ACT TO GRANT TO THE UNITED STATES CONCURRENT
JURISDICTION OVER DUTCH ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Jurisdiction over all the lands at the
Dutch Island entrance of Narragansett bay, known as Dutch island,
purchased by the United States, is hereby ceded to the
United States ; provided, nevertheless, that all civil and
Criminal pro- criminal processes, issued under the authority of this
cesses, how State, shall continue to run into and be served and
executed. executed in and upon said tract of land, and all parts
thereof, in the same manner as if the jurisdiction had
not been granted as aforesaid.

CHAPTER 561.

Passed
February 6,
1865.

AN ACT TO CREATE THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF CABLES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be annually elected by the
Inspector, how elected. city council, of the city of Providence, an officer to be
Duties of. styled Inspector of Cables ; whose duty it shall be to
inspect and carefully examine all chain cables manufac-
tured within this State, and to certify their quality,
which certificate shall be marked upon each cable
inspected.

SEC. 2. The city council of said city are hereby
Regulations, how made. authorized and empowered to make all such regulations,
for the conduct and control of such inspector as they
shall deem proper ; to prescribe the time of his election,
and to define and fix his pay, whether the same be by
salary or by fees, to be charged to the party employing
such inspector.

SEC. 3. All vacancies in the office of Inspector of
Vacancies, how filled. Cables may be filled by said city council, until the time
prescribed for the next annual election.

CHAPTER 562.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO ESTABLISH A HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES." Passed March 15, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, lewd, wanton and lascivious persons, in speech or behavior, common railers and brawlers, persons Who deemed disorderly persons. who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming houses or tippling shops, and all persons who appear in the streets or in public in apparel usually worn exclusively by the opposite sex, shall be deemed disorderly persons.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall be convicted in the city of Providence of being a vagrant or disorderly person, may be committed to prison by the court before which he or she shall be convicted, for a term not exceeding three months. Penalty on conviction.

CHAPTER 563.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XVI, CHAPTER 98, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF CERTAIN FISHERIES." Passed March 17, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Any persons not a resident of this State, who shall in any manner use or set any standing seine, net, or other gear, of any sort, in taking fish from any of the rivers, bays, or waters of this State, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence ; and in addition thereto, shall forfeit any such seine, net, or other gear ; one half of said fine and forfeiture to and for the use of the State, and the other half to and for the use of the complainant ; Non-resident, now restricted from fishing. provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to Fishing with hook and line. prohibit any person fishing with hook and line.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 564.

Passed
February 15, 1865. AN ACT TO PROVIDE FURTHER REVENUE FOR THE STATE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Tax forty
cents on a
hundred dol-
lars.
How applied.

SECTION 1. Instead of the direct State tax now provided to be levied upon the ratable property within the State, and to be apportioned among the several towns according to the valuation fixed by law, there shall be levied, assessed and collected annually hereafter, according to existing laws, a tax of forty cents on each hundred dollars of the said valuations for the use of the State ; thirty-four fortieths of which tax shall from time to time, as the same may be received, be credited in the military account of the State, and be applied to the payment of the interest of the bonds issued and to be issued to defray the military expenses incurred during the existing rebellion, and the balance thereof to be applied in the payment or purchase of said bonds.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 565.

Passed
March 8, 1865. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XIX, CHAPTER 180, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Report, how
and when
made.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of each railroad corporation, now incorporated by this State, or that hereafter may be incorporated, to make a report as early as practicable, in the month of January of each and every year, to the railroad commissioners, embracing such facts in relation to their corporations as the said commissioners may require, and such facts in addition thereto as the different corporations may deem expedient. Said report shall be in lieu of the report which each corporation now makes to the General Assembly, and shall embrace all the facts now required by said report.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the railroad commissioners, when they make their report to the General Assembly, to append thereto a copy of each report made to them by the railroad corporations of this State, and said report shall be by printed copy. Commissioners, how to report.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 566.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XIX, CHAPTER 180, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS." Passed March 15. 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. If the board of aldermen of any city, or the town council of any town, wherein a turnpike highway or town way crossed by a railroad on a level therewith is situated, are of the opinion that it is necessary for the security of the public that the turnpike or way should be raised or lowered so as to pass over or under the railroad, they may, in writing, request the corporation owning the railroad so to raise or lower such turnpike or way. If the corporation neglects or refuses so to do, the board of aldermen or town council may apply to the railroad commissioners to decide upon the reasonableness of the request. Railroad crossings can be raised or lowered. Commissioners to decide the case.

SEC. 2. If the railroad commissioners, after due notice, and hearing the parties, decide that such lowering or raising is necessary for the security of the public, the corporation shall comply with the decision and pay the costs of the application. If the commissioners shall decide that the alteration requested is not necessary, the board of aldermen or town council shall pay said costs. If the corporation unreasonably neglects or refuses to carry into effect the decision of the commissioners, the board of aldermen or the town council may proceed to do it, and may in an action against the corporation recover all charges and expenses occasioned by making the alteration. Who to pay costs.

CHAPTER 567.

Passed
March 7,
1865.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 192, TITLE XXVII, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF TAKING QUESTIONS OF LAW IN CASES CIVIL AND CRIMINAL TO THE SUPREME COURT."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Either party aggrieved by any opinion, direction, ruling or judgment of a special Court of Common Pleas in any matter of law raised by the pleadings, or by an agreed statement of facts, or apparent upon or brought upon the records by a bill of exceptions, shall be entitled to have such matters heard before and decided by the Supreme Court in the same county ; provided, such right be claimed in open court and bonds to prosecute be filed and motion for time to present to the justice trying the cause, a bill of exceptions, if a bill of exceptions be necessary, made within twenty-four hours after the rendition of judgment in the action, and provided said cause be entered in said Supreme Court at any time within ten days, if the same be then in session ; and if the same is not in session (or shall not continue in session until said cause may be entered at any time within said ten days,) then at the next term thereof in the same county.

Of aggrieved
parties.

When cause
shall be en-
tered.

Of bonds to
prosecute.

SEC. 2. The bonds to prosecute prescribed in section 17th of said chapter, shall, in any cause tried before said special Court of Common Pleas and taken to the Supreme Court as aforesaid, be made and given to enter such cause at the time and in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Of causes
now pending.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, but the passage of this act shall not effect any causes which may now be pending in either of said courts, but the same shall be proceeded with, heard and determined in the same manner as if this amendatory act had not been passed.

CHAPTER 568.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 192, TITLE XXVII, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF TAKING QUESTIONS OF LAW IN CASES CIVIL AND CRIMINAL TO THE SUPREME COURT." Passed March 17, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In any trial in the Supreme Court of a bill of exceptions, or petition for new trial, founded upon exceptions or upon any alleged error in any opinion, direction, or ruling of either, the Supreme Court or Court of Common Pleas, in the trial of any cause or proceeding, the party excepting to such opinion, direction or ruling, or praying for such new trial, may prove the matter of said exceptions and allegations of error aforesaid, by affidavits, subject to counter affidavits, to the satisfaction of said court, with the same effect as if such bill of exemptions, or statement of the ruling, direction or opinion complained of had been allowed and signed by the judge trying said cause, whenever, and in all cases in which the judge trying said cause is unable, for any reason, to allow and sign said bill of exceptions, or statement of the substance of the ruling, opinion or direction so complained of, or refuses so to allow the same or any part thereof. But this act shall not apply to any bill of exceptions of petition for new trial now pending. Of exceptions. Of cases pending.

CHAPTER 569.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CITY OF NEWPORT." Passed January 25, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be annually elected by the city council of said city, a city clerk, who shall discharge all the duties that may be prescribed by the board of aldermen, the city council, or as otherwise required by law. City Clerk, how and when elected.

SEC. 2. There shall be annually elected by the said city council, a probate clerk, who shall discharge the duties of said office, as required by law. Probate Clerk.

Repeal of
acts.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

CHAPTER 570.

Passed
January 25,
1865.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CITY OF NEWPORT."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Judge of
Probate.

SECTION 1. There shall be annually elected by the city council of said city, a judge of probate, whose salary shall be fixed by said city council.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

CHAPTER 571.

Passed
February 25,
1865.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF NEWPORT TO REGULATE HACKNEY COACHES AND OTHER VEHICLES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of hackney
coaches, etc.

Licenses.

Fees for
licenses.

SECTION 1. The city councils of the cities of Newport and Providence respectively, shall have the power to regulate the setting up, keeping, and employing, wholly or in part, in either of said cities respectively, of omnibusses, stages, hackney coaches, wagons, carts, and all other carriages and vehicles whatsoever used for the conveyance *for hire* of passengers, or of any description of freight, by granting licenses therefor upon such fees or compensation for the benefit of said cities respectively, as they shall see fit, or by refusing to grant the same: Provided, that the fees or compensation fixed and required by said city councils respectively for such licenses shall not exceed, in the case of a domiciled

inhabitant or a tax payer in either of said cities, the sum of five dollars ; and in the case of any other person the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every such omnibus, stage, wagon, cart, or other carriage or vehicle as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. The city councils of said cities respectively, may annex fines or penalties for a neglect to obtain and Penalties take out such licenses hereinbefore mentioned, not exceeding two hundred dollars in any one instance, to be recovered to the use of such city by complaint and warrant before any court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 572.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 367, " OF AN ACT IN Passed RELATION TO THE NORTH BURIAL GROUND OF THE CITY March 16 OF PROVIDENCE," PASSED JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1861. 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The accounts required by section four (4) of said act, to be submitted to the municipal court of Accounts to the city of Providence, shall hereafter be submitted to whom sub- the city council, of said city, at such time and in such mitted. form as said city council may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 2. So much of section four (4) of said act to which this is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 573.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 491, OF THE STATUTES, Passed "OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, IDIOT AND March 17, IMBECILE PERSONS." 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section II of chapter 491 of the statutes, is so far amended as to authorize the payment of one Beneficia- hundred and seventy-five dollars, instead of one hundred ries, appro- and twenty-five dollars, for the support of each of the priation for.

beneficiaries of the State which are now, or may hereafter be at the American asylum for the deaf and dumb, at Hartford, Connecticut.

CHAPTER 574.

Passed
March 17,
1865.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 240, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PAY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Musicians,
pay of.

SECTION 1. Section 4 of chapter 240 of the revised statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: There shall be paid to each musician of a band employed in any escort, or other military duty ordered, two dollars per day for each musician so employed ; provided, that there shall not be more than one band, and not more than twenty-four musicians to such band.

Passed
February 24,
1865.

CHAPTER 575.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 34, TITLE VII, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, " OF THE TOWN COUNCIL."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Obstructing
highways.

Penalties.

SECTION 1. The town councils of the several towns may, from time to time, make and ordain all necessary ordinances and regulations to prevent any person or persons standing on any footwalk, sidewalk, doorstep, or in any doorway, or riding, driving, fastening, or leaving any horse, or other animal, or any carriage, team or other vehicle, on any such footwalk, sidewalk, doorstep, or doorway, within their respective towns, to the obstruction, hindrance, delay, disturbance, or annoyance of passers by ; and may impose penalties for the violation of such ordinances and regulations as are provided for other cases in the sixteenth section of the chapter to which this is in addition.

CHAPTER 576.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE IX, CHAPTER 44, OF THE Passed March 7, 1865.
 REVISED STATUTES, "OF REPAIRING HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Surveyors of highways shall have full power and authority to cut down, lop off, dig up and remove all sorts of trees, bushes, stones, fences, rails, gates, bars, enclosures, or other matter or thing that shall in any manner straiten, obstruct, or incommode any highway or townway ; provided, that nothing herein contained shall authorize any surveyor except under the direction of the town council, to cut down, or destroy, or other than in a reasonable and proper manner to lop off or trim up any shade or ornamental tree so planted or maintained by any adjacent owner or occupant upon or near the side of any highway or townway as not to incommode the travelled path. Trees etc., trimmed and cut down.

SEC. 2. Surveyors of highways shall also have full power and authority for the purpose of obtaining materials for repairing any highway or townway to enter upon and dig for stone, gravel, clay, marl, sand or earth in any adjoining lands not forming a part of the message connected with any dwelling house, or not used as a cemetery or burial ground, or otherwise appropriated to the burial of the dead ; and the materials thus dug up to remove to such place or places in such highway for the repair and amendment thereof as they shall deem necessary, making reasonable compensation to the owner therefor. And when any highway is blocked up or encumbered with snow, the surveyor shall cause so much thereof to be removed or trod down as will render such highway passable. Surveyors may procure materials. Removal of snow.

SEC. 3. All claims for damages for any acts done or materials taken by any surveyor under the preceding sections, shall be claims against the town under which such surveyor shall act ; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt such surveyor from the same personal liability therefor as if this section had not been enacted. Of claims for damages.

SEC. 4 Section 17 of said chapter 44, of the revised statutes is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately upon the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 577.

Passed
March 17,
1865.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR TAKING A DECENNIAL CENSUS OF THE INHABITANTS AND VOTERS OF THE STATE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Census when taken. SECTION 1. There shall be taken in the several cities and towns in the year 1865, and every tenth year thereafter, a census of the inhabitants and voters, as they were on the first day of May of the same year, distinguishing in the enumeration of the inhabitants, the males and females, the color of each, the ages within decennial periods, the natives, the foreigners, naturalized voters, and the country in which the foreigners were born ; and in the enumeration of the voters of cities, the number in each ward.

Who taken by. SEC. 2. The census shall be taken in cities by agents appointed by the board of aldermen, and in towns by the assessors. Such agents and assessors shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and shall make out a return of the result of said census and shall sign and make oath to the truth thereof. The board of aldermen and assessors shall, on or before the first day of July of the same year, deposit the returns in the office of the Secretary of State.

Where deposited. SEC. 3. The Secretary of State shall, on or before the first day of May of each year in which the census is to be taken, transmit to the clerks of the several cities and towns, printed forms for the returns required by this act, and shall annex thereto a notice that the returns must be made on or before the first day of July.

Secretary of State to prepare blanks. SEC. 4. If an agent or assessor wilfully neglects or refuses to perform any duty required of him by this act, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and if he is guilty of deceit or falsehood in the discharge of his duty, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Penalty for neglect of duty.

CHAPTER 578.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO ACTIONS FOR LIBEL AND SLANDER. Passed March 17, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In every action hereafter commenced for libel or slander, the defendant may, with his plea of not guilty, file a written notice that he will prove the truth of the publication charged as libellous, or of the words charged as slanderous, and in such case may, upon the trial, give the truth in evidence, which evidence shall be deemed a sufficient justification, without any special plea of justification. Suits for libel and slander.

CHAPTER 579.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE 6, CHAPTER 24, SECTION 10, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF CANVASSING THE RIGHTS AND CORRECTING THE LISTS OF VOTERS." Passed February 28, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The members of the town councils, and the town clerks of the several towns, shall be paid by their respective towns, two dollars each, for every day's attendance in the discharge of their duties under this chapter; and the town clerks shall, in addition, be paid legal fees for their recording and making out the several lists and returns in this chapter required. Pay of town councils and clerks.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 580.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 74, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES." Passed March 17, 1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The board of aldermen of the city of Providence are authorized and empowered to make all

Rules and
regulations.

Location of
stables.

Of penalties.

such rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary, to regulate and control the construction of all privy vaults, sinks, sink drains, sink spouts and cestpools within the city of Providence; to prescribe the material of which the same shall be constructed; to fix the location of all privy vaults and cestpools, and the outlets of all sinks, drains, and sink spouts, and to provide for the summary removal or reconstruction of all such as shall be by them deemed prejudicial to the public health; also to make rules prescribing the location of all stables within said city, and the time and manner of removing all manure therefrom, and regulating, controlling, or prohibiting the keeping of all swine within said city, whether in, under or about stables, or in any other locality.

SEC. 2. The board of aldermen of said city are authorized and empowered to establish penalties for the violation of any of the rules and regulations which may be made by them in pursuance of section 1 of this act, not exceeding, in each instance, the sum of twenty dollars for each day in which such violation shall be persisted in, to be recovered to and for the use of said city upon complaint and warrant before the police court of said city.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 581.

Passed
March 17,
1865.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE 10, CHAPTER 50, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE SUPPORT AND DISCIPLINE OF PAUPERS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever the overseer of the poor of any town in which a pauper belonging to another town shall become chargeable, shall give notice of his condition to the overseer of the town to which the pauper belongs, and no provision shall be made for his removal or maintenance within three days after receiving said notice, then such town shall pay all reasonable charges for the maintenance and support of said pauper.

Sec. 2. Whenever a pauper not an inhabitant of the town where he resides shall die, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor to give said pauper a decent burial, and all reasonable expenses of such burial shall be paid by the town where such pauper belongs.

Burial of
paupers.

CHAPTER 582.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 121, TITLE XVIII, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF LEGAL INTEREST."

Passed
March 17,
1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Interest in the rendition of judgments, and in all business transactions where interest is secured or paid, shall be computed at the rate of six dollars on a hundred dollars for one year, unless a different rate is expressly stipulated.

Interest to
be six per
cent.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of July, 1865.

CHAPTER 583.

AN ACT TO AMEND CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF TITLE 18, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION."

Passed
March 17,
1865.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No town shall receive any part of the State appropriation, unless it shall raise by tax, for the support of public schools, a sum equal to the whole of its proportion of the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars apportioned to such town from the State treasury, and shall appropriate the sum so raised as required by the provisions of this title.

Tax for
schools.

CHAPTER 584.

Passed
March 17,
1865.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS WHO HAVE FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES FOR THEMSELVES IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES IN RESPONSE TO THE CALL OF THE PRESIDENT, DATED DECEMBER 19, 1864.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of substitu-
tutes.

SECTION 1. Any person who has furnished an acceptable substitute for himself in the military or naval service of the United States, since the 19th day of December, A. D. 1864, shall be entitled upon making satisfactory proof of the fact to the Paymaster General to receive the sum of three hundred dollars, and the Paymaster General is hereby authorized to pay such person said sum, provided that it shall appear to his satisfaction that such substitute has been duly credited upon the quota assigned to this State under the call of the President of the United States, dated December 19th, 1864.

CHAPTER 585.

Passed
March 17,
1865.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1866.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of April, A. D., 1866, and to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned.

FOR SALARIES.

Governor.	To the Governor, one thousand dollars.
Lieutenant Governor.	To the Lieutenant Governor, two hundred and fifty dollars.
Chief Justice.	To the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, twenty-five hundred dollars; and to each of the associate justices eighteen hundred dollars.
Associate Justices.	
Secretary of State.	To the Secretary of State, twelve hundred dollars.

To the Attorney General, eighteen hundred dollars. Attorney General.

To the General Treasurer, twelve hundred dollars. General Treasurer.

To the State Auditor, one thousand dollars. Auditor.

To the reporter of the Supreme Court, five hundred dollars. Reporter.

To the commissioner of public schools, twelve hundred dollars. Commissioner of Public Schools.

To the justices of the Court of Magistrates in the city of Providence, twenty-six hundred dollars. Justices.

To the justices of the Court of Justices of the city of Newport, one thousand dollars.

To the justices of the Court of Magistrates in the village of Woonsocket, one thousand dollars.

To the clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas in the county of Providence, three thousand dollars. Clerks of Courts.

To the clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas in the county of Bristol, four hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, eight thousand dollars. General Assembly.

For the expenses of the General Assembly, including the pay of its clerks and officers, and for stationery, four thousand dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the maintenance of courts, including the pay of clerks not hereinbefore provided for, jurors, justices of the peace, witnesses, officers and all other expenses authorized by existing laws, thirty thousand dollars. Judicial expenses.

FOR EDUCATION.

For public schools, fifty thousand dollars; and the commissioner of public schools is hereby directed to apportion the same in the manner provided by law. Education.

Of the amount appropriated the General Treasurer is directed to pay fifteen thousand dollars on the 15th

day of July next, and the remainder on the 31st day of December.

FOR THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Normal
School.

Twenty-five hundred dollars.

FOR INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

Insane, etc. For the support of the insane poor at the Butler Hospital, and other curative hospitals, and for the support of and education of deaf and dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing laws, seventeen thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

Jails, etc. For board of persons confined in jail, and the fees of jailors, three thousand dollars.

Reform School. For the support of juvenile offenders, sentenced to the Providence reform school, twelve thousand dollars.

FOR MILITARY AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Military. Six thousand dollars.

FOR PRINTING.

Printing. For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report upon the registration of births, marriages and deaths, all printing ordered by the General Assembly, and such other printing as may be required in the office of the Secretary of State and other public offices, fifty-five hundred dollars.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

Court Houses. For the repairs of court houses and jails, five hundred dollars.

FOR FUEL AND GAS.

Fuel, etc. For fuel and gas for the several court houses and jails, and the public offices, the bills for which to be certified by the sheriffs of the several counties, one thousand dollars.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

For pay of railroad commissioners, five hundred dollars. Railroad. Commissioners.

FOR ORDERS OF GOVERNOR.

To pay drafts on the treasury, drawn by the Governor, five hundred dollars. Governor's orders.

FOR RENTS, ETC.

To pay rents of public offices and rooms for magistrates' courts, fourteen hundred dollars. Rents.

For expenses of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, seventy-five dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

To pay appropriations made by the General Assembly, and such other objects and claims as are not specified in this act, fifteen thousand dollars. Miscellaneous.

For the reports of the Supreme Court, thirteen hundred and fifty dollars.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

No. 1. **RESOLUTION** relative to a proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States to abolish slavery.

Whereas, the existence of African slavery based upon the title to oppress a race because of its complexion, is at variance with the spirit of our free institutions of government; against the manifest principles of justice, and due violence to the common sense of mankind.

And whereas, the existence of this institution has impelled a large majority of our federal population who uphold and support it, to attempt to overthrow our federal constitution, and to involve the country in a terrible war, which, has not only absolved us from all obligation to uphold the relations existing under this institution of master and slave, but, has imposed upon us the duty of exerting ourselves to extinguish that relation forever. It is therefore

Resolved, That this General Assembly heartily commends to the favorable action of the Congress of the United States the constitutional amendment pending before that body to abolish and forever prohibit the existence of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, in any of the United States, or of the territories thereof.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress with the request that they be laid before the respective houses of that body.

Passed February 2d, 1865.

**RESOLUTION to adopt an amendment to the Constitution No. 2.
of the United States.**

Whereas, both houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United States in the words and figures following, to wit:

ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

It is therefore resolved, That the legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said thirteenth article of amendment to the said constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto.

**RESOLUTION of thanks to Army and Naval Officers and No. 3.
soldiers and sailors under their command.**

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island are hereby tendered to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, for the strategical skill with which the vast and complicated movements of the armies of the Union have been projected during the year which has just closed; resulting everywhere, as they have, in the most glorious successes to our arms; also, to the officers and soldiers of the armies of the Potomac and the James for the bravery and pertinacity with which they have devoted themselves to the reduction of the stronghold of the rebellion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island are hereby tendered to Vice Admiral David G. Farragut, and to the officers and men under his command, for the gallant achievements of our naval forces in Mobile bay, sustaining the ancient renown of

that branch of the service; and demonstrating that it is not so much to the material of our ships as to the men who command them, that our country is indebted for this splendid proof that the sea is a domain upon which she need acknowledge no superior.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island are hereby tendered to Major General William T. Sherman, and to the officers and men of his command, for the series of brilliant victories culminating in the capture of Atlanta; and for the skillfully executed march from the mountains to the sea, which challenge the admiration of the world, resulted in the capture of Savannah, with many millions of public property, and demonstrated that the so-called confederacy is indeed but a "shell."

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island are hereby tendered to Major General Philip H. Sheridan, and to the officers and men of his command for their gallant exploits in the valley of the Shenandoah, in achieving a series of victories which will shine resplendent in our military annals with a lustre as enduring as history.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island are hereby tendered to Major General George H. Thomas, and to the officers and men of his command, for the skillful manner in which his army was conducted to the line of the Cumberland, and there hurled with resistless valor upon the rebel hosts, stripping them of artillery, and scattering them as fugitives over a country they had proudly boasted of conquering.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island are hereby tendered to Commodore John A. Winslow, of the United States Navy, and to the officers and men of his command, for the bravery and skill with which the action with the rebel armed ship Alabama was fought, resulting in the complete destruction of that ship; thus gallantly relieving the ocean of a pest, and attesting the superiority of American ordnance and gunnery.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island are hereby tendered to Major General Alfred H. Terry, and the officers and men of his command, for their impetuous and successful assault, completely reducing and gaining possession of Fort Fisher and other fortifications commanding the entrance to Wilmington, North Carolina.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly of Rhode Island are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral David D. Porter, and to the officers and men under his command, for their persistent and effectual bombardment of the formidable defences of Fort Fisher, thus closing, substantially, the last port of entry to foreign ships in aid of the waning rebellion.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor is hereby respectfully requested to transmit a copy of each of the foregoing resolutions to the officers named therein.

RESOLUTION of thanks to certain officers from this State, No 4
in the Army and Navy of the United States.

Whereas, It is just and proper that due acknowledgement should be made to those who have perilled their lives, and by special deeds of daring, have contributed to the accomplishment of important results, and

Whereas, In the recent capture of Fort Fisher, at the entrance to Wilmington, in North Carolina, by the combined forces of the army and navy, one of the most important victories of the war, several officers belonging to Rhode Island rendered distinguished service. It is therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly are hereby presented to Lieutenant Commander Kidder Randolph Breese, who commanded the naval corps landed for the attack on Fort Fisher; to Lieutenant Commander Francis Barron Blake, who commanded a division; and to Lieutenant John Russel Bartlett, Jr.,

who commanded a company of seamen all of the United States navy, on the fifteenth day of January, 1865 ; by whose daring assault the attention of the rebel force was concentrated against them, thereby weakening other positions of the defence, and rendering easier the work of the army, whose more successful assault led to the surrender of the fort with nearly two thousand prisoners.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly are hereby presented to Captain Albert Gallatin Lawrence, of the United States army, who, foremost among the brave, gallantly fell wounded, while in the act of planting his country's flag upon the ramparts of fort Fisher.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the officers named therein.

- No. 5. RESOLUTION authorizing certain military certificates to be transmitted to the Quartermaster General.

Resolved, That the board of Aldermen of the several cities, and the town councils of the several towns which have neglected to transmit the certificate required by section 3, chapter 423, be, and they hereby are authorized to transmit the same to the office of the Quartermaster General on or before the first day of April next, with the same effect as if such certificates had been transmitted in accordance with law.

- No. 6. RESOLUTION authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to attend the International Industrial Exhibition at Stettin, Prussia.

Whereas, An international agricultural exhibition and a general exhibition of the industry of all nations is to be held at Stettin, Prussia, and at Porto, in Portugal, in May next, and it is apparent that such exhibitions are of great value in the promotion of agriculture and the useful arts, and that they so contribute to the progress

of those arts and thereby to the peace of the world, and ought therefore to be encouraged.

It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That the agriculturists and mechanics of this State, be, and they are hereby solicited and urged to cause the agriculture and industry of Rhode Island to be fully represented in said exhibitions.

It is further Voted and Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint commissioners from this State to attend said exhibitions, provided the same be done without expense to the State.

RESOLUTION providing for collecting and preserving the *No. 7.*
Regimental Flags of disbanded Rhode Island Regiments.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be authorized and directed to procure from the several regiments of Rhode Island volunteers, upon their being disbanded, the regimental flags belonging to them, and which they have borne in their various campaigns; and that he deposit said flags in the office of the Secretary of State, with the flags borne by the Rhode Island brigade in the war of the revolution, there to be preserved under the charge of the Governor for the time being.

RESOLUTION of thanks to certain physicians for services, *No. 8.*
in response to a call of the Surgeon General of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly are due, and are hereby tendered to Colonel Howard W. King, Surgeon General, and Doctors George C. Capron, F. H. Peckham, T. G. Potter, George P. Baker, Samuel W. Butler, Ira Ingraham, and Frank H. Knowles, for the valuable services voluntarily and gratuitously rendered to the wounded in the army of the James at

Fortress Monroe, and in the field in response to a call made in May last by the Surgeon General of the United States upon the Governor of this State.

- No. 9. RESOLUTION of thanks to Major General Frank Wheaton, and providing for the purchase of a sword to be presented to him.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly, be, and hereby are presented to Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton, of this State, for his uniform gallantry in the field, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of the second regiment of Rhode Island volunteers, and as Brigadier General and Brevet Major General of volunteers, in the army of the United States during the present rebellion.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is requested to procure a suitable sword to be presented to General Wheaton, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and particularly, for his services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Middletown, Virginia, under Major General Sheridan, which procured for him the brevet rank of Major General from the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order upon the General Treasurer in favor of his Excellency the Governor, for such amount of money as may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 PROVIDENCE, February 16, 1865. }

*To the Honorable General Assembly
 of the State of Rhode Island :*

GENTLEMEN : I herewith formally present to the State, the standard of the fourth regiment Rhode Island volunteers, with a copy of the letter which accompanied it, when it was deposited with the Executive.

This standard has inscribed upon it, the historic names of "Roanoake," "Newberne," "Fort Macon," "South Mountain" and "Antietam."

It has never been sullied by defeat, but its blood stained and tattered folds show through what terrible conflicts it has been borne to victory, and now battle worn as it is we should preserve it in the archives of the State, as a sacred relic of the bravery and patriotism of this noble regiment, and as a memorial of those departed sons of Rhode Island who have fallen in defence of their country's cause, while bearing this flag to victory.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

RESOLUTION relative to the Flag of the Fourth Regiment No. 10. of Rhode Island Volunteers.

Resolved, That the battle-flag of the fourth regiment of Rhode Island volunteers be deposited for safe keeping with the flags returned to the State by the Rhode Island brigade of the revolutionary war, in the Secretary of State's office, under the charge of the Governor for the time being.

RESOLUTION for carpeting, painting and cleaning the No. 11. Court House in Bristol.

Resolved, That the Honorable Joseph M. Blake, be, and he hereby is, authorized to supply the court house in Bristol with such carpeting as he may deem necessary, and to cause the inside of the building to be painted and cleaned; and the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer in favor of said Joseph M. Blake, for the expenses thereof, provided that the whole amount of such expenses shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

- No. 12. RESOLUTION** for editing and printing the Journals of the Rhode Island Convention for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Honorable William R. Staples, be, and he is, hereby requested to edit the journals of the convention in Rhode Island for the adoption of the constitution of the United States; also the proceedings of the towns relative thereto, and other papers connected therewith within, or which may be put within his control, and to cause five hundred copies of the same to be printed for the use of this General Assembly.

- No. 13. RESOLUTION** of instruction to Commissioner of Shell Fisheries.

Resolved, That the commissioner of shell fisheries, be, and hereby is, instructed to report to the assembly at its January session next ensuing, by bill or otherwise, such amendments of existing laws relating to "free and common oyster fisheries," and "private and several oyster fisheries," as he may deem advisable, having regard to the interests both of the State and of parties engaged in the oyster business, as leaseholders or otherwise.

- No. 14. RESOLUTION** appropriating one hundred dollars in aid of the library of the Providence Reform School.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby directed to make his order upon the General Treasurer for one hundred dollars, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to his Honor the Mayor of Providence, and ex-officio, chairman of the board of trustees of the Providence reform school, to be expended in aid of the circulating library of that school.

- No. 15. RESOLUTION** authorizing the deposit of the Census Returns with the Secretary of State.

Resolved, That the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas be authorized to deposit the manuscript official return

relating to the United States census of 1860, in the office of the Secretary of State, and also to deposit the census returns of 1850 with the Rhode Island historical society.

RESOLUTION authorizing the hire of rooms for storing *No. 16.*
the property of the State.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to hire a room or rooms near the state house, for the purpose of storing books and other property of the State, at an annual expense not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars; and that the State Auditor be directed to pay said rent upon the order of the Secretary.

RESOLUTION in reference to printing the report of the *No. 17.*
Commissioner for inspection of Alms Houses and Asylums for the insane poor.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby instructed to have printed one hundred additional copies of the report of the commissioners for the inspection of alms houses and asylums for the insane poor; the same to be distributed to overseers of the poor and others in the towns, under direction of said commissioners.

RESOLUTION of instruction to Secretary of State. *No. 18.*

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure to be printed five hundred copies of the act entitled "an act enabling the incorporated banks of this State, to close up their business with the view of organizing as a national banking association, for the use of the incorporated banks of this State."

No. 19. RESOLUTION directing the removal of spiles near Starvegoat Island.

Voted and Resolved, That Francis Armington be, and is, hereby directed to cause to be removed, as soon as practicable, the spiles near Starvegoat island, in Providence river, placed there by the commissioners of shell fisheries for mooring the watch boat; and the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the General Treasurer in favor of said Armington, for the expenses of the same.

No. 20. RESOLUTION making an additional appropriation for the Gettysburg Soldier's National Monument Association.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding six hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid, on the order of the Governor, as the State's proportion of the balance required to complete the soldier's national cemetery and monument at Gettysburg, in which cemetery lie buried the remains of the Rhode Island soldiers who fell in the memorable battle at that place.

No. 21. RESOLUTION providing for taking care of certain military property of the State.

Resolved, That the Quartermaster General be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to pay to the order of the several armorers appointed in pursuance of orders, issued under date of October 28th, 1863, by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, such compensation for services in taking charge of all the property of the State in the hands of military companies, as shall to him, seem reasonable and proper.

No. 22. RESOLUTION appointing Commissioners to receive books and papers from late Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That Messrs. Sheffield, Binney and Blodgett, on the part of the House, with Messrs. Hart and Shove, on the part of the Senate, be, and hereby are

appointed a committee to receive the books and papers from the late clerk of the Supreme Court for the county of Providence, and to deliver them to the clerk elect, giving and taking receipts therefor.

RESOLUTION explanatory of the stipulations contained in *No. 23.*
a resolution passed by the General Assembly, January, 1863, assigning certain land scrip to Brown University.

Resolved, That the second article in the stipulations in the resolutions of the General Assembly, passed at the January session, A. D. 1863, "assigning to Brown university the land scrip granted by the United States to the State of Rhode Island, for the establishment of an agricultural college," was intended to authorize, and shall be so construed and understood, as to authorize and empower the corporation of Brown university, its agents and assigns, to sell or dispose of the land scrip in said resolutions described, and any part thereof, as well as to locate the same and any part thereof, as is in said second article authorized and provided.

RESOLUTION for the distribution of the Colonial Records. *No. 24.*

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to distribute to the present members of the General Assembly, who have not before received them from the State, the Colonial Records of Rhode Island, as far as they can be supplied.

RESOLUTION authorizing the appointment of a joint *No. 25.*
committee to proceed to Washington and request a postponement of the time for filling the quota of this State under the call of December 19th, 1864.

Resolved, That a committee of three to be composed of Mr. Wade, on the part of the Senate, and of Messrs. Thurston and Binney, on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed to proceed to the city of

Washington and in behalf of the General Assembly, request from the proper authorities an extension of the time for filling the quota of this State under the call of the President of the United States for troops, dated December 19th, A. D. 1864.

- No. 26.* RESOLUTION to pay the expenses incurred in executing the resolution of the Assembly appointing a committee to proceed to Washington and endeavor to procure an extension of the day for making the draft.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to draw his order upon the General Treasurer, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-four cents, payable to the order of Laban C. Wade, for expenses incurred in executing the resolution of the General Assembly appointing a committee to proceed to Washington to endeavor to procure an extension of the time for making the draft under the call of the President of the United States; such order to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

- No. 27.* RESOLUTION of thanks to Laban C. Wade and others.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly be, and hereby are tendered to the Honorable Laban C. Wade, and the Honorable Benjamin F. Thurston, and Amasa Sprague, Esq., for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duties in visiting Washington to procure a postponement of the draft in this State.

- No. 28* RESOLUTION of thanks to the Governor.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly be, and they hereby are, tendered to His Excellency the Governor, for the promptness with which he despatched an agent to Washington to procure a postponement of the draft in this State.

RESOLUTION of thanks to Governor James Y. Smith, for *No. 29.*
the prompt and energetic manner in which he has
filled the quota of this State.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly
be, and are, hereby presented to his Excellency James Y.
Smith, Governor of this State, for the prompt and
energetic manner in which he has filled the quota of
this State, under all calls of the President of the United
States for volunteers, and by so doing has prevented a
draft in this State.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to employ a person *No. 30.*
to adjust the accounts of this State with the United
States.

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to employ
a competent person to revise and correct the accounts
of this State with the United States, in order to put
them in a condition for adjustment.

RESOLUTION to print reports of the Quartermaster and *No. 31.*
Adjutant General.

Resolved, (the Senate concurring in the passage)
That three hundred copies of the reports of the Quar-
termaster General, and (500) five hundred copies of the
Adjutant General be, and hereby are ordered to be
printed for the use of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION of thanks to His Excellency the Governor. *No. 32.*

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due to
His Excellency the Governor, for the able and impar-
tial manner in which he has presided over the delibera-
tions during the session now closing.

No. 33. RESOLUTION in relation to petitions and bills for acts of incorporation.

Resolved, That all petitions and bills for acts of incorporation, presented to either house of the General Assembly at the present session thereof, and required by the constitution to be continued until another election of the members of the General Assembly be, and the same hereby are, continued to the next May session of the General Assembly, and that the petitioners give public notice of the pendency thereof, as is required by law.

No. 34. RESOLUTION providing for the pay of officers and persons attending upon the General Assembly at its January session, A. D. 1865.

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid by the State Auditor, out of the appropriations for the expenses of the General Assembly :

Julian R. Campbell	-	-	\$350	00
John Turner	-	-	350	00
Charles Blake	-	-	155	00
Sumner U. Shearman	-	-	195	00
Christopher Holden	-	-	204	00
Roger W. Potter	-	-	110	30
Phineas Fairbrother	-	-	109	90
John M. Shaw	-	-	108	50
J. Aborn Gardner	-	-	112	80
Charles Stevens	-	-	102	00
Joseph Earle	-	-	102	00
Charles F. Eddy	-	-	102	00
Oscar A. Carleton	-	-	102	00
Peter Burns	-	-	102	00
William H. Pullen	-	-	2	10

\$2,207 50

No. 35. RESOLUTION relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That this General Assembly when it adjourns on Friday the seventeenth day of March, it adjourn to meet according to law.

A C T S
OF A
LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PAWTUXET RIVER RAIL-
ROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William B. Spencer, S. H. Greene, David Pike, S. G. Allen, H. L. Greene, C. Lippitt, and their associates, successors, and assigns are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of the "Pawtuxet river railroad company," and by that name shall be capable in law to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, renew, or alter at pleasure ; and shall be, and are, hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities which are, or may be, necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this act as hereinafter set forth. And the said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to locate, lay out, and construct, and finally complete a railroad, commencing at some point on Coweset bay, in the town of Warwick ; thence westerly passing near the villages of Centreville, Phenix and Hope ; thence to some point on the line of the State of Connecticut ; with such lateral branches of said road to any factories, villages, or any places in the counties through which said road passes, as the said company shall deem expedient, in such manner and form as they shall deem expedient. And

for this purpose the said corporation are hereby authorized to lay out their road, not exceeding six rods wide through the whole length, and for the purpose of cutting embankments, and obtaining stone and gravel, and erecting wharfs, may take as much more land as may be necessary for the proper construction of said road, provided that all damages that may be occasioned to any person, company or corporation, by taking such land or materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid for by said corporation in manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The immediate government and direction of the affairs of said company shall be vested in five directors, who shall be chosen by the members of the corporation in the manner hereinafter directed; and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; shall elect one of their own members as president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation. And the said directors shall have authority to choose a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty; and a treasurer, who shall give bonds to the corporation, with surety to the satisfaction of the directors, in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

SEC. 3. The president and directors, for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered by themselves, or their agents, to exercise all the powers herein granted to the corporation, for the purpose of locating, constructing, and completing said railroad; and all such other powers and authority for the management of the affairs of the corporation, not heretofore granted, as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the objects of this grant; to purchase and hold land, materials and other necessary things in the name of the corporation, for the use of said road; and so far as may be necessary therefor, to make such equal assessments, from time to time, on all the shares in said corporation, as they may deem expedient and necessary in the progress and execution of the work, and direct the same

to be paid to the treasurer of the corporation; and the treasurer shall give notice of all such assessments; and in case any stockholder shall neglect to pay his assessments for the space of thirty days, after notice by the treasurer of said corporation, the directors may order the treasurer to sell such share or shares at public auction, after giving not less than twenty days notice thereof, in some newspapers printed in the city of Providence, to the highest bidder, and the same to be transferred to the purchaser; and such delinquent stockholder shall be entitled to the overplus, if his share or shares shall sell for more than the assessment due with the interest and costs of sale; provided, however, that no assessment shall be laid upon any share in said corporation, of a greater amount in the whole, than one hundred dollars on each share.

SEC. 4. The said corporation shall have power to make, ordain, and establish all such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own government, and for the management of their property and concerns, as they shall deem expedient and necessary to accomplish the designs and purposes, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and for the well ordering, regulating, and securing the interests and affairs of the corporation; provided, the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State.

SEC. 5. The said corporation are hereby authorized to establish rates of fare and rates of freight, such as may be agreed upon and established, from time to time, by the directors of said corporation; and they shall, from year to year, make a report of their acts and doings to the General Assembly.

SEC. 6. Whenever said corporation shall have located said road, they shall make report thereof, to the Court of Common Pleas, then next to be holden within and for the county, within which said location is made, at any term thereof, wherein they shall particularly describe the bearings of the intended route so located, and the names of the owners of the land through which the same may pass, so far as they can be ascertained; which report so made shall be placed on the files of said court, and notice given thereof to the owner or owners of the said land embraced therein, if known, in such

manner as the court shall direct, at the expense of said corporation; and the court shall thereupon appoint three disinterested persons of the said county, (vacancies, if any happen, to be filled by said court,) to estimate all damages which any person or persons whose lands are described or mentioned in said report shall sustain: Provided such railroad or any appurtenances thereof be constructed thereon. And the said commissioners, before they proceed to execute their duties, shall be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge thereof; and they shall give reasonable notice in such manner as said court shall direct, to all persons interested, to file their claims, if any they have, which have not been released to said corporation, with some of said commissioners, or with the clerk of said court, within thirty days of the date of said notice. At the end of the time allowed for the filling of such claims for damages, the commissioners, or a majority of them, having previously given notice to all parties interested, of the time and extent of the route to be examined, by publishing in one or more of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence, an advertisement thereof, in three successive papers, at least, shall meet on the premises so intended to be used by said corporation for the purpose aforesaid, and after hearing the parties interested, shall estimate all such damages as they shall think any person shall sustain by the construction of said railroad through his land. And the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make return of their doings, as soon as may be, to said Court of Common Pleas; and the said court shall, thereupon, order the said report, or the substance thereof, to be forthwith published in one of the newspapers printed in said city of Providence, three weeks successively, at the expense of said corporation. And if the said corporation, or any other person interested, shall be dissatisfied with the estimate of said commissioners, application may be made by such dissatisfied party, at the next term of said Court of Common Pleas, after the return of such report, and after its publication as aforesaid, for a jury to hear and finally determine upon the amount of damages to be assessed in the case complained of, which said application shall be heard and tried, under the direction of the court, by a jury,

in the same manner that appeals are heard in said court. And if the party injured in his or her estate apply for such jury and fail to obtain such increase of damages, such party shall be liable for all legal costs arising after the entry of such application for a jury, and such court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly. And if such corporation apply for a jury and fail to obtain diminution of damages, it shall in like manner be liable for costs, and said court may enter judgment and issue execution for the same. And if within sixty days after the said corporation shall have entered upon the land of any person and commenced the construction of said road, and said damages are not appealed from, it shall not pay, nor cause to be paid, the damages, if any, so assessed in manner aforesaid, by said commissioners or such jury, such person on whose land operations are so commenced may have an action of debt against said corporation, in any court proper to try the same, to recover such damages; and execution, from whatever court the same may issue, for damages assessed as aforesaid and costs, shall be in common form, and may be levied upon the goods, estate, and lands of said corporation; and the report of said commissioners, when accepted and recorded, and not appealed from in manner aforesaid, or the verdict of a jury returned and recorded, shall forever be a bar to any other action commenced for damages against said corporation, on account of the injury for which damages were awarded, other than is herein provided. And said commissioners shall be allowed, in all cases, three dollars a day for their services.

SEC. 7. The commissioners appointed to estimate damages, shall, upon the request of any one, in writing, whose lands or materials may be reported as located for the uses of said railroad, require the said corporation to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners, for the payment of all such damages as shall be finally awarded by said commissioners or a jury, for the lands or materials of the person so requesting, reported as located as aforesaid, and for all costs which may be by him recovered against said corporation; and all right and authority of said corporation to enter upon or use said land or materials, except for

making surveys, shall thereupon be suspended until said corporation shall give such security.

SEC. 8. When the land or other property of any married woman, infant, or person *non compos mentis*, shall be necessary for the construction of said railroad, the husband of such married woman, and the guardian of such infant, or person *non compos mentis*, may release all damages in relation to the land or estate to be taken or appropriated as aforesaid, as they might do if the same were holden by them in their own rights respectively ; provided, the same be done with the advice and direction of the Court of Probate in the town where such land or property may lie.

SEC. 9. If said railroad in the course thereof, shall cross any private way, the said corporation shall so construct said railroad as not to obstruct the safe and convenient use of said private way ; and if said railroad shall not be so constructed, the party aggrieved shall be entitled to his action on the case in any court proper to try the same, and shall recover his reasonable damages for said injury. And if the said railroad shall, in the course thereof, cross any highway, or bridge, or other railroad, the said railroad shall be so constructed as not to impede or obstruct the safe and convenient use of said highway or bridge, or other railroad, and the said corporation shall have power to raise or lower such highway or bridge, so that the railroad may pass under, over, or across, the same. And if the said corporation shall raise or lower any highway or bridge, and shall not so raise or lower the same, as to be satisfactory to the proprietors of the same, or the town council of the town, such proprietor or town council may require such alteration as they shall deem necessary, in writing ; and if the corporation shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to make the same, such proprietor or town council may file their complaints with the Court of Common Pleas, for said county ; and if said court shall adjudge that said alteration is reasonable and proper, they shall decree that the same be made by the said corporation, and render judgment accordingly. And in case said corporation shall neglect to comply with said judgment, within the time prescribed by said court, the proprietor or said town council, as the case may be, may proceed to make

such alteration or amendment, and may institute and prosecute to final judgment and execution, in any court proper to try the same, any action of the case against said corporation, and shall therein recover reasonable indemnity in damages for all charges, disbursements, labor, and services occasioned by making such alterations and amendments with costs of suit.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent said corporation from commencing the construction of their road, or constructing the same on the lands of any person, or from taking or using the land or materials of any person for the construction or security of said railroad, before the damages for taking and using said land and materials shall have been estimated or assessed by the commissioners or a jury; and in case of the taking and using before the estimate and assessment of damages, the damages shall be assessed by the commissioners or a jury, and like proceedings had with the same effect, as if said assessment had been made before the taking and using of said land or materials; said corporation first giving security for the payment of such damages as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 11. Said corporation after having located, or reported as located, or taken and used lands or materials, for the uses of their said road, shall have power, if they shall find it necessary or expedient, to alter the location and vary the direction of their said railroad, and to make a new location of the same, in whole or in part, in which case report shall be made, and damages for land or materials so taken or located and proposed to be taken for the uses of said railroad, shall be estimated and assessed, and like proceedings in all respects had with like effect, as if said railroad, or the portion thereof, located anew, had not before been located: Provided, however, that the time allowed by this act for completing the said railroad shall not be extended in consequence of said alteration.

SEC. 12. Said corporation shall have the right to erect a wharf or wharfs, and to build and own steamboats or ferry boats, and to connect their railroad with the railroad of any other railroad company, and to establish and collect toll, freight, ferriage, or fare for the transportation of persons or property.

SEC. 13. In case of any new location the said corporation may in their report thereof, state what portion of their former location has been abandoned, specifying the person or persons whose land or materials in whole or any part have been abandoned in consequence of such new location ; and if the land or materials of any person before reported as located shall not have been taken and used, all proceedings for the estimate or assessment of damages in favor of such persons shall stop ; said corporation first paying to every person, whose lands or materials located, shall have been abandoned as aforesaid, his costs and reasonable expenses, if any, incurred in prosecuting for damages up to the time of such abandonment ; said costs and expenses to be taxed by the court to whom the new location is reported. If the land or materials of any person before reported as located have been taken or used by said corporation as the site of, or in constructing and securing their said railroad, and the assessment of damages for the same is then pending before the commissioners or a jury, then, upon such new location and abandonment as aforesaid, said corporation shall have the right to give said abandonment in evidence in diminution of damages, paying costs, if the question of damages is pending before a jury on appeal, notwithstanding a diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment then first given in evidence ; or if the commissioners or a jury have finally assessed the damages, said corporation, in case of a new location and abandonment as aforesaid, shall have a right to a revision of the assessment of damages and to a reassessment of the same by petition to the commissioners, in order that the diminution of damages in consequence of such abandonment may be considered with right of appeal, and upon like terms to either party, as in other cases. The filing of such petition for revision of damages and notice to the person or persons affected thereby shall perpetually stay all actions or rights of actions for the recovery of damages first assessed, the said corporation first making tender of the taxed costs in such actions, if any be pending, in the clerk's office of the court where the same may be pending up to the time of such tender.

SEC. 14. In all proceedings, whether in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with any director of said corporation, or with the treasurer or agent of said corporation, at their usual place of business, or either of them, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof; and all executions that shall issue against said corporation, may be levied on the property of said corporation of every description.

SEC. 15. The annual meeting of the members of said corporation shall be holden at such time and place within this State as the directors for the time being shall appoint; and until the first annual meeting under this act, William B. Spencer, H. L. Greene, David Pike, Christopher Lippitt and Samuel G. Allen, shall be directors of said corporation, with power to fill any vacancy in their number; and to call a meeting of the stockholders, if they shall see proper, at any time previous to said annual meeting for the purpose of choosing directors, as is provided in this act, at which meeting directors shall be chosen by ballot; each proprietor or owner of one share being a member of the corporation, and each member being entitle to as many votes as he has shares; provided that no member shall be entitled to vote upon more than one-fourth part of the whole number, unless as proxy for other members. A majority of the directors are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of said corporation by giving notice of the time and place, twenty days before the time mentioned in said notice, by publishing the same in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence.

SEC. 16. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for, the company organized, and location of the route filed with the Court of Common Pleas, in said county, previous to the first day of January, 1868, or if the stock being so subscribed, the company organized, and the location made as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete their said railroad, as far as Hope Village, in Scituate, before the first day of January, 1870; in in either of the before mentioned cases, this act shall be void and of no effect.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "RHODE ISLAND MINING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Harvey Chase, Edwin J. Nightingale, William S. Slater, Earl P. Mason, William H. Reynolds, Edmund N. Clark, John L. Clark, Jesse Boynton, Byron Sprague, George B. Jastram, their associates, successors, and assigns are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name of the "Rhode Island mining railroad company," and they shall be capable in law to sue and be sued to final judgment and execution, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against in any court of record, or in any other place whatever ; to make, alter, and use a common seal, and the same to break or alter at pleasure, to make, ordain, and establish all such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own government, and for the management of their concerns as they shall deem expedient and necessary to accomplish the designs and purposes, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act ; and shall be and are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities which are or may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this act, as hereinafter set forth ; and the said corporation is hereby authorized to locate, lay out, and finally complete a railroad, commencing in the village of Valley Falls, at the Providence and Worcester railroad, and to connect therewith, near the station in said Valley Falls, thence northerly near the Whipple Ledge, in the town of Cumberland, thence to the Iron Hill in said Cumberland, and in such manner and form as may be deemed expedient. And for this purpose said corporation is authorized to lay out a road not exceeding six rods wide through the whole length ; and for the purpose of cutting embankments and obtaining stone and gravel, and of making tracks to and from their depots and car houses, may take and use as much more land as may be necessary for the proper security and construction and use of said road : Provided, that all damages which may be occasioned to any person, company, or corporation, by taking such land or materials for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid for by the corporation in the manner hereinafter provided ; and said corpora-

tion may purchase and hold such real estate, and such materials, cars, engines and other things as may be necessary for depots for the use of said corporation, and for the transportation of persons, goods, and merchandise. Said corporation shall have power to lay rails upon any highway in the town of Cumberland: Provided such rails shall be laid with the assent and used under the direction and regulation of said town.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of not more than three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, the number of which may be determined, from time to time, by the directors of said corporation, and no assessment shall be laid thereon of greater amount in the whole than one hundred dollars on each share; said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and may be transferred, in writing, in such manner, and in such books, or the conveyance or transfer shall be recorded in such books, as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct; and the immediate government and direction of the affairs of said corporation, shall be vested in not less than three directors, who shall be chosen by the members of said corporation, at such time, and place, and manner, and shall hold their offices for such terms as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct, and until others shall be duly elected in their places, and a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in said board; the tenure of office of the directors so chosen to be the same as that of said other directors. They shall elect one of their own number as president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation, and shall have authority to choose a clerk and a treasurer, who shall give bond to the corporation, with sureties, satisfactory to the directors for the faithful discharge of their trusts, and such other agents and officers as by the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct.

SEC. 3. The annual and all other meetings of said corporation shall be called and notified in such manner, and shall be held at such times and places as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; and the number of persons present, or of shares represented

necessary to constitute a quorum at a stockholders meeting, shall be regulated by the by-laws of said corporation; and at such meetings each member shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by him: Provided, that no member shall be entitled to any vote for any share beyond one-third of the whole number of shares of said corporation, unless as proxy for absent members, and any member absent may have a right to vote by proxy duly authorized in writing.

SEC. 4. If the stock shall not have been subscribed, the company organized, and the location of the route filed in the Court of Common Pleas, of the county within which the land proposed to be taken by the said railroad is situated, previous to the first day of January, A. D. 1869, or if the stock being so subscribed, the company organized, and the location made as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete said railroad, before the first day of January, A. D. 1871, in either of the above mentioned cases, this act shall be null and void and of no effect.

SEC. 5. The president and directors for the time being are hereby authorized and empowered by themselves or their agents, to exercise all the powers herein granted to the corporation for the purposes of locating, constructing, and completing said railroad and its branches, and all other such powers and authority for the management of the affairs of the corporation, not heretofore granted, as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the objects of this grant; to purchase lands, materials, and other necessary things in the name of the corporation, for the use of said road; to make such assessments, from time to time, on all the shares in said corporation, as they may deem expedient and necessary in the progress and execution of the work, and direct the same to be paid to the treasurer of the corporation; and the treasurer shall give notice of all such assessments; and in case any stockholder shall neglect to pay his assessments for the space of thirty days, after notice by the treasurer of said corporation, the directors may order the treasurer to sell such share or shares at public auction, after giving not less than thirty days notice in one newspaper at least in this State, and the same shall be transferred to the purchaser; and such delinquent

stockholder shall be entitled to the surplus, if his share or shares shall sell for more than the assessment due with interest and costs of sale.

SEC. 6. A toll is hereby established for the sole benefit of said corporation, on all passengers and property of every description, which may be conveyed or transported upon said road, at such rates per mile as may be agreed upon and established, from time to time, by the directors of said corporation; the transportation of persons and property, the construction of wheels, the form of cars and carriages, the weight of loads, and all other matters and things in conformity to such rules, regulations, and provisions as the directors shall from time to time prescribe and direct; and said road may be used by any person who may comply with such rules and regulations; Provided, however, that if at the expiration of five years, from and after the completion of said road, the net income or receipts from the tolls and other profits shall have amounted to more than twelve per cent per annum upon the whole cost of the road and appurtenances, the General Assembly may take measures to alter and reduce the rates of tolls and other profits, in such manner as to take off the overplus for the next five years, calculating the amount of transportation upon the road to be the same as the five preceding years, and at the expiration of five years thereafter, and the same proceedings may be had, and the rate of tolls may be raised in case the net receipts shall have been less than twelve per cent during the five preceding years.

SEC. 7. The directors of said corporation for the time being, are hereby authorized to erect toll houses, to establish gates, appoint toll gatherers, and demand and collect toll upon said road when completed, and upon such points thereof, as shall from time to time be completed; and they shall from year to year make a report to the General Assembly, of their acts and doings under the provisions of this act. And the books of said corporation shall be open for the inspection of a committee of the General Assembly at their pleasure; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer of said corporation, when required by the General Assembly, to render an account of the receipts and expenditures of said railroad under oath.

SEC. 8. Whenever said corporation shall have located said railroad, or any part thereof, they may make report thereof to the Court of Common Pleas, then next to be holden within and for the county within which said location is made at any term thereof, wherein they shall particularly describe the bearings of the intended route or any section thereof so located, and the names of the owners of the land through which the same may pass, so far as they can be ascertained ; which report so made shall be placed on the files of said court, and notice thereof shall be given to the owner or owners of the land embraced therein, if known, in such manner as the court shall direct, at the expense of the said corporation; and said court shall thereupon appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, (vacancies, if any occur, to be filled by the court,) to estimate all damages which any person or persons whose land or lands are described or mentioned in said report shall sustain: Provided such railroad or any appendage or appurtenances thereof be constructed thereon. And said commissioners, before they proceed to execute their duties, shall be sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge thereof, and they shall give reasonable notice in such manner as said court shall direct, to all persons interested to file their claims, if any they have, which have not been released to said corporation, with one of the commissioners, or with the clerk of said court, within thirty days from the date of said notice. At the end of the term allowed for filing such claims for damages, the commissioners, or a majority of them, having given notice to all parties interested, of the time and the extent of the route to be examined, by publishing in one or more of the newspapers printed in the county of Providence, an advertisement thereof, in three successive papers at least, shall meet on the premises so intended to be used by said corporation for the purposes aforesaid, and after hearing the parties interested, shall estimate all such damages as they shall think any person shall sustain by the construction of said railroad through his land. And the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make return of their doings as soon as may be to said Court of Common Pleas; and the said court shall thereupon order the said report, or the substance thereof, to be

forthwith published in one or more of the newspapers printed in said Providence, three weeks successively, at the expenses of the corporation. And if the said corporation, or any person interested, shall be dissatisfied with the estimate of said commissioners, application may be made by said dissatisfied party, at the next term of said Court of Common Pleas, after the return of such report, and after its publication as aforesaid, for a jury to hear and finally determine upon the amount of damages to be assessed in case compliance of, and the said application shall be heard and tried by a jury, under the direction of the court in the same manner that appeals are heard and tried in said court. And if the party injured in his or her estate shall apply for such jury and shall fail to obtain any increase of damages, such party shall be liable for all legal costs, arising after the entry of such application for a jury, and such court shall enter judgment and serve execution accordingly. And if said corporation shall apply for a jury and fail to obtain diminution of damages, it shall in like manner be liable for costs, and said court shall enter judgment and issue execution accordingly. And if within thirty days after any damages shall have been finally assessed in manner aforesaid, said corporation shall not pay or cause to be paid such damages, if any, so assessed in manner aforesaid, by said commissioners or such jury, such person in whose favor any such damages shall have been assessed may have an action of debt against said corporation, in any court proper to try the same, to recover such damages; and execution from whatever court the same may issue for damages assessed as aforesaid and costs, shall be in common form, and may be levied upon the goods, estate, and lands of said corporation; and the report of said commissioners when accepted and recorded and not appealed from in manner aforesaid, or the verdict of a jury returned and recorded, shall forever be a bar to any other action commenced for damages against said corporation, on account of the injury for which said damages were awarded other than is herein provided. And said commissioners in all cases shall be allowed three dollars a day for their services: Provided that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent said corporation from commencing the

construction of their railroad, or constructing the same on the land of any person, or from taking or using the land or materials of any person for the construction or security of said railroad under this charter, before the damages for taking and using said land and materials shall have been estimated or assessed by the commissioners or a jury ; and in case of such taking and using before the estimate or assessment of damages, the damages shall be assessed by the commissioners or a jury, and like proceedings had with the same effect, as if said estimate or assessment had been made before the taking and using of said land or materials.

SEC. 9. The commissioners appointed to estimate or assess damages, may, upon the request, in writing, of any person whose land or materials may be reported as located for the use of said railroad, require said corporation to give security to the satisfaction of said commissioners, for the payment of all such damages as shall be finally awarded by said commissioners or a jury, for the land or materials of the person so requesting, reported or located as aforesaid, and for all costs which may be by him recovered against said corporation ; and all right and authority of said corporation to enter upon or use such lands or materials, except for the making of surveys, shall thereupon be suspended until such corporation shall give such security as may be required.

SEC. 10. Said corporation after having located, or reported as located, or taken and used land or materials for the uses of their said railroad, shall have power, if they shall find it expedient, to alter the location and vary the direction of the said railroad, in any portion of the general route, or of the lateral branches of said railroad, contemplated by their charter, and to make a new location of the same in whole or in part, of which report shall be made, and damages for land or materials taken or located and proposed to be taken for the use of said railroad, shall be estimated or assessed, and like proceedings in all respects had with like effect as if said railroad or the portion thereof located anew, had not before been located : Provided, however, that the time allowed by the charter of said corporation for completing their said railroad shall not be extended in consequence of such alteration.

SEC. 11. In case of any such new location the said corporation may in their report thereof, state what portion of their former location has been abandoned, specifying the person or persons whose land or materials in or any part have been abandoned in consequence of such new location; and if the land or materials of any person before reported as located shall not have been taken and used, all proceedings for the estimate and assessment of damages in favor of such persons shall stop; said corporation first paying to every such person whose land or materials located shall have been abandoned as aforesaid, his costs, if any, incurred in prosecuting for damages up to the time of such abandonment; said costs to be taxed by the court to which the new location is reported. If the land or materials of any person before reported or located have been taken or used by said corporation as the site of, or in constructing and securing their said railroad, and the assessment of damages for the same is then pending before the commissioners or a jury, then upon such new location and abandonment as aforesaid, said corporation shall have the right to give the said abandonment in evidence or diminution of the damages, paying costs, if the question of damages is pending before jury on appeal, notwithstanding a diminution of the damages in consequence of such abandonment then just given in evidence; or if the commissioners or a jury have finally assessed the damages, said corporation, in case of a new location and abandonment as aforesaid, shall have a right to a revision of the assessment of damages and to a reassessment of the same by petition to the commissioners, in order that the diminution of the damages in consequence of such abandonment may be considered with right of appeal as in other cases. The filing of such petition for revision of damages and notice to the person or persons affected thereby shall perpetually stay all action or rights of action for the recovery of the damages first assessed, the said corporation first making tender of the taxed costs in such actions, if any be pending in the clerk's office of the court where the same may be pending, up to the time of such tender.

SEC. 12. When the lands or property or estate of any married woman, infant, or person *non compos mentis*,

shall be necessary for the construction of said railroad, the husband of such married woman, the wife joining with him, and the guardian of such infants or persons *non compos mentis*, may release all damages in relation to lands or estates to be taken and appropriated as aforesaid, as they might do if the same were holden in their own rights respectively : Provided, that in the case of infants and persons *non compos mentis* the same be done by said guardian, with the advice and direction of the Court of Probate in the town where the land or estates lie.

SEC. 13. If the said railroad in the course thereof shall cross any private way, the said corporation shall so construct the said railroad so as not to obstruct the safe and convenient use of said private way, and if said railroad shall not be so constructed, the party aggrieved shall be entitled to his action on the case in any court proper to try the same, and shall recover his reasonable damages for such injury. And if the said railroad in the course thereof cross any canal, turnpike, or highway, the said railroad shall be so constructed as not to impede or obstruct the safe and convenient use of such canal, turnpike, or other highway ; and the said corporation shall have power to raise or lower such turnpike or highway, so that the said railroad if necessary may conveniently pass over, or under, or across the same. And if the said corporation shall raise or lower any such turnpike or highway, pursuant hereto, and shall not so raise or lower the same as to be satisfactory to the proprietors of such turnpike, or the town council of the town in which said highway may be situated, as the case may be, said proprietors or town council may require, in writing, of said corporation such alteration or amendment as they shall deem necessary, and if the said corporation shall refuse or unreasonably neglect to make the same, such proprietors or town council, as the case may be, may file their complaints in the clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county in which said turnpike or highway may be ; and if said court shall adjudge that said alteration is reasonable and proper they shall decree that the same may be made by the said corporation, and render judgment accordingly. And in case said corporation shall neglect

to comply with said judgment within the time prescribed by said court, the said proprietors or town council, as the case may be, may proceed to make such alteration or amendments, and may institute and prosecute to final judgment and execution in any court proper to try the same, an action of the case against said corporation, and shall therein recover a reasonable indemnity in damages for all charges, disbursements, labor, and law as occasioned by making such alterations and amendments with cost of suits. The said corporation are hereby required to build and maintain at their own expense, fences on both sides of the road, to be constructed by them at all places where they may be requested by the owner of the lands adjoining said road. And they shall not run or use any car either for passengers or freight, or any part of their railroad until the fences required on such parts are completed.

SEC. 14. In all proceedings, whether in law or equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with any director of said corporation, or with the treasurer or agent of said corporation, or at their usual place of business, or either of them shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof; and all executions that shall issue against said corporation, may be levied on the property of said corporation of every description, or in such manner as the General Assembly may hereafter prescribe, for the service of process or levying of execution against said corporation.

SEC. 15. If any person shall wilfully, maliciously, or wantonly and contrary to law, obstruct the passage of any carriage on said railroad, or in any manner spoil, injure, or destroy said railroad or any part thereof, or anything belonging thereto; or any materials or implements to be employed in the construction, or for the use of said railroad, he or any person assisting, aiding, or abetting in such trespass shall forfeit and pay to said corporation for every such offence treble such damages as shall be proved before the justice, court, or jury proper to try the same, by the treasurer of the corporation or other officer whom they may direct, to the use of said corporation: Provided that nothing in this section contained shall affect any criminal proceedings, under any of the

revised statutes of this State relating to crimes, offences, and the punishment.

SEC. 16. The first meeting of this corporation for the purpose of organization, may be called by a majority of the persons named in the first section of this charter, who shall have subscribed for six-tenths or upwards, of the capital stock of said corporation at such time and place, in the county of Providence, as they may agree upon, by publishing a notice of such meeting for at least two weeks before the same, in two of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence.

AN ACT TO RATIFY AND CONFIRM THE SALE OF THE "HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD," TO THE "BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sale and transfer of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad, its property and franchises to the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad company, a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, as evidenced by the deed of said Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad company, dated the twenty-eighth day of August, 1863, and recorded in the city clerk's office of the city of Providence in book No. 167, page 13, of the records of deeds of real estate in said city, is hereby ratified and confirmed, so far as said railroad is situated in this State; and said Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad company, by that name, shall, and may have, use, exercise, and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and powers heretofore granted and belonging to said Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad company, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed upon the same by its charter and the general laws of this State. And said Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad company, in the transportation of freight or passengers to and from any point or place in Rhode Island, to and from any point westerly of Willimantic on the line of its railroad, built or to be built, any part of which shall be located in this State, shall not charge a greater rate for the whole

distance than to and from any point or place in Massachusetts, to and from the same points or places westerly of Willimantic.

SEC. 2. One or more of the directors of said Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad company, shall, at all times, be an inhabitant of this State, on whom process against said company may be lawfully served; and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made and the process is returnable.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act contained, shall in any manner affect any lines or mortgage upon the railroad of said Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad company, or on the property and franchises thereof, or in any manner impair the rights of any creditor of said Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad company, nor shall the rights or position of any such creditor be in any way changed or affected by anything contained in this act, nor shall the rights or position of any claimant for damages for any tort be thereby affected.

SEC. 4. Said railroad, its property and franchises may be taken and sold on execution issued against said Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad company, for any liabilities existing or contracted at the time of the sale and transfer thereof mentioned in the first section of this act, in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed: Provided, that in all suits commenced against said Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad company after this act shall take effect, service shall also be made upon said Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad company.

SEC. 5. This act shall not take effect until accepted by a vote of the stockholders of said Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad company, at a stockholders meeting specially called for that purpose.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE SEVERAL ACTS TO INCORPORATE THE "PROVIDENCE AND CRANSTON RAILROAD COMPANY," THE "BROADWAY AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY," "ELMWOOD HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY," "SOUTH MAIN STREET HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY," AND "PROVIDENCE AND PAWTUXET HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY," AND TO UNITE SAID COMPANIES UNDER THE NAME OF "THE UNION RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The names of the Providence and Cranston railroad company, Broadway and Providence railroad

company, Elmwood horse railroad company, South Main street horse railroad company, and Providence and Pawtuxet horse railroad company, are hereby changed to and said companies are hereby united and consolidated under the name of "the Union railroad company," with all the property, powers, rights, franchises and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions under said consolidated corporate name which each and all of said companies might or would have had and been subject to under the several and respective charters, or either of them, and any amendment of either granted to said companies, or either of them, and under any and all ordinances passed by virtue of the authority of said charters, or either of them, had not this change of names and consolidation been authorized.

SEC. 2. The consolidated capital stock shall not exceed seven hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and distributed among the stockholders of the said several companies in proportion to the number of shares held by each in said companies, and the receipts given for instalments upon capital stock heretofore paid to either of said companies shall be evidence of the same amount paid on account of the consolidated stock, but no shares in the consolidated capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 3. The government of the consolidated corporation shall be the same as is provided by the charter of the Providence and Cranston railroad company, and shall be conducted by the officers of said company until their successors are elected in the manner provided by the by-laws thereof, and the by-laws of the consolidated corporation from time to time made.

SEC. 4. The assent of the town councils of the towns of East Providence and Warwick, shall not be required in order that either of said charters shall take effect in any other town or city, (than said towns of East Providence and Warwick,) in either of said charters named, and nothing in either of said charters shall be construed to prevent any town or city council named in either, from granting to said consolidated company the right to carry freight over any of the tracks authorized to be

laid by virtue of either of said charters upon such terms and conditions, and under such rules and regulations as such council may impose.

SEC. 5. So much of the several acts to incorporate the said several companies as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect whenever a majority of the stockholders of said several companies, representing a majority of the stock, at meetings of the said companies called for the purpose, shall vote to accept the same and notice of the acceptance as aforesaid shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State immediately thereafter.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEPTUNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one million seven hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount from time to time, by the vote of the stockholders.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this act is in amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE COMMERCIAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Said company are hereby authorized to run their steamboats from any place or places in this State, to any place or places in this State or the United States, and to and from any place or places in the United States.

SEC. 2. Anything in the act to which this is in amendment inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
"UNION HORSE SHOE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The union horse shoe company are hereby authorized to increase their capital stock to a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT INCORPORATING THE
"MIANTINOMI MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The name of the Miantinomi manufacturing company is changed to that of the Rumford chemical works.

SEC. 2. Said corporation is authorized and empowered to manufacture drugs and chemicals.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE A MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BY THE NAME
OF THE LONSDALE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of section third of the act to which this is an amendment, and so much of any amendment thereto, as requires the shares in the capital stock of said company, to be transferred by deed in the same manner and with the same formalities and legal requisites, as are necessary to the validity of the transfer of real estate by the laws of this State, and such deeds and transfers to be recorded in the clerk's office of the city of Providence, is hereby repealed, and such transfers of shares shall be required to be recorded only in the book kept for that purpose by the proper officer of the corporation.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE THE HOPE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, as requires the shares in the capital stock of said company to be transferred with the same formalities and legal requirements, as are necessary to the validity of the transfer of real estate, by the laws of this State, and the transfers of the stock of said company to be recorded in the town clerk's office where the estate may be situated, is hereby repealed, and such transfers of shares shall be required to be recorded in the book kept for that purpose by the proper officer of the corporation.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE KELLEY'S BRIDGE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of Kelley's bridge corporation, to make a report to the General Assembly at their January session of each and every year, stating the whole cost of their bridge, and whole amount of receipts and expenditures to the date of their report from said bridge, which account shall be separate and distinct from the cost, and expenditures of any, and all other property owned by said corporation. Said report shall be verified by oath made before a justice of the peace.

SECTION 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO
INCORPORATE BOWEN'S BRIDGE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of Bowen's bridge corporation, to make a report to the General Assembly,

at their January session of each and every year, specifying the total cost of their bridge and total amount of receipts and expenditures to the date of their report from said bridge, which report shall be verified by oath made before a justice of the peace.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEW ENGLAND BUTT COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of the New England Butt company, may be increased to, but shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by vote of the said company, and to be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each. Additions from earned profits or otherwise, may be made to the value of each share of said stock as the said corporation may from time to time determine: Provided, however, that the whole amount of the capital stock shall not exceed said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "RIVER POINT AND HOPE RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Simon Henry Greene, Henry Howard, William G. Dearth, David S. Harris, Albert S. Gallup, and William A. Howard, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "River Point and Hope railroad company," with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and restrictions applicable to such a corporation, set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and thirty, (130) of the revised statutes, with power to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways, with convenient, single and double tracks, turnouts and branches, from and between such

point or points in the villages of River Point in Warwick, and Hope in Scituate, as shall be fixed by the town councils of said towns, with the written consent of said corporation filed with said town councils ; and upon and over such of the streets and highways of said towns and the towns of Coventry and Cranston, as shall be, from time to time, fixed and determined by the town councils of said towns, with the written consent of said corporation, filed as aforesaid, and also over and on such other lands in said towns with the consent of the owner or owners thereof, as said corporation may elect to build their road or roads upon ; and all tracks of said railroad shall be laid at such distance from the sidewalks in said towns as the town councils thereof shall respectively in their orders, fixing the route of said railroad : Provided that this act shall not take effect until the town councils of said towns shall, by their votes respectively, have assented thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall have power, from time to time, and at all times, to fix such rates of fare as they may deem reasonable and expedient, not exceeding ten cents for each passenger between any two points on said road.

SEC. 3. Notice to abutters on streets and highways in which it may be proposed to lay the tracks of said railroad or railroads, shall be given by publication in one or more newspapers published in the city of Providence, at least fourteen days before the location of any such tracks, and also by posting in three public places in each of said towns on the lines of said road, notice of such proposed location, fourteen days at least before the second shall be made.

SEC. 4. Whenever any estate abutting on a street or highway, upon or over which the rails of said company shall have been laid, shall be injured thereby, said company shall be liable to pay to the owner or owners thereof the damages thereby occasioned to said estate, such damages to be ascertained, appraised, and recovered in the same manner in all respects as are damages occasioned by the change of grade of a street or highway, by the provisions of chapter 310 of the supplement to the revised statutes.

SEC. 5. Said tracks shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse power only, except by and with the consent of the town councils of said towns; and said town councils shall have power at all times, to make regulations as to the rate of speed and mode of use of said track, as the public safety and convenience may require.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall put all streets and highways, over, through or across which they shall lay any rails, in as good condition as they were before the same were laid, and they shall keep and maintain in good repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury which any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, negligence, or misconduct of its agents or servants, in the construction, management, or use of said tracks or streets; and in case any damage shall be recovered against said town, by reason of any such misconduct, or any defect or want of repairs of said tracks or streets, said corporation shall be liable to pay to such towns any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs and reasonable expenditures by them incurred in the defence of any such suit or suits in which recovery may be had; and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets or highways not occupied by their tracks.

SEC. 7. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of their said tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such person or persons, and all who shall be aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 8. If said corporation shall wilfully, or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriages over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and no shares of the capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in, in cash, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 10. The government of said corporation shall be vested in a president and board of directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner, and at such times and places as said corporation may elect or appoint; and a majority of the directors and other officers, as provided in this section, shall at all times be inhabitants of this State, on either of whom process against said corporation may be legally served, and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where service is made and the process is returnable.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such real estate within said towns, or either of them, as may be convenient and necessary for the purposes, uses, and management of said road.

SEC. 12. Said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner and upon such grades as the town councils of said towns respectively, may, in their votes, fixing and determining the routes thereof, as aforesaid, prescribe and direct; and whenever in the judgment of said corporation it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street or highway to be occupied by said tracks, such alterations may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the town councils of said towns respectively.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the town councils of said towns from entering upon, and taking up any of the public streets, or highways, or bridges, traversed by said railroad, for any purpose for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 14. If the stock of said corporation shall not have been subscribed for, and twenty-five per cent. of the same paid in, and the corporation organized within one year after the acceptance of this charter by said town councils, respectively as aforesaid, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid, and the company organized as aforesaid, the corporation shall fail to complete said railroad from River Point to Hope within two years thereafter, in either case, this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 15. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation, so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the General Assembly, as are, or may be prescribed by law for railroad corporations to make.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "POKONOKET SHORE, ROAD,
AND LAND COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. James D'W. Perry, Charles Sherry Jr., Charles Dana Gibson, and Charles T. Child, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "Pokonoket shore, road, and land company," for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a road, and acquiring, holding, and conveying real estate as hereinafter provided, and by that name shall have perpetual succession.

SEC. 2. The corporation hereby created shall have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities set forth in chapters 125, 128, and 131 of the revised statutes, and in any act in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 3. The said corporation is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a road, not more than one hundred feet wide, commencing at the village of Warren, and running thence southerly on or near the shore, to or near to the village of Bristol, along the shore and around the peninsula of Pappoosquaw. And also a continuation of said road, of the not greater width, commencing at the south of the village of Bristol, and running thence on or near the shore southerly, and then easterly, and thence northerly along the eastern shore of Pokonoket, so called, to the village of Warren. Said road to be constructed in a suitable manner, and to be convenient for the public. And said company may purchase, possess, hold, and enjoy the land necessary for the construction of said road, and the erection of the toll houses.

SEC. 4. William J. Miller and William P. Munro are appointed commissioners to locate and establish said road, and to agree with the proprietors of the land

taken for the construction of said road and toll houses ; and if they cannot agree with said proprietors then to appraise the damages, if any, that any person or persons may sustain, through whose land the road may pass.

The said commissioners are required to make a return of their proceedings in laying out said road, and of their appraisal of damages, if any, to the Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Bristol, as soon as may conveniently be after the appraisal, and any person dissatisfied with their appraisal may apply to said court, at the next term after the appraisal is returned, and may have the damages sustained, assessed by a jury in said court, and the verdict of said jury, when established by said court, shall be final : Provided that if the report of the commissioners be confirmed or damages be lessened by the jury, the person applying for the jury shall pay the costs incurred, but if the damages are increased the company shall pay such costs.

SEC. 5. As soon as the said road or any portion thereof is completed and approved by the commissioners aforesaid, the company may erect toll gates at such places as they think proper, not exceeding in all six in number, and may take and receive tolls at not exceeding the following rates : Three cents for one horse, six cents for one horse and carriage, and twelve cents for a two horse carriage. The company may commute the tolls with any person or persons. They shall erect and maintain at each gate signs with the rates of toll legibly inscribed thereon ; and if they shall neglect so to do, it shall not be lawful for them during the time of such neglect to exact any tolls. They shall not exact any tolls from any person going to or returning from any town meeting or funeral, or from any person travelling in the performance of military duty.

SEC. 6. If any person shall displace or remove any earth, gravel, or other property, or shall injure or pull up any plank, or post, or tree, or injure any fence or property situated on said road, or if any person shall pass or attempt to pass any toll gate without paying toll, he shall forfeit not over fifty dollars, nor less than one dollar, to be recovered by the treasurer in an action of trespass for the company.

SEC. 7. If the company, or any one in its employ, shall unlawfully hinder or delay any traveller, or shall demand more toll than is legally allowed, the company shall forfeit not more than fifty dollars, nor less than one dollar, to be recovered by action by the person delayed or from whom toll is benefited and wrongfully demanded.

SEC. 8. When the said company shall have received from tolls the cost of the road and the land taken for the same, and interest, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the said cost, after deducting therefrom the charges and expenses, said road shall be and become a public highway, free of all tolls. And the said company shall keep a true and accurate account of all tolls received, and of all expenditures for construction, collection, maintenance and repairs, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of the General Assembly or any committee thereof.

SEC. 9. The said company shall have power to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, and to hold, improve, and convey any real estate situated in the towns of Warren and Bristol, and lying on or near said roads hereby authorized to be constructed. All conveyances executed by said company, shall be executed by the treasurer, under the seal of the company, and duly acknowledged by him as the deed of the company, and recorded in the town where the land lies, which is described in the conveyance.

SEC. 10. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed by said company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. If the capital stock shall be originally fixed at any sum less than the limit herein named, the company may from time increase the same, by a vote of the stockholders, to an amount not exceeding the limit hereinbefore prescribed.

SEC. 11. The first meeting for the organization and election of officers, shall be held at such time and place as a majority of the persons named in the first section of this act shall select. The officers shall hold their offices for one year, or until others are elected in their places. The company may by their by-laws fix the day for holding the annual meeting, the manner of calling extra meetings, and the mode of filling vacancies in

the officers. If an election of officers should not at any time be made on the day fixed therefor, the company shall not for that reason be dissolved, but such election may be held at a subsequent meeting.

SEC. 12. The stock in the company shall be personal property, transferable in such manner as the by-laws of the company may prescribe, but all stock shall be liable and pledged to the company, for all debts due to the company, whether overdue or to grow due at a future day, and whether arising from instalments upon said stock, or from any other cause, and such stock may be sold for the payment of such debts, in such manner as the by-laws may prescribe, and in case the proceeds are insufficient to discharge said debts or demands with expenses of sale, the company shall have its right of action against the debtor for the balance.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE "FALL RIVER, WARREN, AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Fall River, Warren, and Providence railroad company, are hereby authorized, for the purpose of paying the indebtedness created by the construction of their railroad, and for other purposes, to issue bonds or other obligations for an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and to secure said bonds or other obligations by a mortgage upon their railroad, its franchise and property.

SEC. 2. Said company are hereby authorized to hold their annual meeting for the election of officers on the second Monday of March in each year.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY." AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The New York, Providence, and Boston railroad company, as hereby authorized and empowered, to purchase, take, and hold, the branch railroad, leading

from Stonington to New London in the State of Connecticut, with its land, equipments, franchises, ferry and ferry boats. And when the title to said branch road is perfected in said company, the said branch railroad shall be managed, governed, and protected in all respects by the provisions of the charter and amendments heretofore granted to the said New York, Providence, and Boston railroad company.

SEC. 2. Said company is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money and issue its bonds therefor to an amount not exceeding one million dollars, bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, at such times and places as the board of directors shall determine; which said bond shall be transferable; shall be sealed with the seal of the company and signed by the president and treasurer thereof. And for the security of the payment of said bonds, said company is hereby authorized and empowered to execute a mortgage deed to any person or persons, or trustees, of the whole or such portion as the directors of said company shall deem proper or sufficient, of all lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to said company of the bed of its road, iron rails and other fixtures connected with the superstructure of its said road, cars, engines, and also all the rents, income and profits which may be derived from the use of its said road.

SEC. 3. Said company is hereby authorized and empowered to increase its present capital stock by a sum not exceeding one million dollars, for the purpose of purchasing and holding said branch railroad and of making the improvements contemplated by said company.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the General Assembly in relation to the New York, Providence, and Boston railroad company, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
"NATIONAL RUBBER COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The National Rubber company is hereby authorized and empowered to increase its capital stock

to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this is an amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BURNSIDE RIFLE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The annual and other meetings of the stockholders of said company, may be held either in the city of Providence, or in the town of North Providence.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this act is an amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "AMERICAN MUSICAL CONSERVATORY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William W. Hoppin, Amasa and William Sprague, Joseph J. Cooke, James Y. Smith, B. B. and R. Knight, Alfred Garfield, Eben Tourjee, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby constituted and enacted a body corporate and politic by the name of the "American musical conservatory," for the purpose of giving pupils an opportunity of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with all these branches of study, the knowledge of which is indispensable to the educated musician and of promoting a refined and cultivated taste for music and the arts, and the transaction of such business as may be necessary to promote said objects, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with powers to confer diplomas, to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break and renew at pleasure, and with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all other duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 of the revised statutes, and of any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and to be fixed in amount, from time to time, by the vote of the stockholders. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and shall not be liable to assessment after the sum of one hundred dollars on such share as aforesaid has been paid in, and be transferable in such manner as the said corporation by its by-laws shall direct.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of any stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due, and any from such stockholders to the corporation; and whether over due or due at a day future, and whether arising from assessments, instalments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the town of Cranston, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers and for such other business as may come before them, but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation thereafter.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have an office and place of business in the town of Cranston, and in all proceedings in law or equity in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of the writ, summons, or other process with the clerk, agent, or treasurer of said company, or at such place of business, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE "NARRAGANSETT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The Narragansett fire and marine insurance company, may elect any number of directors, not

less than fifteen nor more than thirty, instead of twenty, as now provided by said charter.

SEC. 2. The said company may increase its capital stock until the same shall amount to the sum of one million of dollars.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUCKET INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sum which may be received by said institution and remain under its management, may be increased to, but shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "RICHMOND BANK."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Article 7, of said act, is hereby so amended as to allow the directors to change the location of said bank from the town of Richmond to the town of Hopkinton in said State.

SEC. 2. So much of article 7, of said act of incorporation, as is inconsistent with this amendment, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HOME FOR AGED WOMEN."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The said corporation may receive and take by purchase, grant, devise, bequest, or donation, any real or personal property, and hold the same for the purposes specified in said act of incorporation, to any amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, exempted from taxation, and may manage and dispose of the same according to their discretion.

SEC. 2 So much of the act of which this is an amendment as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "OAK GROVE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Thomas M. Clarke, O. B. Irish, S. C. Carr, O. Langworthy, J. R. Wells, A. S. Briggs, William L. Clarke, Daniel W. Clarke, H. C. Coon, L. Crandall, W. F. Prosser, A. R. Kenyon, F. Cottrell, George Carmichel Jr., T. R. Wells, H. L. Crandall, E. G. Crandall, George A. Richmond, George W. Taylor, Henry Clarke, J. Crandall, H. Whipple, A. A. Saunders, George J. Manson, S. C. Wells, H. C. Burdick, and R. T. Avery, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "Oak Grove cemetery association," with all the powers and privileges of a corporation, for the purpose of maintaining a cemetery near the village of Ashaway in the town of Hopkinton.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may hold land not exceeding twenty (20) acres, together with such buildings, structures, and personal property as they may deem requisite, for the improvement and maintenance of their cemetery.

SEC. 3. There shall be a board of seven (7) trustees, who shall be elected by the corporation by ballot at the annual meeting thereof, and shall hold their offices until others are elected in their stead. Said trustees shall appoint a president and treasurer of the corporation and such other officers as they shall deem necessary, and shall elect others to fill vacancies in their own number until an election shall be held by the corporation. They shall have the full and entire management and control of the business and property of the corporation, and shall make such by-laws and regulations not repugnant to law or the provisions of this act, as they may deem expedient for the regulation of the affairs of said corporation. A majority of the trustees shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at all meetings of the board.

SEC. 4. All conveyances and transfers of lots in said cemetery made by the corporation or by owners of lots, shall be by deed. Such deed need only be signed by the treasurer of the corporation and recorded in a book kept by him for that purpose. No transfer of a lot by the owner shall be valid until approved by a majority of the trustees in writing.

SEC. 5. The property of said corporation and the lots held by individual proprietors shall be exempt from all taxes and shall not be liable to be sold on execution, or be applied to the payment of debts by assignment, or under any bankrupt or insolvent laws.

SEC. 6. An annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place as the by-laws shall direct, notice whereof shall be given by setting up notices in three public places in said town, at least seven days before the time of the meeting, but the validity of this charter shall not be impaired by the omission to hold the annual meeting thereof. A quorum for business shall consist of not less than seven lot owners. The trustees shall at the annual meeting make a report of the affairs of the corporation.

SEC. 7. The first meeting of the corporation shall be called by any three of the persons named in the first section of this act, by giving the notice required in the next preceding section. After the first meeting none but owners of lots and subscribers to the stock shall be deemed members of the corporation, and no member shall have more than one vote.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PAWTUCKET DISPENSARY."

Whereas, Certain persons have associated and established a charitable institution in the village of Pawtucket, for the purpose of affording medical aid to the indigent sick in said village and vicinity, under the name of "Pawtucket dispensary."

And whereas, The managers of said institution have represented to the General Assembly, that the object of their association would be essentially promoted by an act of incorporation, and have petitioned for the same.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Jacob Dunnell, C. B. Farnsworth, Alanson Thayer, Sylvanus Clapp, J. D'W. Perry Jr., Samuel Shove, Thomas Dunnell, Lloyd Morton, and their associates and successors be, and they are, incorporated and made a body politic for the purposes aforesaid, by the name of the "Pawtucket dispensary," and that they and their associates and successors have perpetual succession by said name ; and by that name shall be able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against in all courts and places, and before all proper judges and magistrates whomsoever ; to take, receive and hold all moneys and other property by voluntary subscription, contribution, donation, or otherwise ; also all legacies and devices of real and personal estate ; and also to have, hold, possess and acquire lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels, and property of every description : Provided, the rents and profits of the real estate together with the interest of the personal estate, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, and all and singular the estate and property aforesaid, to lease, grant, convey, or dispose of in such manner as they judge expedient at their will and pleasure ; to have and use a common seal, and the same to alter or renew at pleasure, and at any of their meetings to enact and pass such rules, regulations, and by-laws, for the government of said corporation and the management of the affairs thereof, as they may deem proper and necessary : Provided, however, the same be not repugnant to this act of incorporation, the laws of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall, and may hold an annual meeting on the second Monday in December, in each and every year, and such other meetings at other times as they see cause to be called, and notified in such way and manner as they shall prescribe to transact their business ; and that seven members of said corporation shall be necessary to form a quorum.

SEC. 3. Said corporation at their said annual meeting, shall elect seven managers, and a treasurer and secretary, who shall be ex-officio managers ; and said officers shall

hold their respective offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their stead : Provided, however, if said corporation shall at any time fail of holding any of their said annual meetings, such failure shall not in any way impair or invalidate this act ; but said corporation may elect their said officers at any other meeting thereof.

SEC. 4. The treasurer of said corporation shall keep a fair record of all the funds and money concerns of the corporation, and shall at every annual meeting render to said corporation a fair and distinct account of all their funds, and all the moneys received and paid out by him on their account.

SEC. 5. Thomas L. Dunnell, Alanson Thayer, Samuel Shove, Sylvanus Clapp, M. D., James Davis, Lloyd Morton, M. D., and C. B. Farnsworth, shall be the first managers : Rev. James D'W. Perry, Jr., secretary, and Rev. James H. Carpenter, treasurer, of said corporation, to continue in their respective offices until the second Monday in December, 1865, and until other persons shall be elected by said corporation.

SEC. 6. All the goods and property of every nature, now owned and held by the said Jacob Dunnell, Thomas L. Dunnell, C. B. Farnsworth, Samuel Shove, Alanson Thayer, Sylvanus Clapp, and others, their associates, under the name and style of the "Pawtucket dispensary," shall vest in and become the property of this corporation, and be invested and applied to the uses pointed out in the by-laws and regulations of the "Pawtucket dispensary ;" and that the rules and regulations heretofore adopted by said dispensary, be, and continue in full force until others are adopted by this corporation in their stead ; and that the secretary shall cause a meeting thereof to be convened at such time and place, and by giving notice thereof in such way and manner as he may deem proper.

SEC. 7. This act shall be subject to all such acts in amendment of, or in any way affecting the same, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, deem expedient.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST INDEPENDENT BAPTIST SOCIETY OF PAWTUCKET."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The first section of the act of which this is an amendment, be, and the same is amended by striking out the words "the first independent Baptist society of Pawtucket," and inserting instead thereof the words "the High street Baptist society of Pawtucket."

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF POWER STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 2d is amended as follows: "The number of trustees shall never be more than nine, nor less than three, and three shall constitute a quorum at any meeting for the transaction of business, and a less number may adjourn to a future meeting."

SEC. 2. Section 4th is amended as follows: "Whenever there shall be a vacancy in said board of trustees, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; said vacancy shall be filled according to the direction of the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church."

SEC. 3. Section 7th is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. So much of the act in amendment of the original act of incorporation, as is inconsistent with this act, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF THE "MILL STREET UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY IN NORTH PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of said society shall be holden in the month of May, instead of the month of March, as provided in the 4th section of the act of which this is an amendment.

AN ACT IN REPEAL OF AN ACT AMENDING THE CHARTER OF
"TRINITY CHURCH IN NEWPORT."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of the act entitled an act in amendment of the charter of "Trinity church" in Newport, passed at the June session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1842, as authorizes the voting by proxy in all corporation meetings, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS AS A SOCIETY
BY THE NAME OF "THE CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR IN
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Leander C. Manchester, William Field, Wheeler M. Blanding, James H. Mumford, John U. Noyes, James Hutchison, Augustus W. Mathewson, Gideon G. Hicks, and Peleg S. Sherman, together with their associates, and such others as may hereafter become members of this corporation, they and their successors forever, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of "the church of the Saviour in Providence, Rhode Island," for the purpose of establishing and sustaining public worship, in any church or place of worship, that may be occupied or owned by said corporation, according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States; and by that name shall be able and capable, in law, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended against in all courts and places, and before all proper judges and magistrates whomsoever; to take, receive and hold all moneys and other property by voluntary subscription, contribution, donation or otherwise, accruing to said corporation, within the provisions of this act: Also, all legacies, and devices of real and personal estate, and to have, hold, possess and acquire lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, and property of every description, not exceeding forty thousand dollars; and all and singular the estate and property aforesaid, to lease, grant,

convey or dispose of in such manner as they may judge expedient at their will and pleasure ; to have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure, and at any of their meetings to enact and pass such rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of said corporation or its officers, and for the management of its affairs, as they may deem it proper and necessary : Provided, the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State and of the United States.

SEC. 2. There shall be a meeting of said corporation on Easter Monday in every year, at which meeting there shall be, and at any legal meeting, if necessary, there may be elected not exceeding eleven vestrymen, and also a treasurer and secretary of the corporation, which last named officer shall also be clerk of the vestry ; and it shall be the duty of said vestry to elect from their number two wardens ; the rector shall be *ex-officio* president and member of the vestry, (and the wardens shall be *ex-officio* vice-presidents of the vestry,) and at all meetings of the vestry, or either of them, any business connected with the affairs of the corporation may be transacted. Five members, at least, of said corporation, shall be necessary to form a quorum, and meetings of said corporation, at any time, may be called, by giving reasonable notice thereof, by direction of the minister and wardens for the time being, or by a majority of the vestrymen, or by any five members of said corporation. Provided, that if said corporation shall at any time fail of holding any of their annual meetings, such failure shall not in any way impair or invalidate this act, nor the commission and authority of the officers of the corporation.

SEC. 3. Each owner, lessee, or hirer of a pew, in the usual place of public worship, that now is, or that may be occupied or owned by said corporation, shall, by virtue of such qualification, be a member of said corporation, and entitled to act as such, and to be elected a vestryman. Provided, that no member shall be entitled to more than one vote, and that one pew shall at no time qualify more than one person to vote.

SEC. 4. The vestry of the church of the Saviour for the time being, may hold meetings at such times as may be appointed by the rector and wardens, or as a majority

of those elected shall think proper. A majority shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of exercising general superintendence and direction over the concerns and disposition of the funds of the corporation, for the purposes specified in this act, and for the promotion of its interests, and for the furtherance of public worship, according to the canons, rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. Provided, that no assessment of money upon pews or otherwise, and no transfer of the permanent funds or property of said corporation, shall be valid, unless assented to at a legal meeting of the corporation.

SEC. 5. The said corporation, at any legal meeting previous to which reasonable notice of not less than five days shall have been given from the desk, or by posting on or near the church, that such business will be acted on, shall be, and hereby are, empowered to assess and levy on the pews of any church which is or may be hereafter erected, purchased or held by said corporation for their place of worship, in a ratable proportion to the fixed valuation of such pews, all sums of money they may vote to be necessary for the repairs, insurance or expenses of said church, including the maintenance of public worship. And in case of the failure of said owners, lessees or hirers of said pews, to pay said assessment, after due notice from the treasurer of said corporation, and within ninety days thereafter; the said treasurer shall be, and hereby is empowered to sell at public auction, all the right, title and interest of said owners, lessees or hirers of said pews, and from the proceeds of the sale to deduct the amount of said assessment, and legal charges accruing in consequence of said failure, and the balance, if any, after deducting said amount, shall be duly paid by said Treasurer to said owners, hirers or lessees, or their order.

SEC. 6. This act of incorporation shall be forever subject to all acts of the General Assembly in amendment or repeal thereof, in any way affecting the same.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

RESOLUTION continuing the Board of Commutation Commissioners to January Session, 1866.

Resolved, That the board of commissioners created under the "act to provide for paying certain drafted men certain bounties and commutation, and to pay for substitutes for drafted men" be, and hereby is continued until the January session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1866; and that said board be, and hereby is authorized to draw orders upon the general treasurer, in favor of those persons under the several classes described in said act, who, by reason of absence from the State or other impediment, were unable to present their claims within the time limited in said act: Provided, however, that no person who had knowledge of the commission and might have presented his claim but neglected so to do, shall be paid by said board; and said commissioners shall report to the General Assembly at its January session, 1866, all their doings under this resolution.

RESOLUTION upon the memorial of W. J. and C. R. Dorsey to appoint a special committee to investigate in relation to the enlistment of George E. Smith and others from the Providence Reform School.

Resolved, That a special committee consisting of Messrs. Shove, Armington, and Sweet, be, and hereby is, appointed to investigate the circumstances under which George E. Smith and others have been enlisted

into the United States army, and to report the same to this body with such recommendations as they shall deem proper, will full power to send for persons and papers, and to employ clerks if they may think necessary.

RESOLUTION directing the Finance Committees to settle the accounts of John N. Francis, late Paymaster General.

Resolved, That the committees on finance, on the part of the house and senate be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of John N. Francis, late paymaster general with the State, and to receive from him the books and papers belonging to the State in his possession, with authority to send for persons and papers, and with directions to report their doings in the premises to the General Assembly as soon as practicable.

RESOLUTION to pay the claim of E. R. Clarke, Chaplain of the First Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, against the State.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to the order of E. R. Clarke, the sum of one hundred dollars, in full for his services as chaplain of the first regiment Rhode Island cavalry, from the date of his appointment by the Executive of the State, to the date when he has mustered into the service of the United States, upon recovery from the said Clarke his receipt in full for all claims against the State on account of such service.

Upon the petition of Horace Daniels, Colonel of Pawtucket Light Guards, for an appropriation for repair of their armory.

Voted and Resolved, That the petition be, and the same is, so far granted that the sum of two thousand five

hundred dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for repairs of said armory out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated ; and the quartermaster general is hereby directed to pay the same and to charge the same to the military expenses of this State ; provided, however, the said Pawtucket light guard company shall prove to the satisfaction of said quartermaster general that they have raised a sufficient sum by voluntarily subscription, to make an enlargement of the basement, cover the roof and complete other necessary repairs which may be needed on said armory ; and provided also that the said company shall make and execute to the State a mortgage upon said building to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars, and shall insure the same for the benefit of the State to the amount of all mortgages upon said property held by the State ; the said mortgage to be made, and the insurance to be affected under the direction of the judge advocate general ; the expenditures to be made under the direction of Lewis Fairbrother.

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**RESOLUTION providing for payment of bills for repairs
on the Watch Boat.**

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid to the following named persons, (on account of repairs on watch boats,) upon the order of the State auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz :

John P. Knowles,	-	-	-	\$161	87
William Earle,	-	-	-	128	81
C. A. S. Barrus,	-	-	-	45	00
					\$335 68

**RESOLUTION to pay claim of Latimar W. Ballou, expenses
for enlisting men.**

Resolved, That the quartermaster general be, and hereby is, directed to pay to Latimar W. Ballou, of

Cumberland, the sum of one hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty cents, out of any money belonging to the State in his hands not otherwise appropriated, for subsisting men enlisted into the military service of the United States, and to charge the same in the account of the military expenses of this State.

Upon the petition of William Hanley, convict, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that he may be restored to his civil and political rights.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said William Hanley be, and hereby is, restored to his civil and political rights and privileges as fully as if he had never been convicted of any infamous crime.

RESOLUTION to pay the claim of Henrie Crandall, Assistant Commissary General.

Resolved, That the State auditor be, and he is, hereby directed to draw his order upon the general treasurer for the sum of three hundred dollars, (\$300,) to be paid out of the appropriation for the support of the militia in favor of Henrie Crandall, assistant commissary general, upon receiving from him and from William Gilpin, commissary general, full release to the State for all their claims as such officers for services rendered to the State from January 1st, 1864, to December 31st, 1864.

Upon petition of Lawrence Henderhen, of Warren, praying for reasons therein stated, that he be authorized and empowered to hold certain real estate conveyed to him on the 7th day of July, 1860, by Alvin Buffinton, and Henry Sparks, and by John K. Barney, under date of February 20th, 1865.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the

said Lawrence Henderhen, and John K. Barney, (mortgage) be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to hold, convey, and transmit their respective interests in the said estate, in the same way and with the same effect as if the said Lawrence Henderhen was a native born citizen of the United States.

Upon the petition of John Downing Murphy, and Susan S. March Murphy, his wife, for change of name to that of Charles Edward St. Clair, and Susan S. March St. Clair.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the name of John Downing Murphy and Susan S. March Murphy, his wife, be, and the same are, hereby changed to that of Charles Edward St. Clair, and Susan S. March St. Clair, and that in future they shall be known only by such name; by which name, they shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges they would have been entitled to, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities they would have been subject to, had their names not been changed.

Upon the petition of John V. Perkins, praying for leave to peddle without license.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and is hereby granted, and that the said John V. Perkins be, and is authorized to peddle on his own proper person and on foot without license, for the period of one year from the passage of this act.

Upon the petition of Ethan A. Jenks, of Foster, praying for payment for services as a Lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteer Militia, from the date of his commission as a Lieutenant to the time of his muster into the service of the United States.

Voted and Resolved, That the State auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to make his order upon the general

treasurer in favor of the said Ethan A. Jenks, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full for the military services of the said Ethan A. Jenks, from the time he received his commission and took his engagement thereon, to the time he was mustered into the service of the United States, upon his executing a full discharge of all claims and demands to the State ; the said amount be charged to the military expenses of the State.

RESOLUTION to pay Gardner T. Swarts, for expenses connected with the Military.

Resolved, That the auditor of the State be, and he is, hereby directed to draw upon the general treasurer for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of Gardner T. Swarts, whenever said Gardner T. Swarts shall execute a full discharge of all claims against the State, to this date.

Upon the petition of Jeremiah Pray for the repayment of money paid to the State on recognizance.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars to be paid said Pray.

Upon the petition of Thomas R. Wells, and Harriet A. Wells, his wife, of Hopkinton, for leave to adopt Altana M. Wells as their own child.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of Thomas R. Wells, and Harriet A. Wells, his wife, for the adoption of Altana M. Wells, be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that said Thomas R. Wells and Harriet A. Wells, be, and they are, hereby authorized and empowered to adopt the said Altana M. Wells, as and for their

own child, and all the legal relations of parent and child are hereby reciprocally created between said Thomas R. Wells and Harriet A. Wells, and the said Altana M. Wells, including the right of inheritance as well as all other rights existing between parents and child.

Upon the petition of the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison, praying for the increase of the compensation allowed to the paid for the services of the physician attending said prison.

Voted and Resolved, That the inspectors of the State prison be, and they hereby are, authorized to fix the annual compensation for the said physician to any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Upon the petition of Thomas Davis, and Paulina W. Davis, his wife, praying that leave be granted them to adopt Maybell P. Davis, a child about eight years of age as their own child.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Thomas and Paulina W. Davis, be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt the said Maybell P. Davis as their own child, and that the legal relation of parents and child be, and is hereby reciprocally created between the said Thomas and Paulina, and the said Maybell P. including the right of inheritance of estates, real and personal, as if the said Maybell P. had been born the lawful child of the said Thomas and Paulina Davis.

RESOLUTION to pay O. L. Torslow, a gratuity for military services.

Resolved, That the State auditor be, and he is, hereby directed to make his order upon the general treasurer for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated to

O. L. Torslow, late lieutenant in the first regiment Rhode Island light artillery, as a gratuity for his faithful services, and in consideration that he now lies, without relatives in this country, suffering under a grievous and probably fatal wound, without means of support, upon his executing a full discharge of all claims upon this State.

Upon the petition of Joseph Greaves, Mary Greaves, Ann Greaves, and William Greaves, setting forth that they are the sole children and heirs at law of George Greaves, late of North Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, deceased; that said George died in said North Providence, intestate, being seized of certain real estate, situated in said North Providence, to wit: Lots numbered thirty-one, (31) thirty-two, (32) thirty-three, (33) thirty-four, (34) fifty-four, (54) fifty-five, (55) fifty-six, (56) and fifty-seven, (57) on a plat of house lots formerly belonging to Albert W. Snow, surveyed November 2d, 1848, by Cushing and Walling, and which plat is recorded in the registry of land titles in said North Providence, in book of plats, No. 2, page 12, which lots are bounded northerly by land of George I. Hains; easterly by a gangway on said plat; southerly by land now or late of John Parmenter, and westerly by Parmenter street: And praying that they may succeed to said estate, and take, hold, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, notwithstanding their foreign birth and residence.

It is Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is granted, and that the said Joseph Greaves, Mary Greaves, Ann Greaves, and William Greaves be, and they are, hereby authorized and empowered to take, hold, and at their pleasure dispose of the real estate hereinbefore described, in like manner, and with like effect, as if they were native born citizens of the United States, resident in this State. And it is further

Voted and Resolved, That the widow of said George Greaves is hereby authorized and empowered to claim,

sue for, recover, and hold her dower or thirds, in any real estate of which the said George Greaves was seized of on estate of inheritance, during the time of the intermarriage, in the same manner, and to the same extent and effect as if she was a native born citizen of the United States : Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed, or taken, as destroying, or effecting any rights or interests which may have vested in any person or persons, (except the State of Rhode Island,) upon the decease of said George Greaves.

Upon the petition of Abigail Robinson, Margaret Case, Benjamin B. Gardner, Daniel W. Gardner, Abram Gardner, and Sarah Gardner, respecting that as heirs of Pruda Babcock, who before her intermarriage with Cæsar Babcock, was Pruda Coys. They are owners of a tract of land in the Narragansett Indian reservation in Charlestown, bounded west on Watchaug Pond, southerly on land of Eliza Hawkins, east on a road and north on the Coys' land, and for the reasons therein stated.

Voted, That they be authorized to sell and convey the said land, and that any other persons having an interest therein, who have not signed the petition, may join them in the conveyance : . Provided, that the sale be made under the advice and direction of the Commissioner of the Indian tribe, who shall see that the purchase money is not wasted, but invested or expended in such manner as shall be most for the benefit of the present owners of said tract.

RESOLUTION appropriating the sum of two hundred dollars for repairs upon the State Armory, at East Greenwich.

Upon the petition of the Kentish Guards, praying for an appropriation to repair the State Armory, at East Greenwich.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the sum

of two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to repair the State armory, in East Greenwich, the same to be expended under the direction of John C. Ellis, the senator from said town, upon whose order the general treasurer is hereby directed to pay said sum.

Upon the petition of Levi L. Burden, praying for the payment of military services.

Voted and Resolved, That the sum of five hundred and twenty-eight dollars be, and hereby is ordered to be paid to the said Burden from any money in the general treasury not otherwise appropriated ; and that the same be charged to the military expenses of the State : Provided, however, that before any payment shall be made under this resolution to the said Burden, he shall execute and deliver to the general treasurer a release of all claims against this State for military services.

RESOLUTION to pay the town of Hopkinton certain moneys paid to enlisted men.

Upon the petition of the town of Hopkinton to be repaid certain moneys disbursed by the said town in September, A. D. 1862, to certain recruits.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby so far granted, that the paymaster general be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to the town treasurer of said town of Hopkinton, so much of the State bounty of \$300 each, as remains due and unpaid from the State, for John Ward, Charles Certoreck, and Michael R. Moore, three recruits enlisted into the service of the United States and credited to the quota of the State and to the town of Hopkinton, who deserted the service of the United States and were again returned to that service, upon the production and surrender of the orders of the said recruits for the said bounty, and the surrender of all vouchers, if any, which have been issued therefrom.

RESOLUTION authorizing Jerome B. Dunn and wife to sell real estate.

Upon the petition of Jerome B. Dunn and Laura W. Dunn, of New Shoreham, praying for reasons therein stated, that they be authorized to sell, and empowered to convey a certain parcel of real estate situate in said New Shoreham.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Jerome B. Dunn and Laura W. Dunn, his wife, are hereby authorized to sell the one-half of the dwelling house, and about seventeen acres of land situate in the northwesterly part of said New Shoreham, and which is all the right, title and interest of the said Laura W. Dunn, in the homestead farm of her father, the late John E. H. Champlin, and that they are hereby fully empowered to convey the said estate to the purchaser thereof, with as good and valid title, in every respect, as if the said Laura W. Dunn was of the full age of twenty-one years: Provided, however, that the said sale be made under the advice and direction of the Court of Probate of the town of New Shoreham, and that the said Jerome B. Dunn, give bonds with surety satisfactory to the said court, to invest the proceeds of the said sale in other real estate under the direction of the said court, the title to which shall be in the name of the said Laura W. Dunn.

Upon the claim of Company H, Eighth Regiment, Third Brigade, Rhode Island Militia, the Committee on Militia report and recommend the passage of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the State auditor be, and he is, hereby directed to draw upon the general treasurer for one hundred dollars, in favor of said company H, eighth regiment, third brigade, whenever said company shall, by their proper officer, execute a full discharge to the State of all claims to date.

RESOLUTION to pay the Westerly Rifle Company for the use of their hall for recruiting, &c.

Resolved, That the State auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to draw his order in favor of the Westerly rifle company, upon the general treasurer for the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full for their bill against the State for the use of their hall one year for company E, twelfth regiment; also for recruiting and for armorer for 1863; and the said general treasurer is hereby directed to pay the said order out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Upon the petition of Louisa B. Scott, of the city of Providence, praying for reasons therein stated; that she may be authorized to make sale of her undivided third part of a certain lot of land, and the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said city of Providence, and bounded southerly by Ship street; westerly by land of James Wilson and wife; northerly by land of the city of Providence, (school house lot,) and easterly by land of the heirs of Samuel A. Smith.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is granted, and that a deed of said premises executed by the said Louisa B. Scott, in the mode provided for conveying real estate in this State, shall vest in the purchaser or purchasers thereof, his heirs and assigns, all the right, title, and interest, claim and demand which the said Louisa B. Scott, has, in and to said premises, with the same effect as if the said Louisa B. Scott were of the full age of twenty-one years: Provided, such sale shall be made under the advice and direction of Henry A. Howland, of said city of Providence, and the proceeds arising therefrom shall be invested by him for the benefit of the said Louisa B. Scott, and from time to time be applied by her for the support of the said Louisa B., until she shall attain the age of twenty-one years.

RESOLUTION authorizing David H. Hopkins and wife to sell real estate.

Upon the petition of David H. Hopkins and Lydia K. Hopkins, his wife, of Scituate, praying for reasons therein stated, that they may be authorized to sell and empowered to convey a certain parcel of land belonging to the said Lydia, situate partly in the town of Foster and partly in the town of Scituate.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said David H. Hopkins and Lydia K. Hopkins be, and they hereby are, authorized to sell and empowered to convey all the right, title, and interest of the said Lydia K. Hopkins, in the said real estate of which her late father Richard S. Corp, situate as aforesaid, died seized, in as full and ample manner as if the said Lydia K. Hopkins was of the full age of twenty-one years: Provided, however, that the said sale be made under the advice and direction of the Court of Probate for the town of Scituate, and that the said David H. Hopkins give bonds with surety satisfactory to the said court, to invest the proceeds of the said sale in other property, the title to which shall be in the name of the said Lydia K. Hopkins.

Upon the petition of David C. Moulton and Mary M. Moulton, his wife, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Herbert Clark as their own child.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is granted, that the said David C. Moulton and Mary M. Moulton be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt the said Herbert Clark as their own child; that the name of the said Herbert Clark be, and the same hereby is, changed to that of Herbert Clark Moulton, and that the said parties reciprocally be, and they hereby are, vested with all the rights, and made subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estates, real and personal,

as if the said Herbert had been born the lawful child of the said David C. Moulton and Mary M. Moulton.

RESOLUTION to pay the expenses of the Commutation Commission, appointed under the act of the General Assembly, March 24th, 1864.

Resolved, That the State auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to draw his order upon the general treasurer for the sum of twelve hundred and forty dollars and sixty-seven cents, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, in favor of Samuel W. Church, chairman of the commutation committee, appointed by the General Assembly to execute the commission, for their services, and the expenses incurred by them in executing said commission.

Upon the petition of the Arcade Bank, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that the State tax of two and one-half per centum upon the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, by which amount the capital stock of said bank has been increased, may be remitted.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and the general treasurer is directed not to demand and collect from the said Arcade bank the tax of two per centum upon the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, by which the capital stock of said bank has been increased above the sum to which it was reduced by the act of the General Assembly, at the January session, A. D. 1860, and which increase of stock arises from the collection of debts due to said bank at the time of such reduction of the stock.

RESOLUTION authorizing Gideon Greene to peddle.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he is, hereby directed to issue to Gideon Greene, of the town

of Coventry, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold and silver ware, or articles manufactured of German silver, for the term of one year, the said Greene paying the sum of forty dollars for the privilege of peddling such merchandise, to be limited to a district within six miles circuit from his residence in Coventry.

RESOLUTION appropriating two hundred copies Railroad Commissioners' report to the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Resolved, That when the report of the railroad commissioners is printed, two hundred copies thereof shall be bound in pamphlet form for the use of the railroad commissioners.

Upon the petition of John Tierney and Catharine Tierney, his wife, of Providence, praying for reasons therein stated, that leave be granted them to adopt Virginia Welsh, of said Providence, and that the name of the said Virginia Welsh, be changed to Virginia Welsh Tierney.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said John and Catharine be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt the said Virginia Welsh as their own child, and that the legal relation of parents and child be, and is, hereby reciprocally created between the said John and Catharine and the said Virginia, including the right of inheritance, and that the name of the said Virginia Welsh be, and is, hereby changed to Virginia Welsh Tierney.

Upon the petition of Benjamin F. Hussey and Ann Eliza Hussey, his wife, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt a female infant, Eliza Franklin Humphrey.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the

said Benjamin F. Hussey and Ann Eliza Hussey, his wife, be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to adopt the said Eliza Franklin Humphrey as their own child, to be hereafter known and called by the name of Eliza Franklin Hussey, and the said Benjamin F. Hussey and the said Ann Eliza, his wife, and the said Eliza Franklin Hussey be reciprocally vested with all the rights, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities and obligations, including the right of inheritance, real and personal, and all other rights, as if the said Eliza Franklin Hussey had been born the lawful child of said Benjamin and said Ann Eliza.

RESOLUTION authorizing George Henry and wife to adopt Fanny Davis as their child.

Upon the petition of George Henry and Martha A. Henry, his wife, of the city and county of Providence, praying for reasons therein stated, that they may have leave to adopt one Fanny Davis, a minor, as their child, and that her name may be changed to Fanny Henry.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said George Henry and Martha A. Henry, his wife, be, and they hereby are, invested with all the rights over, and subject to all the duties of, parents to the said Fanny Davis; and that the said Fanny Davis, be, and she is, hereby invested with all the rights from, and subjected to all the duties to the said George and Martha A. Henry, to which she would have been entitled or subjected, were she their own child; and that the name of the said Fanny Davis be, and the same is, hereby changed to that of Fanny Henry.

Upon the petition of Susan Gorman, of Bristol, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Mary Dunning as her own child.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the

said Susan Gorham is hereby authorized to adopt said child as her own, and that the said parties reciprocally be, and hereby are, vested with all the rights, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, and made subject to all the duties and obligations in the same manner as if the said Mary Dunning was the lawfully begotten child of said Susan Gorham, and that the name of the said Mary Dunham be, and the same is, hereby changed to that of Mary Susan Gorham.

Upon the petition of Charles L. F. Atkinson and Martha B. Atkinson, his wife, of Newport, for leave to adopt Mary Pinkham as their own child, and for the change of the name of the said Margaret.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Charles L. F. Atkinson and the said Martha B. Atkinson be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to adopt the said Margaret Pinkham as their own child, and that all the rights, duties, and obligations of parents and child, including the right of inheritance, are hereby reciprocally created between the said Charles L. F. and Martha B., and Margaret, as would have existed had the said Margaret been born the lawful child of the said Charles L. F. and Martha; and that the name of the said Margaret be, and hereby is, changed to Margaret Pinkham Atkinson.

Upon the petition of William B. Eldridge and Lydia Eldridge, of Pawtucket, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt a child called by them Cora Belle Eldridge.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, that the said William B. Eldridge and Lydia Eldridge be, and they are, hereby authorized to adopt said child as their own child, and that the said parties reciprocally are hereby vested with all the rights, and subjected to all the duties

and obligations, including the right of inheritance, as if the said Cora Belle Eldridge had been born the lawful child of the said petitioners, and that the said child shall hereafter be known by the name of Cora Belle Eldridge.

Upon the petition of James McCann and Mary McCann, his wife, of North Providence, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Charles Darvand as their child and for change of name.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and is, hereby granted, and that the said James McCann and Mary McCann are hereby authorized to adopt said child as their own, and that the said parties reciprocally be, and hereby are, vested with all the rights, including the right of inheritance of estates, real and personal, and made subject to all the duties and obligations, in the same manner as if the said Charles Darvand was the lawfully begotten child of the said James McCann and Mary McCann, and that the name of the said Charles Darvand be, and the same is, hereby changed to that of Charles McCann.

Upon the petition of Mary Jane Quarry, of North Providence, praying that her name be changed to that of Mary Jane Cleveland.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is granted, and that the name of the said Mary Jane Quarry is hereby changed to Mary Jane Cleveland, by which name of Cleveland, the said Mary Jane shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities she would have had, and been subject to, had not her name been changed.

Upon the petition of Joseph Burdick, praying to be released from imprisonment in the State Prison.

Voted and Resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Joseph Burdick,

from his said imprisonment as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of Thomas Church and Mary Church, his wife, of Newport, for leave to adopt Addell Richards, a minor, as their own child, and for the change of the name of the said Addell.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the relation of parent and child be, and the same is, hereby reciprocally created between the said Thomas and Mary and the said Addell, and that all the rights, duties, power and authority, (including the right of inheritance,) be, and are, hereby conferred upon the said Thomas and Mary and the said Addell, to which either of the said parties would have been entitled had the said Addell been born the lawful child of the said Thomas and Mary, and that the name of the said Addell Richards be, and hereby is, changed to that of Addell Richards Church.

RESOLUTION authorizing Nathaniel F. Potter and wife to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Nathaniel F. Potter and Maria C. Potter, his wife, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Abby E. Potter, daughter of Elizabeth R. Potter, as their own child.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be, and the same is, hereby granted, that the said Nathaniel F. Potter and Maria C. Potter be, and hereby are, authorized to adopt the said Abby E. Potter as their own child, and that the said Nathaniel F. Potter and Maria C. Potter, and Abby E. Potter, shall be reciprocally vested with all the rights, and be subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance, real and personal, and all other rights, as if the said Abby E. Potter had been born the lawful child of the said Nathaniel F. Potter and Maria C. Potter.

RESOLUTION authorizing Henry Whalley to hold and dispose of certain real estate.

Upon the petition of Henry Whalley, of Cranston, pray-
for reasons therein stated, that he may have the right
to hold and dispose of certain real estate.

Voted and Resolved, That Henry Whalley be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, and convey, a certain parcel of real estate, situate in the town of Cranston, in the county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island, containing about ten acres, it being the same lot of land that was conveyed to John F. Abbott and said Henry Whalley, by Edward Buffington, of said Cranston, by deed, bearing date September 28th, 1861; said deed being recorded in the land records of said Cranston, in book No. 41, pages 267 and 268. Said Abbott having on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1864, deeded to said Whalley his individual half interest in said estate; and to have, and exercise all rights relative to said land, in as full and ample a manner as if he had been at the time of the delivering to him of said deeds, and were now a citizen of the United States duly naturalized.

Upon the petition of Elizabeth C. Lindsey, of Bristol, in the county of Bristol, and State of Rhode Island, wife of George P. Lindsey, of said Bristol, praying that she may be allowed to sell certain real estate described in said petition, and to execute necessary deeds for the transfer and sale thereof, without the joinder of her said husband in said deeds.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petitioner be, the same is, hereby granted, and she is hereby authorized to sell said parcel of real estate described in said petition, with the buildings and other appurtenances thereto belonging, and to make, execute, and acknowledge all such deeds as may be necessary to pass said real estate, in the same manner as if she were an unmarried woman: Provided, however, that William J. Miller, guardian of said George P. Lindsey, shall join with

said Elizabeth C. Lindsey in the execution and acknowledgment of said deed or deeds.

Upon the petition of Samuel Bateman and Mary C. Bateman, his wife, of Tiverton, praying for reasons therein stated, that they may have leave to adopt Byron Allen Dunbar, minor child of Martha J. Dunbar, as their own child, and for the change of the name of the said Byron.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Samuel Bateman and Mary C. Bateman, have leave to adopt the said Byron Allen Dunbar as their own child, and all the legal relation of parents and child is hereby created between the said Samuel and Mary C., and the said Byron, with all of the rights, duties, and obligations consequent upon that relation, including the right of inheritance, and that the name of the said Byron Allen Dunbar be, and the same is, hereby changed to Byron Allen Bateman.

RESOLUTION to pay the bill of Thomas W. Wood against the State, and to authorize him to complete the filing of papers in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court, for Newport county.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized and requested to pay Thomas W. Wood's bill against the State, amounting to one hundred dollars, for filing papers in the clerk's office for the Supreme Court, for the county of Newport, and that said Wood be authorized to complete the business of filing said papers in said office; provided, that the expense of completing said work does not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars.

Upon the petition of Levi J. Greene and Elizabeth Greene, his wife, of Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that they may be authorized and empowered to adopt Emma Frances Carpenter as their own child, and for the change of the name of the said Emma Frances.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, and that the said Levi J. Greene and Elizabeth Greene be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to adopt the said Emma Frances Carpenter, as and for their own child, and that the legal relation of parents and child be, and are, hereby created between the said Levi J. and Elizabeth, and the said Emma Frances, with all the rights, duties, obligations and authority reciprocally imposed upon the parties, including the right of inheritance, as if the said Emma Frances had been the lawful child of the said Levi J. and Elizabeth, and that the name of the said Emma Frances Carpenter be, and is, hereby changed to Emma Frances Greene.

RESOLUTION to pay Hugh Hammell a certain claim of a military character.

Voted and Resolved, That the State auditor be, and hereby is, directed to draw his order upon the general treasurer for five hundred and twenty-seven dollars, in favor of Hugh Hammell, for enlisting and subsisting one company for the third regiment of heavy artillery, upon his executing a release of all claims against the State, and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and be charged in account of the military expenses of the State.

Upon the petition of Giles Manchester and Hannah Manchester, his wife, praying for reasons therein stated, that their child Nellie Albro, born out of wedlock, may be legitimated and allowed to take the name of Nellie A. Manchester.

Voted and Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted, that the said Nellie

Albro be, and hereby is, declared legitimate ; that the said Nellie Albro shall hereafter be known and called by the name of Nellie A. Manchester ; and that the said parties reciprocally shall be vested with all the rights, and be subject to all the duties and obligations, including the inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if the said Nellie Albro had been born the child of the said Giles Manchester and Hannah Manchester in lawful wedlock.

RESOLUTION to pay sundry accounts against the State.

Resolved, That the sums of money affixed to the following names, be allowed and paid by the State auditor out of any moneys in the treasury unappropriated.

Dr. Joseph H. Griffin, for medical attendance for small pox on Narragansett Indians.	\$129 00
J. H. and G. W. Cross, for boarding Indians.	36 64
Warren artillery for cleaning muskets and equipments. - - - - -	7 50
John W. Money, commissioner of the Narra- gansett Indian school. - - - - -	25 00
Akerman & Co., for binding. - - - - -	19 25
Knowles, Anthony & Co., for printing. -	7 50
Hazard H. Cooper, for services as armorer.	30 19
William H. Law, for rent of rooms for recruit- ing in the year 1862. - - - - -	50 78
Jethrop Peckham, inspector of ferries. -	20 00
Dr. Henry King, for medical services. -	112 50
Dr. J. H. Eldridge, for medical services. -	6 00
John Byrne, Janitor of the State house -	20 00
Dr. Lewis L. Miller, for attending James Bushee. - - - - -	25 00
George M. Carpenter, for services as clerk of court. - - - - -	24 50
George M. Carpenter, for services as clerk of committee to investigate frauds.	111 00
N. Bangs Williams, for newspapers furnished to the General Assembly. - - -	315 60
Lewis L. Fisher, for cleaning muskets and equipments. - - - - -	12 23
	<hr/>
	\$952 69

Amount brought forward. - - -	\$952 69
C. G. Harris, for boarding recruits. -	27 60
A. Crawford Greene, gun rack for armory. -	34 50
T. A. Griffin, for shell fish commissioners. -	6 92
Weeden H. Berry, sheriff of Washington county. - - - - -	92 75
Whipple V. Phillips, for 9½ cords wood furnished to military camps. - -	41 58
Edward D. Pearce, for services and expenses as commissioner to establish the boundary of East Providence. - - -	50 00
E. G. Burrows, for services and expenses as commissioner to establish the boundary of East Providence. - - - -	50 00
J. O. Starkweather, for services and expenses as commissioner to establish the boundary of East Providence. - - -	50 00
Dr. Henry King, for professional services. -	112 50
Dr. James H. Eldridge, for professional services. - - - - -	6 00
Levi W. Drury, for services as armorer. -	12 00
Capt. Daniel L. Turner, military expenses. -	71 58
E. R. Gardner, for services as clerk of the committee on finance. - - -	184 47
	<hr/>
	\$1,692 59

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and Resolved, That all business pending before the General Assembly unfinished, be referred to the next session ; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is, hereby adjourned to meet according to law.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
 Providence, May 20, 1865. }

I certify that the Acts, Resolves, Rolls and Reports, printed in this volume, are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence, on the second Monday of January, (being the ninth day of the month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of Independence the eighty-ninth.

PRESENT :

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor,

AND EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

His Hon. SETH PADELFORD, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport, -	-	PARDON W. STEVENS.
Providence, -	-	CHARLES HART.
Portsmouth, -	-	BORDEN CHACE.
Warwick, -	-	BENEDICT LAPHAM.
Westerly, -	-	JAMES M. PENDLETON.
New Shoreham, -	-	NICHOLAS BALL.
North Kingstown, -	-	JOHN E. SLOCUM.
South Kingstown, -	-	STEPHEN C. FISKE.
East Greenwich, -	-	JOHN C. ELLIS.
Jamestown, -	-	FREDERICK N. COTTRELL.
Smithfield, -	-	BRADBURY C. HILL.
Scituate, -	-	ABNER W. PECKHAM.

Glocester,	-	-	LAFAYETTE REYNOLDS.
Charlestown,	-	-	JOHN W. MONEY.
West Greenwich,	-	-	EDWIN W. HOPKINS.
Coventry,	-	-	THOMAS A. WHITMAN.
Exeter,	-	-	ANSON GREENE.
Middletown,	-	-	WILLIAM B. HOWLAND.
Bristol,	-	-	SAMUEL W. CHURCH.
Tiverton,	-	-	GIDEON H. DURFEE.
Little Compton,	-	-	BENJAMIN SEABURY.
Warren,	-	-	WILLIAM B. LAWTON,
Cumberland,	-	-	LYMAN A. COOK.
Richmond,	-	-	ENOS K. TIFFT.
Cranston,	-	-	JOSEPH W. SWEET.
Hopkinton,	-	-	THOMAS T. BARBER.
Johnston,	-	-	LABAN C. WADE.
North Providence,	-	-	LEWIS FAIRBHOTHER.
Barrington,	-	-	ALLEN C. MATTHEWSON.
Foster,	-	-	JOB W. HILL.
Burrillville,	-	-	JOB S. STEERE.
East Providence,	-	-	FRANCIS ARMINGTON.
Pawtucket,	-	-	SAMUEL SHOVE.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*.

JULIAN R. CAMPBELL, of Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.
Benjamin Finch,
George G. King,
Benjamin J. Tilley,
William P. Sheffield,
James Atkinson.

Providence.
Benjamin G. Peabody,
Charles W. Holbrook,
William Binney,
John H. Clarke,
George W. Hall,
Alexander Farnum,

William H. Reynolds,
Ephraim S. Jackson,
George W. Payton,
Joseph F. Gilmore,
Benjamin F. Thurston,
William Sheldon.

Portsmouth.
Asa B. Anthony.
Warwick.
Stephen Harris,
Henry D. Brown,
James Waterhouse,
William Butler.

Westerly.

Rowse Babcock,
John E. Weeden.

New Shoreham.

Luther Dickens.

North Kingstown.

Cyrus H. Morse.

South Kingstown.

Thomas G. Hazard,
George W. Sheldon.

East Greenwich.

Samuel W. Pearce.

Jamestown.

Thomas C. Watson.

Smithfield.

Joseph Olney,
Stafford W. Razee,
George W. Holt,
Anthony Steere,
Lyman A. Taft,
Daniel Sayles.

Scituate.

Olney H. Austin,
John S. Fiske.

Glocester.

George L. Owen.

Charlestown.

Hazard A. Burdick, 2d.

West Greenwich.

Vernon Weaver.

Coventry.

David S. Harris,
Henry B. Waterman.

Exeter.

Christopher A. Hall.

Middletown.

Abraham Peckham.

Bristol.

Joseph M. Blake,
James D'W. Perry.

Tiverton.

Cyrenus Bliss.

Little Compton.

Oliver C. Brownell.

Warren.

Asa M. Gammell.

Cumberland.

Ellis L. Blake,
Edmund N. Clarke,
Daniel B. Pond,
William M. Rawson.

Richmond.

Hazard E. Champlin.

Cranston.

Amasa Sprague,
Henry G. Tucker,
Alfred H. Willard.

Hopkinton.

Thomas M. Clarke.

Johnston.

Alfred A. Williams,
Emor J. Angell.

North Providence.

Lemuel M. E. Stone,
Albert W. Carpenter,
Herbert E. Dodge,
Jesse Metcalf,
Ralph P. Devereux.

Barrington.

Benjamin F. Drown.

Foster.

Jefferson F. Howard.

Burrillville.

Smith R. Arnold,
James E. France.

Pawtucket.

William W. Blodgett.

East Providence.

Henry Ide.

ALEXANDER FARNUM, Speaker.

SUMNER U. SHEARMAN, }
JOHN TURNER, } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

FEBRUARY 7th, 1865.

The two Houses of the General Assembly met in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing a clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, a Judge Advocate General, Justices of the Peace, and Notaries Public.

His Excellency, the Governor, in the chair.

On motion, the calling of the roll was waved, it being apparent that a quorum was present.

The election of the officers named was then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were elected :

Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.—Charles Blake.

Judge Advocate General.—Thomas K. King.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Francis A. Daniels,	-	-	Providence.
Samuel C. Wall,	-	-	"
Welcome A. Greene, Jr.,	-	-	"
Nathaniel F. Patten,	-	-	"
Luther C. Warner,	-	-	"
George A. Billings,	-	-	"
Henry B. Whitman,	-	-	"
Charles F. Ladd,	-	-	"
Daniel Pearce,	-	-	Cumberland.
Sumner U. Shearman,	-	-	"
Henry J. Spooner,	-	-	"
William N. Brown,	-	-	"
Otis Lincoln,	-	-	Warwick.
George G. Pearce,	-	-	South Kingstown.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Samuel Wall, Jr,	-	-	Providence County.
Francis A. Daniels,	-	-	" "
Edwin Aldrich, -	-	-	" "
Sumner U. Shearman,	-	-	" "
Henry J. Spooner,	-	-	" "
Henry S. Ballou, -	-	-	" "
Isaac H. Saunders,	-	-	" "
Samuel Clark,	-	-	" "
Welcome A. Greene, Jr.,	-	-	" "
Benjamin York,	-	-	Washington County.

MARCH 17th, 1865.

The two Houses met in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing Bank Commissioners, Public Notaries and Justices of the Peace.

His Excellency, the Governor, in the chair.

On motion, the calling of the roll was waived, it being apparent that a majority was present.

- The election was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen chosen :

BANK COMMISSIONERS.

Ephraim S. Jackson,	-	-	Providence County.
Benjamin Mumford,	-	-	Newport County.
James M. Pendleton,	-	-	Washington County.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Timothy F. Neville,	-	-	Providence.
Christopher Rhodes,	-	-	"
Cyril A. Carpenter	-	-	"
William W. Douglas,	-	-	"
Samuel Clough,	-	-	"
Joseph T. Sisson,	-	-	North Providence.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

David Fales,	-	-	Newport County.
Samuel Clough,	-	-	Providence County.

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M E S S A G E

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

J A M E S Y . S M I T H ,

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,

TO THE

G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y ,

JANUARY 9, 1865.

PROVIDENCE:

H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
PROVIDENCE, January 9, 1865. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

Although the Constitution of our State does not impose upon the Executive the duty of communicating with the legislature annually by message, I deem this a proper occasion for a brief reference to such of the events in our recent history, as have called for new and important action by our Legislative and Executive Departments, and suggest topics for your consideration in the future.

It is now nearly four years since a peaceful people was called upon to forsake its pursuits, and accept the bloody issue upon which our national security and honor depends. They have responded nobly, yet the demand for men has exceeded anticipation, and outrun any supply which could be obtained by the ordinary course of enlistment. Consequently great effort has been necessary to meet the requirements of the General Government, and no small measure of care and solicitude has been expended upon that portion of the Executive duties. Resolved, if human effort could

accomplish it, to save our State from the humiliation of a compulsory levy, I have deemed it the wisest course to stimulate enlistments by employing a corps of the most energetic and capable agents to make direct personal application to every available man. This mode of recruiting thoroughly systematized and efficient, has given, the best result, it is believed, both to the State and to the volunteers. Not only have the several calls been met with promptness, but the last call for 500,000 men as well as previous calls, has been anticipated as will be seen by the Proclamations issued by the Executive, dated March 16th, and August 29th, 1864, found in the Appendix and marked A.

The result has been accomplished as economically as possible, and without, as is believed, an extravagant outlay of money. The bounty of three hundred dollars has proved sufficient with the use of the special fund of \$150,000 placed at the disposal of the Executive. Of this last named amount, the sum of \$62,368 has been expended for agents, extra bounty, transportation, and sundry items, included in the accounts of the Quartermaster General, upon whom all orders were drawn. So satisfactory has been the working of the system of recruiting adopted in this State, that the example has been followed by other States, which have not only adopted our system of agencies but have in some instances availed themselves of the services of our experienced agents, by offering them superior pecuniary inducements.

On the first of July, 1864, the General Government assumed the enlistment for veteran regiments. Fortunately such progress in recruiting had at that time been made that

already our quota had been far exceeded, and there was an excess nearly large enough to meet the subsequent call for 500,000 men.

Events have abundantly proved that the course adopted was the best calculated to produce the desired results, and that its early adoption in advance of the great competition which has since arisen, has saved a large amount to the State, and what may be deemed of still higher importance, has removed an unequal burden from those who could ill afford to bear it, and by distributing, made it fall lightly, as a property tax, upon the shoulders of us all.

The fortifications at Dutch Island are still incomplete, the work not having progressed as rapidly as anticipated. The importance of this defence to the security of our harbor and river is such that its early completion is in every way desirable.

The claims of disabled soldiers and of families of such as have given their lives to their country and left no legacy but a nation's gratitude to their widows and orphans, demand careful attention. We can never pay the immense debt which we owe to our noble brothers in arms, but we can meet this, our clear obligation. How best to do it so as to secure the proper application of the appropriations to be made will require great consideration. Neither money or effort should be spared to make the provision adequate and secure.

Other States are considering the propriety of using the lands appropriated by Congress and vested in the States for the purpose of promoting Agriculture. Our State has

disposed of this source of income, having conveyed its lands to the Corporation of Brown University, and therefore must look to some other source for the requisite funds.

At the last session of the Legislature a report was received from the HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT, who represented the State at the consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, concerning the progress of that work, and an appropriation was made of a sum then deemed equal to our proportion of the expenses to be incurred. These expenses will largely exceed the estimate then submitted to the Legislature, and an additional appropriation of \$700 will be required to furnish our proportion of the actual cost.

The report will be found in the Appendix marked B.

The financial condition of the State, considering the new and unavoidable burdens imposed upon us, are in a satisfactory condition. All the loans authorized by the Legislature amounting to \$4,000,000, have been negotiated upon favorable terms. With the considerable sums due from the General Government which we may hope soon to realize, there would remain in the Treasury ample means to meet all the claims which would be presented during this Session, but for the late call made by the President, which will involve an expense, the amount of which cannot now be determined.

The accounts against the General Government are made out and prepared for settlement, but we have official information that the immediate pressure upon the National Treasury to pay our armies in the field, is such that all other claims must be postponed, and I cannot deem it necessary or

advisable, under such circumstances, to unduly press the claims of a State so well able to share its portion of our country's burdens.

It deserves your consideration whether it may not be proper to enact some provision allowing the banks of this State additional privileges in their exchanges, as the new burdens imposed by taxes upon circulation and deposits, scarcely allow the business of banking to be remunerative. Some of the New England States have made laws granting their banks which have become, or may hereafter become, National Banks, the privilege of resuming their chartered rights under the old organization, at any period when they may elect to return to the organization contemplated by their charters.

Some changes have occurred in the Board of Inspectors of our State Prison. The business has continued to be profitable, though the great increase in the price of material will diminish the profit.

It may become necessary at some time to change the location of this Institution, and attention should be given to the subject at as early a day as practicable, before large expenditures shall have been made upon the present establishment.

Reports from the State Military Departments, will be transmitted to you, and will inform you of all the detail of the business of the year now closing.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature, submitting to the people the question of amending the Constitution, so as to permit the taking of a vote of the citizens of this State

while absent from their homes, in the service of the United States, and the action of the people thereon, a Proclamation was issued by the Executive, which is annexed, marked C, and also annexed is the report of the Secretary of State showing the result of the soldiers' vote.

In October, 1863, an invitation in behalf of the State was extended to Admiral Lessofsky, of the Russian Fleet, then in New York Harbor, to visit our waters. A report of the proceedings of the deputation who presented the invitation, will be found in the Appendix marked D.

The State agents in Washington, Philadelphia and New York, have been instructed to pay every attention to the soldiers in the several Hospitals, and are believed to have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

It is desirable to make the burdens of the State as light as possible, and perhaps it will be found practicable to procure census returns for the year 1865, through the agency of some organization already established for kindred purposes, like the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, at less cost than by any other method. I would recommend that a special Committee be appointed to confer with the Society, and report at this Session.

It seems proper to bring to your notice the condition of the State Normal School. The Trustees of the Institution have expressed at several meetings an unanimous opinion that its prosperity, and its value to the State, would be much advanced by its removal to Providence, where its advantages could be secured by a larger number. The

attendance is at present small, and its importance in our educational system is such that any measure promising to make its advantages more generally available, will deserve consideration.

On the 12th day of November, 1864, a Proclamation was issued from the Executive Department (which will be found in the Appendix marked E) requesting the city and town authorities to take measures (by appointment of suitable Committees) to have the enrollment lists corrected. The great importance of this correction has not been appreciated by the people, and little had been done to effect it. The expense in which the State is involved by this neglect is too serious an item to be overlooked. The call for 500,000 men has undoubtedly cost the State several hundred thousand dollars more than it would cost to answer a similar call, if our quota was based upon proper and correct enrollment lists. The recent call for 300,000 men involves such an unavoidable expenditure of money as well as labor, that the correction of the rolls has been determined upon, notwithstanding the almost unaccountable embarrassment thrown in the way of the Executive by United States Officers, and the difficulty of obtaining the proper co-operation of our citizens whose interest in the matter is more direct and serious than they realize. The towns having been relieved from providing recruits and paying bounties, have naturally relied upon the State authorities and left to them the whole work. It has thus become necessary for the State to cause the entire rolls to be printed, and to institute a thorough examination which has already resulted in disclosing numerous and gross errors. In many cases there have been

restored to the rolls the names of those who were generally known to be over age or otherwise disqualified, to have served two years, or to have furnished substitutes. Whatever difficulties there may be to overcome, the Executive will, without hesitation, use all the means at his command to obtain justice for the State, and to have the rolls properly corrected. He only asks such co-operation in the work as he may be entitled reasonably to expect.

The State has within the short space of fifteen months been called upon by the President of the United States for her quota of 1,500,000 men. We have responded for our quota of 1,200,000, and intend to meet the present call for 300,000 before the 15th of February, and be prepared for any other call that may be made during the coming spring.

Prompt provision should be made for the issue of bonds to meet the outlay necessary.

The Allotment system has aided largely in furnishing relief to the families of our absent soldiers. The Commissioner has received and paid over the sum of \$1,159,072,03 during the past year. His report will be laid before you.

On the 8th of December, 1864, by order of Major General Dix, commanding the Department of the East, some of our citizens were arrested and removed beyond the limits of the State. It became the duty of the Executive to enquire into the authority and reasons justifying such a procedure, this was done personally. As the result of the enquiry, it appeared that the offence charged was within the exclusive cognizance of the officers of the General Government,

and nothing further could be effected than to secure the assurance of an early investigation, which it is to be hoped will result in establishing the innocence of the parties charged. And it is to be hoped for the honor of our State, that the innocence of all our citizens against whom similar charges may be preferred will be established.

In conclusion, I have only to add that your attention will naturally be engaged by topics of the most grave and serious nature, bearing upon the best mode of giving efficient aid to the Government in our common struggle for national preservation, a proper recognition of the services of those who hazard their lives in the cause, and commit their dependent families to our care, and the maintenance of the credit and honor of our State. In the discussion of these or kindred topics, partisan spirit can have no place. Invoking the blessings of God upon your action, I commit to you these suggestions upon the work which devolves upon you, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

[A 1.]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, a further call has been made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for military and other service, by the President of the United States, to be filled by the fifteenth day of April by voluntary enlistment: Now, therefore, I, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do issue this my Proclamation, to the end that the good people of the State of Rhode Island may be relieved of all apprehension of a draft, and pursue their avocations without anxiety.

I therefore announce that the quota of this State under the above call has been fully supplied by voluntary enlistments.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Rhode Island, this 16th day of March, A. L. S. D. 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

By His Excellency:

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

[A 2.]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

PROVIDENCE, August 29th, 1864. }

PROCLAMATION.

Much anxiety having been experienced by the citizens of Rhode Island, in relation to the draft ordered by the President of the United States to take place on the 5th day of September, in such districts as had not at that time furnished their quotas under the call for 500,000 men, issued July 18th, 1864:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations do hereby announce to the people of the State, that the entire quota of the State under all calls has been furnished by voluntary enlistments, and no draft in Rhode Island need be apprehended.

It is at this time earnestly recommended to all good and loyal citizens to encourage enlistments in every way in their power, and while filling our depleted regiments in the field which have so nobly sustained the credit of Rhode Island, avoid the necessity of a draft under any future call that may be made upon the State.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

By His Excellency the Governor,

CHAS. E. BAILEY, Colonel and Aid-de-Camp.

[B]

REPORT OF THE RHODE ISLAND COMMISSIONER OF THE SOLDIER'S
NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

Soon after the memorable battles of Gettysburg on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, 1863, it was determined to lay out a National Cemetery on the battle-field, to which the bodies of all who fell, or who died of their wounds in those battles, should be transferred, and a suitable monument erected to their memory. The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania moved early in this matter, and the States whose soldiers had fallen in the battles referred to, were invited to send commissioners to Harrisburg to agree upon some plan for future action. The result of this meeting was the purchase of land for the Cemetery by the State of Pennsylvania, and subsequently by the passage of an act by that State incorporating the Soldiers' National Cemetery Association. The plan agreed upon by the Commissioners was, that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall hold the title to the land which she purchased at Gettysburg for the cemetery, in trust for the States having soldiers buried there, in perpetuity, for the purpose to which it is applied. The charter granted by Pennsylvania requires commissioners to be appointed by the Governors of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and such other States as may hereafter desire to be represented in the corporation. All the States named have appointed commissioners. The Board of Commissioners met at Gettysburg in

April last, when they adopted plans and took measures for laying out the cemetery ground and exhuming the dead. At the same time they issued proposals for building a stone wall around the cemetery, constructing an iron fence, erecting a gateway and lodge, and for the erection of a grand monument. In June the Board of Commissioners again met at Gettysburg, and after examining the various plans and estimates presented, accepted such as seemed best adapted to the objects in view. The chief object being the monument, the design and estimates, submitted by Mr. J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, was accepted. Plans for the Porter's Lodge gateway, iron fence and stone wall were also adopted. The work was immediately commenced, and much of it is already finished. An excellent stone wall, with a coping, 2500 feet in length, has been built, an iron fence, separating the National Cemetery from the town cemetery, has been put up, the Porter's Lodge is nearly finished, and the iron gateway forming the entrance is in progress. The grounds have been partially laid out and graded, and the bodies of 3,391 soldiers have been exhumed from spots where they fell and were buried, and transferred to the National Cemetery grounds. The bodies are so buried that the soldiers of each State lie together, and it is a satisfaction to state that three-quarters of these patriots have been identified by little memorials placed with them by their comrades when they fell, or by marks and memoranda on their clothing or about their persons.

The amount thus far expended upon the wall, iron fence, porter's lodge, and the exhuming and burial of the fallen soldiers, according to the report of the President, which is hereto annexed,

Is.....	\$23,851 09
Amount yet required to complete the wall.....	8,982 00
Amount required to sod the graves and lay out avenues.....	2,500 00
For the purchase and planting of trees and shrubs.....	1,500 00
For the iron gateway and front fence	4,150 00
	<hr/>
	\$35,983 09

To this must be added the cost of granite headstones bearing the names of the soldiers, \$20,000, making the total cost \$55,983 09.

No steps have yet been taken towards the erection of a monument, except the adoption of a plan. But it is evident that the amount thus far contributed by the various States is inadequate to build the monument after the grounds have been laid out, the walls and fences erected, and the other plans carried out, as contemplated, without additional funds, as the monument itself is estimated to cost \$50,000.

It was therefore determined to ask Congress to appropriate this sum, and at the same time it was resolved to ask the several States which have taken part in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, to make an additional grant of money. The following is the resolution :

Resolved, That the President be requested to address the Governors of the several States which have made appropriations for the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, apprising them that the amount thus far contributed by their legislatures is inadequate to carry out the plans of the Association, in consequence of the great advance in labor, the cost of materials, and the adoption of a design for a monument costing about \$40,000 more than originally estimated for ; and that he ask them to procure from their legislatures an additional appropriation, equal to the sum originally asked for, for the purpose of completing the Soldiers' National Monument at Gettysburg, in case the amount required shall not be granted by the Congress of the United States for the same object.

This State appropriated \$1,000. The amount due from us according to the ratio of our representation in Congress was \$841 06. There remains therefore unexpended of this appropriation, \$158 94. To comply, therefore, with the request of the Board of Commissioners, to appropriate a sum equal to that originally asked for, an additional appropriation would be required of \$641 06.

I beg leave to remark that several of the larger States, when the plan was first proposed to them to lay out the Cemetery and erect a monument, believed the estimates far too low, and appropriated twice the amount asked for.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

State Commissioner.

To His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH.

Providence, Dec. 27, 1864.

[C 1.]

A PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Whereas, the General Assembly of this State, at its session in May last, passed an act to approve, publish and submit to the electors a certain proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the State, which said proposition was proposed by the last General Assembly, by a majority of all the members elected to each House, after the same had been published and read to the electors at their annual town and ward meetings in April last.

And whereas, said proposition of amendment, consisting of three separate articles, numbered respectively Article IV., Article V., and Article VI., was, in accordance with said act, duly published and submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection, at a special meeting held for the purpose, on the third Monday in August last, and by said electors voted upon.

And whereas, the ballots upon said proposed amendments having been returned to the Secretary of State, as required in the act, were, by the Governor and Secretary of State, carefully counted with the following result :

The proposed amendment designated as "Article IV." was approved by three-fifths of the electors of the State present and voting thereon. The proposed amendments designated "Articles V. and VI." failed to receive the number of votes for their approval required by the Constitution of the State.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, announcing that the proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the State designated and numbered Article IV., and which reads as follows, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a part of the Constitution of the State, and is to be numbered as an additional article thereof and in amendment thereto :

ARTICLE IV.—Electors of this State, who in time of war are absent from the State, in the actual military service of the United States, being otherwise qualified, shall have a right to vote in all elections in the State, for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, and General Officers of the State. The General Assembly shall have full power to provide by law for carrying this article into effect ; and until such provision shall be made by law, every such absent elector, on the day of such elections, may deliver a written or printed ballot with the names of the persons voted for thereon, and his christian and surname, and his voting residence in the State, written at length on the back thereof, to the officer commanding the regiment or company to which he belongs ; and all such ballots, certified by such commanding officer to have been given by the elector whose name is written thereon, and returned by such commanding officer to the Secretary of State within the time prescribed by law for counting the votes in such elections, shall be received and counted with the same effect as if given by such elector in open town, ward or district meeting ; and the clerk of each town or city, until otherwise provided by law, shall, within five days after any such election transmit to the Secretary of State, a certified list of the names of all such electors on their respective voting lists.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, this tenth day of September, A. D. 1864, and of Independence the eighty-ninth.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

By the Governor :

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

[C 2]

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27, 1864. }

Dear Sir—The following is a statement of the votes given by the soldiers who claimed the right to vote in the late Presidential election:

Total number of votes received.....	885
For Lincoln.....	632
For McClellan.....	253.....885
For Lincoln, qualified votes.....	225
“ “ unqualified votes.....	407.....632
For McClellan, qualified votes.....	40
“ “ unqualified votes.....	213.... .253
Total.....	885
Total qualified votes.....	265
Total unqualified votes.....	620.....885

Great pains have been taken to arrive at the foregoing results. I obtained the voting lists from all the towns, and compared every ballot received with the list of the town to which the voter belonged.

A large number of the soldiers who voted, were never qualified voters in the State. They imagined that the law gave them a vote under any circumstances. The others had been voters previously, and were found on the old lists, but not having paid their registry tax, were not qualified voters at the time of the election.

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary.

His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor R. I.

[D 1.]

SPEECH OF JOHN R. BARTLETT.

Admiral—I have the honor to appear here on behalf of His Excellency the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, accompanied by the officers of his staff and a deputation of other gentlemen representing the State, to present to you an invitation from the Governor to visit the State of Rhode Island, accompanied by the officers connected with your squadron. The citizens of Rhode Island and the Governor will be pleased if you can make it convenient for your squadron to visit Narragansett Bay and the principal harbor of Newport. We shall not be able to show you such institutions as you have visited in this great metropolis. Rhode Island is the smallest State in the Union. We are an industrial people. We shall take pleasure in showing you those mechanical establishments which have contributed so much to the power and wealth of this great republic; and we believe that you and your officers will appreciate these. We also have within our borders the Naval Academy of the United States, which we believe you, as naval men, will find much interest in visiting. I have the pleasure to present you the invitation of the Governor.

The invitation was finely engraved and enclosed in a silver case manufactured expressly for the purpose. The inscription is as follows:

“To the Rear Admiral of the Russian Squadron, October 20, 1863. Complimentary from James Y. Smith, Governor of Rhode Island, United States of America.”

[D 2.]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20, 1863. }

Admiral—Referring to a communication made through the Department of State, at Washington, and the interviews with my Aid-de-Camp, Colonel Almy, suggesting your visiting Rhode Island with the squadron under your command, I have the honor to transmit through Colonels Jacob Dunnell, John H. Almy, George W. Hallett, Chas. E. Bailey, and the Honorable John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State, this invitation to accept the hospitalities of the State of Rhode Island for yourself and the officers of your fleet. The presence of your vessels in our waters will be a source of gratification to our citizens, as well as myself, while your welcome will be in accordance with that well known cordiality which has always existed between the gov-

ernments of Russia and the United States. The officers presenting this, are authorized to make such arrangements for your visit as will be most agreeable and convenient to yourself.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES Y. SMITH,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

To Rear Admiral LESSOVSKY,

Commanding the Russian squadron, New York harbor.

[D 3.]

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL LESSOVSKY.

Sir—I beg you to express to his Excellency the Governor of Rhode Island, my high regards to him, and my thanks for the kind invitation he has tendered to us. Not the visits to your sumptuous buildings and great institutions, which are so much appreciated by us, but peculiarly your hospitality and good feeling, is that which we most highly value. And certainly those expressions which I have just heard from you, sir, would be a great motive for us to go. But, sir, at the same time, I must excuse myself and our ships. The season is so very late now, that I think it will be impossible for me to go further north at present. If orders from my government should detain me longer in these waters, it will certainly be one of my first duties to come and acknowledge the compliment in the different places from which I have received invitations, and thank them for their attention; and, at the same time, it will be the greatest gratification, both as a tourist and as a naval officer, to see the different ports of this country. At present, the first move that I can allow myself is, of course, to Washington, to pay my respects to the President; and I would like to take as many of my ships as possible, as I believe the President will not refuse to have them reviewed by him as the chief of your nation, and as the commander-in-chief of your army and navy. And, until after that, I cannot think of going anywhere else. I think that generally for the North, I shall be obliged for the safety of my ships, to defer my visits till next spring, if I remain after that time in these waters. But all these testimonials will be brought to my country, and will be preserved in those places where memorials of international courtesies

are kept, because all these, of course, I cannot consider due to my person, but I receive them as the representative of my sovereign.

[E]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
PROVIDENCE, November 12, 1864. }

Whereas, the enrolment in the Provost Marshal's department is very much larger than the actual number of men between the ages of twenty and forty-five years in the State, capable of performing military service ; and,

Whereas, by this increased enrolment, the quota assigned to the State by the Provost Marshal General is disproportionately large ; and,

Whereas, authority is given by the Secretary of War to have said enrolment corrected and revised, in order that those disqualified on account of

1st—Alienage :

2d—Non-residence ;

3d—Over-age ;

4th—Permanent Physical Disability, such as to render the person an unfit subject for enrolment under existing laws and regulations.

Civil officers, clergymen and other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Boards of Enrolment, to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

The Provost Marshal General has directed the several Boards of Enrolment to hear and act upon claims for exemption at all times.

And Whereas, every city and town in the State has a local interest in the reduction of its enrolment and quota ;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, by virtue of the power in me vested, do issue this my Proclamation, requesting and recommending the several cities and towns in the State, through their councils, to take such measures as will insure the examination of all citizens between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, that they may be stricken from the rolls, or retained upon the same, as circumstances may determine, on or before the first day of

January, 1865 ; and for the convenience of the citizens, the several Boards of Enrolment will advertise the days and places at which they will meet for said examination.

Given under my hand and seal, at the City of Providence, this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of Independence the eighty-ninth.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

By His Excellency the Governor,

CHAS. E. BAILEY, Colonel and A. D. C.

Official :

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Colonel and A. D. C.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

JAMES Y. SMITH,

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 31, 1865.

PROVIDENCE:

H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 31st., 1864. }

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and
House of Representatives :*

The extraordinary state of affairs brought about by the recent decisions of the War Department, at Washington, renders it imperatively necessary that all the facts in relation to the position of Rhode Island, under the late call of the President for 300,000 men, should be laid before you at the earliest possible moment.

The patriotism of our State has met every demand which has been made upon it, as our record will fully show. The repeated calls for the year 1864, are fresh in your memory. During that year the demands made for troops have amounted, in the aggregate, to 1,200,000. These have been called for in the following manner :

February 1st, 1864,	. . . . .	500,000
March 14th, “	. . . . .	200,000
July 18th, “	. . . . .	500,000
		<hr/>
Total,	. . . . .	1,200,000

The quotas assigned to our State upon these calls were as follows :

February 1st, 1864,	. . . . .	3,469
March 14,	"	1,388
July 18th,	"	3,197
		<hr/>
Total,	. . . . .	8,054

Each of these has been fully met, and the State has received the necessary credit at the proper department therefor.

On the 19th day of December, 1864, another call for 300,000 men was made by the President. Before that call was issued, foreseeing that it would be made, I, availed myself of the bounties offered by the Legislature, and of the Special Fund appropriated by your body to obtain enlistments, and have them passed to our credit at Washington. Financially considered, I deemed this of the utmost importance, as the men could be obtained at a *less expense* to the State, and besides, a *better class* of recruits could be selected than under the pressure of a draft.

The result of this activity in the recruiting department is seen in the admission of the Provost Marshal General, that our State had on December 31st, 1864, an excess of credits amounting to nearly seven thousand (7,000).

The enrollment lists of the State were very defective, and my attention was also directed to the bringing of them to an approximate state of perfection. We have had removed from the lists, of men not subject to military duty, the names of over two thousand (2,000), and the work is still incomplete. The General Government, however, acknowledges a reduction of ten per cent. upon the entire enrollment of the State.

Believing from this showing, that the State, so largely in excess under the call for 300,000 men, was beyond any possible contingency of a draft, and satisfied by official interpretations of all orders previously issued, that my calculations were correctly made, I issued my Proclamation of January 23d, in order to relieve the anxiety which rested in so many households and hearts.

Anxious to be prepared for any immediate future call, I raised the price for enlisting men, and continued the work of recruiting until the special fund was exhausted.

On the 25th day of January, or after thirty-seven days of the time allowed by law for filling the quota, had elapsed, I received from the Provost Marshal General through a subordinate, a communication, announcing that the quota of this State under the call for 300,000, after taking into account all credits, was 1,459. Satisfied that either an error had been committed or that a gross injustice was being done the State, I proceeded to Washington, and learned the following facts: The President, in calling for 300,000 men, which were required for the service, found an excess of credits from the several States, very largely in advance of the number called for. The Bureau of the Provost Marshal General, in order to meet this state of affairs, and to obtain the full number called for by the Proclamation of the President, proceeded with its own plans for computing the quotas upon the basis of a call for about one million of men. The following circular letter will explain the method pursued by that Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1865. }

Lieutenant Colonel Horace Neide,

Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. :

The quota of the State of Rhode Island, under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men, dated December 19, 1864, is One Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty-Nine, (1,459.)

This is the number required under the call, after taking into account the credits to which the State is entitled, by estimating the number of years of service furnished by one, two, and three years' men. The quota of the

First District is.....904

Second District.....555

— 1,459

In this estimate, the Provost Marshal General has taken into account all credits to which the several Districts are entitled on account of men raised up to December 31, 1864, including excess under former calls.

In order to equalize this credit, you will multiply the quota of the District by three, thus reducing it from a three years' to a one years' basis. To the product, add the excess of years' service, and then distribute this sum to the several Sub-Districts, in proportion to the number enrolled in each.

This gives the number of years of service required from each Sub-district, increased by the excess. From this number deduct the excess which the Sub-district has actually furnished, and the remainder is the actual number of years' service required, which, divided by three, gives the actual number of men required from the Sub-district under the call.

Suppose the quota, under the present call, in a given district containing eight (8) Sub-districts, is 1,000 men, and that the quota in that district, under the call of July 18, 1864, was, 1,600, which was filled as follows :

	No. of men. furnished.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.			Total No. years' of service.	Excess of No. of years' ser- vice over No. of men.
		One year.	Two years.	Three years.		
1st Sub-district....	200	140	20	40	300	100
2d Sub-district....	240	180	10	50	350	110
3d Sub-district....	169	80	12	68	308	148
4th Sub-district....	260	120	30	110	510	250
5th Sub-district....	180	100	10	70	330	150
6th Sub-district....	240	120	20	100	460	220
7th Sub-district ...	140	60	10	70	290	150
8th Sub-district....	180	132	24	24	252	72
Total.....	1,600	982	136	582	2,800	1,200

It will be seen that the excess of years of service over the number of men furnished in the 1st Sub-district, is 100 ; in the 2d, 110; &c., &c. Total in the District, 1,200.

The quota of the District, under the present call, is 1,000 ; this, multiplied by three (3), gives 3,000 years of service ; to this add the excess (1,200) ; then, as the number enrolled in the District (20,000), is to this sum (4,200), so is the number enrolled in the Sub-district to the number of years' service required, increased by its excess ; from which deduct the excess of years of service which the Sub-district has furnished, and divide the remainder by three (3), to find the quota of the Sub-district.

	No. enrolled in district.	Quota of district multiplied by 3, and excess added.	No. enrolled in sub-district.	Gross quota.	Excess furnished by sub-district.	No. of years service required, and to be divided by 3.	Net quota, or the required number.
1st Sub-district	20,000	4,200	2,400	504	100	404	135
2d Sub-district.....	20,000	4,200	2,800	588	110	478	159
3d Sub-district.....	20,000	4,200	2,000	420	148	272	91
4th Sub-district.....	20,000	4,200	3,200	672	250	422	141
5th Sub-district.....	20,000	4,200	2,200	462	150	312	104
6th Sub-district.....	20,000	4,200	2,800	588	220	368	122
7th Sub-district.....	20,000	4,200	2,000	420	150	270	90
8th Sub-district.....	20,000	4,200	2,600	546	72	474	158
Total.....	20,000	4,200	20,000	4,200	1,200	3,000	1,000

The above Formula is furnished to Boards of Enrollment, as a rule by which they will apportion the quotas of Sub-districts, and determine the amount of credit due them.

JAMES B. FRY, *Provost Marshal General.*

NOTE.—This Formula to be used instead of the one dated December 23, 1864.

OFFICIAL :

GEO. ELCOTT, *Captain Vet. Reserve Corps.*

Respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor of Rhode Island.

H. NEIDE, *Lt. Colonel, A. A. P. M. General.*

It will be perceived by the note appended to this letter, which was issued one day subsequent to my Proclamation of the 23d inst., that it superceded the one upon which all previous calculations were based, and upon which my Proclamation was issued.

By this ruling of the Department, it will be seen that this State, after all it has done, is charged with a

deficiency of 1,459 men, with an official notification of the fact after thirty-seven days have expired since the Proclamation of the President was issued.

It will be unnecessary for me to inform you that this decision of the Provost Marshal General has thrown the people of the States into confusion and alarm, and has thrust upon the State officers a vast amount of trouble and perplexity. You, gentlemen, must be the judges of the justice or equity involved in both its matter and manner.

You will take such action to meet the sudden demands made upon us, as the honor of our State, and the interests of its citizens demands. The time is exceedingly limited, and I do not know that it can be extended.

The influences thrown against the enlistment system and in favor of a draft upon our State, will require prompt decision and action, if we are to meet this new apportionment or quota within the time allowed.

If it be the pleasure of the Legislature to appoint a Joint Committee of the two Houses to work with me, or to take the labor of filling this quota upon themselves, it will afford me much gratification to co-operate with them. Deeply regretting the necessity which has been so unexpectedly forced upon us, and with confidence in your wisdom, skill and immediate co-operation, I leave the subject in your hands.

Now, as heretofore, I shall use every energy and power I may possess to fulfill your wishes and those of your constituents, the people, in striving to enlist the requisite number,—and then, if any of our citizens should be subjected to the inconveniences and hardships of a draft, I shall have the consciousness that, as the Executive of the State, or as one of its humblest citizens, I have performed my whole duty.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

COMMUNICATION

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY

JAMES Y. SMITH,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TRANSMITTING THE

REPORT OF COL. CHARLES E. BAILEY, A. D. C.,

TOUCHING

THE QUOTA OF THIS STATE

PROVIDENCE:

HIRAM H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
PROVIDENCE, February 13, 1865. }

*Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives :*

On the 6th instant, I despatched my private secretary, Colonel CHARLES E. BAILEY, to Washington, for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the War Department, the injustice of the quota assigned to Rhode Island, under the last call of the President of the United States for 300.000 men, issued December 19th, 1865.

I present herewith the report of that officer for your information.

JAMES Y. SMITH.

R E P O R T .

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
PROVIDENCE, February 13, 1865. }

His Excellency James Y. Smith,
Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I. :

GOVERNOR : — I have the honor to report, that in accordance with Your Excellency's instructions, I proceeded to Washington on the evening of the 6th instant, for the purpose of obtaining from the War Department a reduction of the quota which was assigned to the State of Rhode Island, under the recent call of the President for 300.000 men, issued December 19th, 1864, or procuring an extension of the time allowed for filling the same.

On my arrival at Washington, I called upon Provost Marshal General FRY, accompanied by Hon. THOMAS A. JENCKES, Member of Congress from Rhode Island, who extended every attention and assistance in forwarding the wishes of your Excellency.

I stated to General FRY the points which you directed me to bring to his attention, and he expressed an entire willingness to have the time allowed the State to fill its quota, extended, and requested that Your Excellency make the application to the Secretary of War. On the subject of the abatement of the quota of the State, I was referred to Captain GEORGE E. SCOTT, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, in charge of the Enrollment Bureau, who afforded every facility for the examination of the plan upon which the quota now required from the State, was obtained. I was informed by Captain SCOTT that the system adopted by the Provost Marshal General's Department in assigning quotas to the several States and districts under the recent call of the President, was as follows :

The number of men called for by the President, 300.000, was multiplied by three, to reduce it to a one year basis, giving 900.000; to this sum was added the total excess years of service in all the States, which was stated to be nearly 500.000, making an aggregate of 1.400.000. On the basis of a call for this number of men, the quotas were then assigned to the different States, in proportion to their enrollment, giving what is termed the "gross quota," which is to be reduced by deducting any excess years of service the State may have furnished over all previous calls, and the remainder is divided by three to give the actual number of men required under the call. If there is no excess, the whole "gross quota" is to be divided by three.

The following are the official figures of Rhode Island, as given me by Captain SCOTT:

Enrollment.....	18.419
"Gross quota,".....	11.275
Excess years of service over all previous calls,	6.896

I then stated the following facts to sustain the claim of Rhode Island for abatement of quota.

1st. It is a self evident proposition, that if the total excess in all the States is but 500.000, and Rhode Island's share of this excess is sufficient to meet a call for 800.000, which is the fact, this State should not be required to furnish any additional men, until the other States have furnished 300.000, and thus brought themselves to an equal footing with our State.

2d. By the method adopted by the Provost Marshal General in computing quotas under the present call, no State or district would be out of the draft unless it had an excess equal to its quota on a call for 1.400.000 men.

3d. A State or district which has furnished no excess on previous calls, could avoid the present draft by furnishing one-third the number of men or years of service required of those States or districts which have furnished their quotas in advance of the call.

To substantiate these facts, I presented the following statement which shows the great injustice and inequality in the practical working of the system pursued in assigning quotas. In this statement, three districts are assumed to have the same enrollment, but to have furnished their quotas under previous calls, with a different excess in each case, of actual men or years of service.

The application of the system to the given districts was admitted

at the Department to be correct, and in accordance with the plan adopted.

STATEMENT.

DISTRICT "A."

Enrollment 18,000. "Gross quota"..... 10,500

This district has furnished in excess over all previous calls, 3,500 three-years men, which by formula issued Jan. 25th, is to be multiplied by three to give the number of years of service, which is..... 10,500

District "A" is therefore out of the draft, but has no excess after satisfying this call.

DISTRICT "B."

Enrollment 18,000. "Gross quota"..... 10,500

This district has furnished in excess over all previous calls, 10,500 actual men to serve for one year.. 10,500

District "B" is therefore out of the draft, but has no excess after satisfying this call.

DISTRICT "C."

Enrollment 18,000. "Gross quota":... 10,500

This district has furnished no excess beyond previous calls; this quota is. therefore, by the formula to be divided by three, giving as the actual number of men required 3,500 which, if furnished, relieves District "C" also from the draft.

It will be seen by the above statement, that District "A" has to furnish three times as many years of service, and District "B" three times as many actual men, *in advance* of the call, as would have been required of them if, like District "C," they had furnished no excess on previous calls.

The injustice of this system is thus made apparent, as well as the fact that the call falls most heavily upon such States as have anticipated the necessities of the Government, and used every effort to place men in the service, in advance of the requisitions of the President. Another marked peculiarity in the system, is the fact that if Rhode Island had furnished the 1,459 men now assigned as our quota, the State would still be deficient 973 men, as will be shown below.

The quota assigned is obtained as follows :

	11,275 gross quota.
	6,896 excess deducted.
	<hr/>
3)	4,379 quota to be divided by three.
	<hr/>
	1,459 actual number required.

Now, if these 1,459 men had been furnished in advance of the call, the excess would be just so much larger, and the same operation would then be performed.

11,275 gross quota.

8,355 new excess deducted.

3) 2,920 quota to be divided by three.

973 actual number still required.

I also suggested that if the call had been considered as for 800,000 men, and the quotas assigned as on all previous calls, in proportion to the enrollment, the 300,000 *men* actually required would be obtained, as the total excess of credits is but 500,000, yet the burden would fall upon the deficient districts, and the excess of Rhode Island would be found sufficient to satisfy the call, as our quota would be 6,698, while our admitted excess is 6,896.

The legality of making the call on this plan, and that it would fulfil all the requirements of the President's Proclamation, was admitted at the Department; but deeming the system pursued to be equally just and legal, it was adopted, though the incorrectness of such a conclusion, it is thought, is shown in the two statements above given, which were left in the Department for the consideration of a board which I was informed had been instituted for the purpose of investigating the system adopted by the Provost Marshal General in assigning quotas under the present call. The report of this board cannot, it is thought, sustain the decision on which Rhode Island is required to furnish more men on that call, and will, it is hoped, result in the withdrawal of the quota assigned.

Upon other matters which you instructed me to bring to the notice of the Department, I respectfully report, upon the requisite formalities being complied with, the action requested by Your Excellency will undoubtedly be promptly taken.

With great respect, Governor,

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Colonel and A. D. C.

REPORT

OF THE

Quartermaster General,

DEWITT C. REMINGTON,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1865.

PROVIDENCE:

H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, January 2, 1865. }

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to present herewith my report for this department, for the year ending December 31, 1864.

Having been elected to the office in Grand Committee, on the 26th day of March 1864, I entered upon its duties on the 28th day of said month.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Each bill has been entered with its appropriate number, and it will be seen by reference to this account, that,

The Receipts are	-	-	-	-	-	\$205,071 68
Disbursements,	-	-	-	-	-	190,051 00
Balance on hand,	-	-	-	-	-	15,020 68

I have endeavored to use as much economy as possible in the disbursement of money, which I trust may prove of due regard to the public interest by an early examination by the proper committee, which I most respectfully request, as the vouchers are now in readiness.

The sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-five cents, has been received of the United States, for stores purchased by the Provost Marshal, and was immediately paid over to the General Treasurer.

SPECIAL BOUNTY.

The authority granted to His Excellency the Governor, at the special session in August, 1862, allowed a special bounty of ten dol-

lars to recruiting officers, for every man enlisted by them ; but by an act passed at the January session in 1864, appropriating the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid in such sums and at such times as His Excellency the Governor shall deem proper, for expenses of transportation, subsistence, &c., additional bounty has been paid recruiting officers for each man enlisted by them. This has formed no small share of the labors of this office as may be seen by reference to that account.

The enlistment papers have in each instance been carefully examined, seeing that the recruit has passed the examining Surgeon ; also, a certificate from the proper officer, that the recruit has been received at camp, has been required before each bill has been paid. A certificate has been prepared by the Provost Marshal of this State, stating, that the recruit has been accepted and the organization to which he has been sent. This greatly facilitates the work, as it dispenses with the examination of the enlistment paper, at the same time throws open the field to all who may see fit to recruit our regiments in the field.

Since my entering upon the duties of this office, the number for which this bounty has been paid, is as follows, viz. :

First Cavalry, - - - - -	6 men.
First Rhode Island Light Artillery, - - - - -	91 “
Second Rhode Island Volunteers, - - - - -	284 “
Third Rhode Island Cavalry, - - - - -	197 “
Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, - - - - -	57 “
Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, - - - - -	28 “
Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, - - - - -	33 “
Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, - - - - -	5 “
Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, - - - - -	62 “
Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, (col'd) - - - - -	357 “
Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, - - - - -	60 “
Twentieth New York Cavalry, - - - - -	3 “
Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, - - - - -	2 “
United States Navy, - - - - -	194 “
United States Signal Corps, - - - - -	104 “
United States Colored Cavalry, - - - - -	5 “
North Carolina Colored Heavy Artillery, - - - - -	57 “

CLERK HIRE AND LABOR.

The account of the State for supplies, &c., furnished troops raised

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. 5

by this State during the past eighteen months, has been completed and delivered, with the exception of three or four divisions of no great value, to Major Samuel P. Sanford, State Agent, for collection. This formed no small share of the labors of this office, consisting as it does of about one hundred pages, which, being made in quadruplicate makes four hundred pages, nearly, together with a copy of all the requisitions of the Third Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, and Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

The first of May an order issued from this office, to the several officers of the State Militia, calling in all stores which they had received at any time from the Quartermaster General of this State, made the work for the Store House and Clothing Department, very heavy since that time. I have endeavored to use as much economy as possible in the employment of extra labor.

I present herewith a list of all persons employed at this date, viz. :

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John A. McCloy, Book-keeper.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

E. A. Taft, in charge.

C. T. Congdon, assistant.

STORE HOUSE.

E. H. Adams, military store-keeper.

B. D. Potter, assistant.

S. W. Anthony, armorer.

A. M. Burgess, night watch.

P. McMahan, porter, &c.

ARMS, EQUIPMENTS, &c.

An order was issued from this office, May 2, 1864, to all officers of the State Militia, with the exception of chartered companies, to return to this Department, without delay, all arms, equipments, camp equipage, batteries, harness implements, battery wagons, laboratory and ordnance stores, or other property received by them at any time from the Quartermaster General of this State.

The Stores thus received, have not, in the majority of cases, been in as good condition as might be expected, notwithstanding the employment of armorers for the care of them.

All reasonable bills for transportation to and from the Department

and armory, gun racks, &c., and other incidental expenses incurred in obtaining the arms, &c., as few of the companies out of the city had no conveniences for caring for them, has been paid by this Department, when such bills have been presented properly certified and vouched for.

The compliment of muskets, has, with a few exceptions, been returned, but the appendages and equipments, in many instances have fallen short, more or less, and the action of the General Assembly is awaited in reference to the settlement of these deficiencies.

The carriages and caissons ordered by my predecessor, have been received, which, together with two twelve pounders brass howitzers, have been issued to the Tower Light Battery of Pawtucket.

UNIFORMS.

Pursuant to the order above alluded to, the commandants of the several companies of State militia have returned all the blouses and caps that they have been able to obtain from the members of their respective commands. With the exception of a few instances no commandant has returned the full number received from the Quartermaster General. They may be found in the field, by the plough and in the work-shop. Out of about seven thousand each, of blouses and caps issued, but five thousand have been received. The action of the General Assembly is awaited in reference to the settlement of these deficiencies.

BARRACKS.

The first of August, authority was received from His Excellency the Governor, to dispose of the barracks situated on Jamestown, Conanicut Island, previously occupied by the Third Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, together with all the lumber at that post.

They were sold at public auction on the eleventh day of said month. The amount to be received for them could not be expected to be the same as for new lumber, since they were exposed to the weather during the winter and spring. Those erected in Cranston, near Mashapaug Pond, are occupied by the recruits being raised for the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers. The barracks situated back of the Cove have now become United States property, as the amount received for rent equals the cost of them with interest added.

ARMORIES, &c.

The returns of the several town councils for armories furnished for

the use of the militia had been received, with a few exceptions, before my entering upon the duties of this office ; but they were not, in the majority of instances, in accordance with the requirement of the law. A form was prepared at this office stating the time when the rent for the armory for each company commenced, when it ended ; also the regiment and brigade to which each company was assigned. These were forwarded to the several town councils or board of aldermen of the respective towns and cities of the State, and have been returned properly vouched for by a majority of them.

The reason for not rendering my certificate to the State Auditor of the sum allowed each company, is on account of the certificates not being received in the time specified by a resolution of the General Assembly, extending it to May 1, 1864.

I would respectfully request that the time for rendering them be extended.

Respectfully submitted,

DEWITT C. REMINGTON,

Brig. General, Quartermaster General State Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.,
IN ACCOUNT WITH
DEWITT C. REMINGTON,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

CR.

Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer.

1864.						
Mar.	30.	Rec'd of him	Cash on Draft No. 1.....	10,000	00	
Apr.	1.	"	" " " " " 2.....	10,000	00	
	5.	"	" " " " " 3.....	10,000	00	
	11.	"	" " " " " 4.....	10,000	00	
	18.	"	" " " " " 5.....	10,000	00	
	25.	"	" " " " " 6.....	10,000	00	
May	9.	"	" " " " " 7.. ..	10,000	00	
June	3.	"	" " " " " 8.....	10,000	00	
	28.	"	" " " " " 9.....	10,000	00	
July	8.	"	" " " " " 10.....	10,000	00	
	20.	"	" " " " " 11. ...	10,000	00	
Aug.	10.	"	" " " " for			
			salary of self, to July 1.....	312,90		
	13.	"	him Cash on Dft. No. 12.....	10,000	00	
Sept.	2.	"	" " " " " 13.....	10,000	00	
	23.	"	" " " " " 14.....	10,000	00	
Oct.	7.	"	" " " " " 15.....	10,000	00	
	13.	"	" " " " for			
			salary of self to Sept. 30.....	300	00	
	29.	"	him Cash on Dft. No. 16.....	10,000	00	
Nov.	14.	"	" " " " " 17.....	10,000	00	
	29.	"	" " " " " 18.....	10,000	00	
Dec.	17.	"	" " " " " 19.....	10,000	00	
	29.	"	" " " " " 20.....	10,000	00	

\$200,612 90

Special Bounty.

1864.

June	14.	Rec'd of L. T. Starkey, head money for A. Shippee, J. M. Tarbox, and D. A. Vaughan, 3d Cavalry	150 00	
July	9.	" T. F. Neville, for R. Fitzpatrick, rejected, 3d Cavalry	50 00	
Nov.	21.	" H. C. Jenckes, amt. paid for F. Salsbury, W. H. Andrews, and J. Carrigan, rejected	60 00	
Dec.	2.	" E. M. Stone, for Wm. Donaldson, rejected, 5th Artillery	50 00	
			<hr/>	\$200,922 90

Miscellaneous Expenses.

1864.

Oct.	6.	Rec'd of J. L. McKenna, for charges in case of Sergt. Conley, bill 946	36 00	
			<hr/>	\$200,958 90

Transportation.

1864.

Mar.	30.	Rec'd of C. T. Greene, fare to Washing- ton and return	16 50	
Apr.	2.	" J. Kent, fare to Boston and return	1 80	
	5.	" G. H. Rawson, fare to Boston . . .	90	
	7.	" X. Weis, fare to N. Y. and return	6 97	
		" Mrs. Messinger, fare to New York.	79	
	8.	" C. C. Jenckes, " New York to Washington and return	10 30	
	11.	" A. B. Coggeshall, fare to Wash- ington and return	16 50	
	18.	" N. H. Camp, fare for 13 recruits to Washington	107 25	
	28.	" F. M. Banning, fare to Washingt'n	8 25	
	30.	" T. Topliff, fare to New York . . .	3 09	
May	2.	" S. F. Peckham, fare to Washingt'n	8 25	
	6.	" G. H. Adams, " New York.	3 09	
	7.	" W. Webb, " Washington	9 04	
	9.	" T. J. Leonard, " Baltimore.	7 21	

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May	14.	"	Two, fare to Boston and return . . .	3 60
	20.	"	C. C. Burroughs, fare to N. York.	3 09
June	9.	"	B. B. Prentice, " Boston . .	90
	13.	"	Wm. Hill, and wife " N. York.	6 18
		"	G. C. Harkness, " Washington and return	16 50
	27.	"	Dr. Ingraham, fare to Washington and return	16 50
July	9.	"	D. G. Aldrich, fare to Washington and return	16 50
		"	G. W. Mowry, fare to Washing- ton and return	16 50
	20.	"	G. T. Remington, fare to Boston and return	1 80
	21.	"	R. S. Paine, H. S., fare to Balti- more	7 21
	26.	"	H. Bucklin, Co. " F " 2d R. I. fare to Washington	9 04
Aug.	3.	"	H. H. Sheldon, between Provi- dence and Washington	19 33
	8.	"	W. A. Burr, 3d H. A. fare to N. Y.	3 09
	9.	"	M. Williams, fare to Philadelphia and return	10 30
	19.	"	A. G. Hall, fare to Washington and return	16 50
	30.	"	J. C. Engley, three fares to Wash- ington and return	54 24
Sept.	10.	"	N Goff, Jr., fare to Baltimore . .	7 21
		"	W. W. Webb, fare to Baltimore . .	8 00
	12.	"	R. Goff, " Washington	8 25
	13.	"	E. Warner, " New York.	3 88
	26.	"	W. B. Westcott " Washington	8 25
	29.	"	C. C. Tiffany, " Baltimore . .	8 00
	30.	"	G. T. Remington, fare to Boston and return	1 80
Oct.	11.	"	C. E. May, 1st " L. Art." fare to Washington	9 04
	12.	"	T. Henry, fare to Philadelphia . .	5 15
	17.	"	M. Williams, fare to Philadelphia.	5 15
	24.	"	J. C. Engley, " Washington and return	16 50
	25.	"	H. Hamel, fare to New York . . .	3 09
	29.	"	J. Groves, " "	3 09

	31.	Rec'd of A. D. Wiley, fare to Washington and return.....	18 08
Nov.	5.	" S. W. Kenyon, fare to Baltimore and return.....	14 42
	7.	" L. B. Bosworth, and A. W. Bowen, fare to Washington.....	16 50
	9.	" N. Goff, fare to Baltimore.....	7 21
	10.	" W. Turner, " Washington.....	8 25
	12.	" W. W. Webb, fare to ".....	8 25
	14.	" J. Bartlett, " ".....	8 25
		" G. Mowry, " ".....	8 25
	17.	" T. G. Glover, " New York.	3 09
	23.	" R. S. Mowry, " Washington	8 16
Dec.	2.	" C. H. Salisbury, fare to Washington and return.....	18 08
	3.	" A. W. Corliss, fare to Washington and return to New York.....	12 91
	7.	" S. F. Peckham, fare to Baltimore.	7 21
	13.	" S. N. Hunt, " "	7 21
	15.	" C. D' Miller, E. L. Coggshall and H. Clarke, fare to Washington,	24 48
	28.	" C. C. Burroughs, fare to Baltimore	7 21
		" G. H. Richards, " Washington	9 04
	30.	" T. W. Crawford, " New York.	3 00
			<hr/> \$201,637 13

United States.

1864.

April 6.	Rec'd of L. Stemer, Battery "E," 1 pair pants.....	3 75
	" G. W. Potter, Battery "G," 1 pair pants.....	3 75
8.	" Major Monroe, 1 blanket.....	3 25
13.	" M. D. Mason, for 1 overcoat...	8 75
15.	" E. V. Hardon, " "...	8 75
18.	" R. Jardine; for 1 pair pants.....	3 75
19.	" G. L. Cooke, for 1 box.....	75
	" J. St. Johns, for knapsack, haversack and canteen.....	2 59
25.	" W. H. Bennet, 1 sack.....	2 35
	" G. H. Adams, 2 blankets.....	6 50
28.	" P. Sullivan, 1 pair Pants.....	3 55

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

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May 2.	Rec'd of J. B. Raymond, 1 pr. Cav. pants	3 55
7.	" G. H. Adams, 4 G. C. straps...	28
10.	" L. N. Vallett, 1 dress coat.....	7 00
	" H. H. Green, 1 sack... ..	3 12
June 7.	" T. S. Halliday, 2d volunteers, 1 sack.....	8 12
	1 pair pants.....	2 50
16.	" A. Gladding, 26th U. S. C. In., 1 rubber blanket.	2 48
	1 pair pants re.....	3 55
July 2.	" J. R. Wheaton, flag.....	5 00
Aug. 12.	" Providence Steam Laundry, 7 bed-sacks lost washing.....	14 00
26.	" A. Murray, 2d vol., 1 pair shoes,	2 25
Sept. 12.	" W. Stevens Jr., 4 pair drawers and 1 pair pants, D. B.....	7 10
13.	" W. Stevens Jr., for 2 pr. drawers 1 pair pants, D. B.....	2 00 3 10
	" I. Hopkins, 4 pair drawers.	4 00
16.	" Com. Potter, 2 pair drawers....	2 00
	1 pair pants, D. B.....	3 10
21.	" T. W. Franklin, for 1 Cavalry overcoat.....	10 55
	" J. K. Dorrance, for 1 pair shoes.	2 20
	" C. Calder for 1 coat.....	8 75
	1 pair pants... ..	3 10
22.	" C. Gillmore, R. C., 2 pr. drawers	2 00
	" B. R. Spencer, R. C., 2 pair drawers.....	2 00
	" Surg. McKnight, 4 pair drawers	4 00
23.	" Capt. Hamlin, 3 pr. knit drawers 3 pair drawers, C. F.....	3 90 3 00
26.	" B. D. Potter, 1 pair pants.....	3 10
	" Surg. McKnight, 3 blankets....	10 80
27.	" Tiffany, 4 Blankets.....	14 40
	" 1 rubber blanket.....	2 55
Oct. 12.	" G. T. Remington, for 1 pair infantry pants, D. B.....	3 25
	4 pair drawers, C. F.....	4 00
21.	" J. Lawrence, for 1 pair pants...	3 10
31.	" C. E. A. Matthewson, 1 pr. pants	3 10
Nov. 4.	" S. Thurber, for 1 pair pants....	3 10
7.	" G. Humphrey, for 1 pr. pants, C.	4 15
8.	" D. L. Brownell, for 1 pair pants	4 15

Nov.	8.	Rec'd of 1 overcoat.....	8 50	
	9.	“ S. Thurber, for 2 pair drawers...	2 00	
		2 pair socks.....	70	
	10.	“ P. D. B. and C. Co., for A tent lost while bleaching.....	20 50	
	14.	“ J. A. Nicholas, 1 overcoat.....	10 55	
		“ R. C. Anthony, 1 overcoat.....	10 55	
	15.	“ B. G. West, 1 overcoat.....	10 55	
Dec.	2.	“ E. A. Waterhouse, 3 pair drawers	3 00	
		1 pair pants.....	4 15	
		1 sack, (un,).....	2 65	
	5.	“ J. A. McCloy, 3 pair socks.....	1 05	
		“ J. A. Jeffery, 1 overcoat.....	10 55	
		1 haversack.....	67	
		“ W. Y. Potter, 1 pair pants.....	3 10	
	17.	“ P. McMann, 1 pair pants... ..	3 10	
	31.	“ J. A. McCloy, for 2 pr. drawers	2 00	
			<hr/>	\$201,941 84

Military Property.

1864.

May.	27.	Rec'd of W. E. Hamlin, Provost Mar- shall, 12 Colts Revolvers, 500 Cartridges and Caps.....	172 25	
Aug.	8.	“ W. Himes, 35 friction primers....	2 10	
	24.	“ C. M. Latham, S. C., 2 blouses..	5 52	
Sept.	21.	“ J. K. Dorrance, 1 “	2 76	
Oct.	29.	“ Gov. J. Y. Smith, for 1 keg of powder.....	6 50	
Nov.	9.	“ G. Hawkins, 2 blouses.....	5 52	
Dec.	24.	“ P. McMann, 1 “	2 76	
			<hr/>	\$202,189 25

General Account.

1864.

Aug.	2.	Rec'd of A. J. Sherman, for straw used by 2d R. I. Vols.....	5 00	
	19.	“ Col. C. E. Bailey, amt. advanced on the 13th inst. by order of the Governor... ..	200 00	
			<hr/>	\$202,344 25

Recruiting Service.

1864.

May 14.	Rec'd of C. F. Mason, amt. advanced	50 00	
July 7.	" L. T. Starkey, for Rect. office...	38 00	
Aug. 26.	" H. C. Jenckes, for C. B. Waterman, rejected..	50 00	
Nov. 21.	" H. C. Jenckes, for J. Carrigan, rejected..	50 00	
			<hr/> \$202,532 25

Third Cavalry.

1864.

July 29.	Rec'd of J. Howland, for coal left....	40 00	
Aug. 1.	" J. T. Cottrell, B. C. Gardiner, and G. Armstrong, for wood left at camp.....	125 00	
			<hr/> \$202,697 25

State Militia.

1864.

Dec. 9.	Rec'd of Providence & Worcester R. R. Co., amt. paid over military rates for transportation of men to Woonsocket and return, Bills 1105 and 1113.	123 00	
			<hr/> \$202,820 25

Cove Barracks.

1864.

May 9.	Rec'd of Capt. Owens, for rent to Mar. 31, inclusive.....	182 00	
Dec. 1.	" Lieut. S. M. Whitside, for rent to June 30, inclusive.....	182 00	
			<hr/> \$203,184 25

Barracks at Dutch and Conanicut Islands.

1864			
July	29.	Rec'd of J. Howland, for granery....	150 00
Aug.	12.	“ for the following buildings sold by F. Stanhope, auctioneer, a one Blacksmith's shop, &c.	6 75
		one Barn.....	165 00
		one g. building.....	50 00
		Plank.....	14 00
		Troughs.....	5 25
		Quartermasters' building.....	90 00
		“ of A. Bartlett, part payment of four wooden buildings.....	200 00
	15.	“ do. balance.....	300 00
		“ of B. C. Gardiner, barn.....	206 00
		“ The Town of Jamestown for Hos- pital Building.....	150 00
	20.	“ F. Stanhope, auctioneer, for four buildings and Lumber..	55 02
Sept.	3.	“ A. C. Greene, one Building....	225 00
			<hr/>
			\$204,801 27

State of Rhode Island, (old account.)

1864.			
Mar.	30.	Rec'd of Geo. Lewis Cooke, late Q. M. G.	137 25
Apr.	5.	“ Mr. Latham, for three pair socks...	96
	6.	“ “ “ six “ “	1 92
		“ Mr. Taft, four pair of socks.....	1 28
	9.	“ J. A. McCloy, four pair of socks..	1 28
		“ J. Quinn, balance on coat.....	1 00
July	12.	“ L. Bugbee, 5th H. A. 2 C shirts..	1 00
Sept.	13.	“ Mr. Henry, 1 rubber blanket.....	2 50
	21.	“ C. Calder, 1 hat, eagle, shell and Flame... .	1 85
Oct.	12.	“ G. T. Remington, for 2 calico shirts.	1 00
		1 cap cover.....	12
		1 cap cover and cape,.....	25
			<hr/>
			\$204,951 68

Captain C. E. Russ.

1864.			
Apr.	2.	Rec'd of him for 1 horse.....	120 00
			<hr/>
			\$205,071 68

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. 17

Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer.

1864.

June 15.	Paid him Draft No. 3242 on Asst. Treasurer of U. S. for stores fur- nished Pro. Marshal.. No. 384	\$172 25	
		<hr/>	\$172 25

Special Bounty.

1864.

March 30.	Paid W. A. James, 11 men, 3d Cav... .. No. 7-9	430. 00
" 31.	Paid T. Winn, 2 men, 3d H. A.... . 10	20 00
	Paid N. H. Camp, 4 men, S. C..... . 11	40 00
	Paid H. M. Lee, 1 man, 3d H. A.... . 12	10 00
April 1.	Paid J. P. Rhodes, 5 men, 3d Cav... .. 22-26	250 00
	Paid L. T. Starkey, 12 men, 3d Cav..... 25-31	560 00
" 2.	Paid N. H. Camp, 1 man, S. C..... . 41	10 00
	Paid U. Gleason, 1 man, 3d Cav..... . 42	50 00
" 4.	Paid H. C. Fitts, 3 men, 3d Cav..... . 51-52	150 00
	Paid J. P. Rhodes, 1 man, 3d Cav..... 53	50 00
	Paid T. Winn, 4 men, U. S. S..... . 54	40 00
" 5.	Paid E. B. Potter, 4 men, 3d Cav..... 55-57	120 00
	Paid L. T. Starkey, 3 men, 3d Cav..... 58	150 00
	Paid H. M. Lee, 1 man, 1st L. A..... . 59	10 00
" 7.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 7 men, 3d Cav... .. 72-73	350 00
	Paid U. Gleason, 1 man, 3d Cav... .. 74	50 00

April	7.	Paid J. P. Rhodes, 3 men, 3d Cav....	No. 75	150 00
		Paid F. A. Chase, 10 men, 4th Regt.....	76	100 00
		Paid N. H. Camp, 4 men, S. S.....	77-78	40 00
"	9.	Paid G. Messinger, 5 men, 1st L. A.....	89	170 00
		Paid H. M. Lee, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	94	50 00
		Paid N. H. Camp, 5 men, S. C.....	95	50 00
"	11.	Paid J. C. Engley, 338 men, 14th H. A.....	100	3,380 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 3 men, 3d Cav.....	101-102	150 00
"	12.	Paid F. A. Chase, 14 men, 4th Regt.	109-110	140 00
		Paid N. H. Camp, 4 men, S. C.....	111	40 00
"	13.	Paid J. P. Rhodes, 2 men, 3d Cav.....	113-114	100 00
		Paid U. Gleason, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	115	50 00
		Paid A. Kenney, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	116	50 00
"	14.	Paid T. F. Neville, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	120	50 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 7 men, 3d Cav.....	121-124	350 00
"	15.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 6 men, 3d Cav.	125-126	300 00
"	16.	Paid J. P. Rhodes, 1 man, 3d Cav	131	50 00
		Paid N. H. Camp, 4 men, S. C.....	132	40 00
"	18.	Paid C. A. Watson, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	137	50 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	138	50 00
		Paid H. M. Lee, 2 men, 3d H. A.....	139	20 00
"	19.	Paid G. Messinger, 17 men, 1st L. A.....	148	170 00

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April	19.	Paid T. Winn, 3 men, 3d, 2d and 7th V....	No. 149-150	40 00
"	20.	Paid T. F. Neville, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	151	50 00
		Paid J. P. Rhodes, 2 men, 3d Cav.....	152-153	100 00
"	21.	Paid H. C. Fitts, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	155	50 00
"	22.	Paid J. Murry, 2 men, 1st L. A... ..	158	20 00
		Paid H. Camp, 8 men, S. C.....	159	160 00
"	23.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 5 men, 3d Cav.	160-163	250 00
		Paid H. C. Fitts, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	168	50 00
"	25.	Paid H. C. Fitts, 4 men, 3d Cav....	170-171	200 00
"	26.	Paid W. N. Brown, 1 man, 1st L. A.....	174	50 00
		Paid N. H. Camp, 4 men, S. C... ..	175	80 00
"	27.	Paid H. C. Fitts, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	178	50 00
		Paid F. A. Chase, 2 men, 4th Vols.....	179	40 00
"	28.	Paid T. F. Neville, 7 men, 3d Cav.....	180-184	350 00
		Paid G. Messinger, 3 men, 1st L. A.....	185	150 00
		Paid N. H. Camp, 8 men, S. C.....	186	160 00
		Paid H. H. Thomas, 2 men, 3d Cav... ..	187-188	100 00
"	30.	Paid N. H. Camp, 6 men, S. C.. ..	195	120 00
		Paid W. B. Occleston, 30 men, 15th Inf.....	196-199	800 00
		Paid U. Gleason, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	200	50 00
		Paid A. Kenney, 2 men, 3d Cav.....	201	100 00
May	2.	Paid N. H. Camp, 6 men, S. C.....	218	120 00

May	2.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 5 men, 3d Cav.....	No. 219-221	250 00
"	3.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 2 men, 3d Cav.....	232	100 00
		Paid W. B. Occleston, 2 men, 15th Inf.....	233	20 00
"	4.	Paid H. N. Camp, 16 men, S. C.....	237-238	320 00
"	5.	Paid N. H. Camp, 7 men, S. C.....	244	140 00
		Paid C. A. de la Messa, 7 men, R. C.....	245	70 00
"	7.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 4 men, 3d Cav.....	248-249	200 00
"	9.	Paid J. P. Rhodes, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	252	50 00
		Paid U. Gleason, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	253	50 00
"	11.	Paid N. H. Camp, 9 men, S. C.....	257	180 00
"	13.	Paid S. Mowry, 3 men, 3d Cav.....	263-264	150 00
		Paid N. H. Camp, 12 men, S. C.....	265-266	240 00
		Paid C. A. de la Messa, 6 men, R. C.....	267	60 00
"	14.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	269	50 00
		Paid J. P. Rhodes, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	270	50 00
		Paid N. H. Camp, 6 men, S. C.....	271	120 00
"	18.	Paid E. R. Potter, 3 men, 3d Cav.....	277-279	150 00
"	19.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 2 men, 3d Cav.....	285-286	100 00
		Paid J. P. Rhodes, 2 men, 3d Cav.....	287	100 00
"	20.	Paid W. Sayles, 2 men, 3d Cav.....	290	100 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	291	50 00
"	21.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 3d Cav.....	293	50 00

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May	21.	Paid J. Hacket, 1 man, 3d Cav.....No. 294	10 00
		Paid H. M. Lee, 1 man, 3d H. A..... 295	10 00
"	23.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 2 men, 3d Cav..... 298	100 00
"	24.	Paid J. M. Eddy, 1 man, 3d Cav... 299	50 00
"	25.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 7 men, 3d Cav 300-302	350 00
		Paid U. Gleason, 1 man, 3d Cav..... 303	50 00
"	27.	Paid E. K. Thompson, 1 man, 3d Cav. 308	50 00
		Paid W. Sayles, 1 man, 3d Cav..... . . 310	50 00
"	30.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 3d Cav... . . . 319	50 00
		Paid J. M. Eddy, 1 man, 3d Cav..... . . . 320	50 00
"	31.	Paid S. Mowry, 4 men, 3d Cav..... . . . 323	200 00
June	1.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 4 men, 3d Cav..... 330-331	200 00
"	3.	Paid J. M. Eddy, 1 man, 3d Cav. 337	50 00
		Paid G. L. Sayles, 1 man, 3d Cav..... . . . 338	50 00
"	4.	Paid J. R. Sisson, 1 man, 3d Cav..... 344	50 00
		Paid J. P. Rhodes, 2 men, 3d Cav..... 345	100 00
"	6.	Paid S. Mowry, 6 men, 3d Cav... 347-348	300 00
		Paid H. A. Sunderland, 2 men, 3d Cav..... 349-350	100 00
"	7.	Paid T. W. Rhodes, 1 man, 3d Cav. 359	50 00
"	9.	Paid U. Gleason, 1 man, 3d Cav..... . . . 365	50 00
		Paid J. C. Engley, 16 men, 14th H. A..... 366	160 00
"	10.	Paid H. A. Sunderland, 2 men, 3d Cav... . . 368-369	100 00

June	13.	Paid H. A. Sunderland, 2 men, 3d Cav.	No. 373	100 00
"	15.	Paid W. B. Occleston, 1 man, 15th Inf.	389	20 00
"	17.	Paid W. H. Burdick, 1 man, 3d Cav.	394	50 00
		Paid T. W. Rhodes, 1 man, 3d Cav.	395	50 00
		Paid H. H. Thomas, 1 man, 3d Cav.	398	50 00
"	18.	Paid U. Gleason, 2 men 3d Cav.	407	100 00
"	21.	Paid H. A. Sunderland 1 man, 3d Cav.	409	50 00
"	22.	Paid U. Gleason, 2 men 3d H. A.	413	40 00
"	24.	Paid W. B. Occleston, 1 man, 15th Inf't'y.	419	20 00
		Paid J. M. Eddy, 1 man 3d Cav.	420	50 00
"	28.	Paid S. Mowry, 2 men 3d Cav.	445-446	100 00
July	9.	Paid U. Gleason, 2 men, 3d Cav. and 3d H. A.	500-501	100 00
		Paid R. R. Spencer, 1 man, 1st L. A.	506	50 00
		Paid T. F. Neville, 1 man, 3d Cav.	507	50 00
"	11.	Paid C. N. Clifford, 1 man, 3d Cav.	512	50 00
"	12.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 3d Cav.	518	50 00
"	13.	Paid S. Burlingame, 1 man, 3d Cav.	529	50 00
"	19.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 3d Cav.	542	50 00
		Paid L. L. Dudley, 1 man, R. C.	545	50 00
		Paid W. Gardner, 1 man, R. C.	546	50 00
		Paid J. R. Sisson, 1 man, 3d Cav.	547	50 00
"	21.	Paid E. Finney, 1 man, 3d H. A.	564	50 00

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July	22.	Paid W. H. Steere, 1 man, R. C.	No. 565	50 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 3d Cav.	566	50 00
"	23.	Paid L. L. Dudley, 1 man, R. C.	569	50 00
		Paid J. L. Bennett, Jr., 1 man, 5th H. A.	570	50 00
"	25.	Paid H. Goedecke, 1 man, 2d Regt.	574	50 00
		Paid W. Gardner, 1 man, 3d H. A.	576	50 00
"	26.	Paid E. H. Cook, 1 man, R. C.	579	50 00
		Paid J. A. Murray, 1 man, 3d H. A.	581	50 00
"	27.	Paid W. N. Brown, 1 man, 5th H. A.	586	20 00
		Paid G. Jennerson, 1 man, 5th H. A.	589	20 00
		Paid W. Gardner, 2 men, R. C. and 3d A.	591-592	100 00
		Paid U. Gleason, 2 men, 3d H. A.	593-594	40 00
"	28.	Paid M. Helms, 1 man, R. C.	597	50 00
		Paid W. Hill, 1 man 1st L. A.	598	20 00
		Paid W. B. Occleston, 4 men, 15th Inf.	599	200 00
		Paid R. Briggs, 1 man 4th Regt.	600	50 00
		Paid R. Briggs, 1 man, 5th H. A.	601	20 00
		Paid R. Briggs, 1 man, 1st L. A.	602	20 00
"	29.	Paid B. R. Spencer, 1 man, 1st L. A.	603	20 00
		Paid W. Gardner, 1 man, 3d Cav.	604	50 00
		Paid W. Gardner, 2 men, 1st L. A.	605-606	40 00
Aug.	1.	Paid R. Shetten, 1 man, 3d Cav.	620	50 00

Aug.	1.	Paid J. R. Potter, 1 man, R. C.....No. 624	50 00
"	2.	Paid J. J. Graves, 1 man, R. C. 636	50 00
		Paid B. R. Spencer, 1 man, R. C. 637	50 00
"	3.	Paid J. A. Bowen, 13 men, 2d Vols.... 638-639	260 00
		Paid J. A. Bowen, 1 man, 3d Cav..... 640	20 00
		Paid S. Thurber, 2 men, 2d Vols..... 642	40 00
"	5.	Paid R. Briggs, 1 man, R. C..... 645	50 00
		Paid T. Knight, 1 man, R. C..... 646	50 00
		Paid C. N. Gifford, 1 man, 1st L. A..... 647	50 00
		Paid H. N. Peck, 1 man, 3d H. A..... 648	20 00
		Paid C. Newman, 1 man, 3d H. A..... 649	20 00
		Paid U. Gleason, 2 men, 3d H. A..... 650-651	40 00
		Paid G. W. Payton, 1 man, 2d Vols..... 653	20 00
		Paid P. Bowen. 2 men, 1st L. A. 656-657	40 00
"	6.	Paid M. Desmond, 1 man, R. C..... 658	50 00
		Paid G. Messinger, 2 men, 1st L. A..... 659	40 00
		Paid J. A. Bowen, 3 men, 2d Vols..... 661	60 00
"	8.	Paid E. Atwill, 1 man, R. C..... 662	50 00
"	9.	Paid M. Gormley, 1 man, R. C..... 668	50 00
		Paid J. K. Dorrance, 2 man, 2d Vols..... 669	40 00
		Paid U. Gleason, 1 man R. C..... 672	50 00
		Paid S. B. Lincoln, 1 man, 14th Regt..... 673	20 00

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Aug.	9.	Paid C. E. Chaffee, 1 man, 1st L. A.....	No. 674	50 00
"	10.	Paid J. McCann, 1 man, R. C.....	676	50 00
"	11.	Paid J. R. Potter, 1 man, R. C.....	677	50 00
		Paid J. A. Bowen, 3 men, 2d Vols.....	678	60 00
		Paid W. Gardner, 1 man, R. C.....	679	50 00
		Paid W. H. Steere, 3 men, R. C.....	680	150 00
"	12.	Paid E. H. Cook, 1 man, 1st L. A.....	681	20 00
"	13.	Paid C. H. Salisbury, 14 men, Navy.....	689	280 00
"	16.	Paid J. K. Dorrance, 3 men, 2d Vols.....	698	60 00
		Paid G. M. Parrott, 1 man, R. C.....	699	50 00
		Paid W. H. Steere, 2 men, R. C.....	700	100 00
		Paid A. A. Slocum, 4 men, 2d Vols.....	702	80 00
		Paid S. Thurber, 2 men, 2d Vols.....	703	40 00
"	17.	Paid D. C. Miner, 14 men, Navy.....	706-707	380 00
		Paid E. H. Cook, 2 men, R. C.....	709	100 00
		Paid W. Gardner, 3 men, 5th H. A....	712-714	60 00
		Paid B. McLaughlin, 1 man, R. C.....	715	50 00
"	18.	Paid W. T. Cole, 1 man, R. C.....	716	50 00
		Paid J. O'Rourke, 1 man, 1st L. A.....	717	50 00
		Paid S. B. Lincoln, 2 men, 14th H. A.....	718-719	40 00
		Paid W. Gardner, 1 man, R. C.....	720	50 00
		Paid A. A. Slocum, 2 men, 2d Vols.....	721	40 00

Aug.	19.	Paid D. C. Miner, 21 men, Navy.....	No. 722-724	740 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 3 men, 2d V.....	725-727	60 00
		Paid J. Scott, 2 men, R. C....	728	100 00
		Paid A. A. Slocum, 3 men, 2d Vols.....	732	60 00
		Paid J. K. Dorrance, 4 men, 2d Vols....	734	80 00
"	20.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	736	20 00
		Paid W. H. Peckham, 1 man, R. C.....	737	50 00
"	22.	Paid J. K. Dorrance, 2 men, 2d Vols....	743	40 00
"	23.	Paid J. O'Rourke, 1 man, 3d H. A.....	744	50 00
		Paid O. A. Inman, 1 man, R. C.....	745	50 00
		Paid D. A. Jillson, 1 man, 29th Mass.....	746	25 00
		Paid W. M. Longstreet, 1 man, R. C.....	747	50 00
		Paid A. Barton, 1 man, Navy.....	748	25 00
		Paid W. Gardner, 2 men, 5th H. A.....	750-751	40 00
"	24.	Paid S. B. Lincoln, 1 man, R. C....	755	50 00
"	25.	Paid E. C. Follett, 1 man, 29th Mass.....	759	25 00
		Paid A. A. Slocum, 5 men, 2d Vols.....	761	100 00
		Paid A. Mann, Jr., 1 man, 3d H. A.....	764	50 00
		Paid O. W. Angell, 1 man, 3d H. A....	765	50 00
"	26.	Paid J. McHale, 1 man, R. C.....	767	50 00
		Paid A. Kenney, 1 man, 1st L. A.....	768	20 00
"	27.	Paid D. C. Miner, 11 men, Navy	769	480 00

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Aug. 27.	Paid G. A. Salisbury, 1 man, R. C.....	No. 770	50 00
	Paid F. E. Bartlett, 1 man, R. C....	772	50 00
	Paid R. Briggs, 1 man, 3d H. A.....	773	50 00
Aug. 27.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	774	20 00
	Paid J. K. Dorrance, 2 men, 2d Vols.....	781-782	40 00
" 29.	Paid G. S. Salisbury, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	788	20 00
" 30.	Paid I. Bennett, 1 man, R. C.....	791	50 00
" 31.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 3 men, 2d Vols.....	794	60 00
	Paid J. K. Dorrance, 2 men, 2d Vols.....	798	40 00
Sept. 1.	Paid D. C. Miner, 24 men, Navy.....	801-803	1,170 00
	Paid C. N. Gifford, 1 man, 5th H. A.....	802	50 00
	Paid J. K. Dorrance, 1 man, 2d Regt....	809	20 00
" 2.	Paid S. C. Fiske, 1 man, 2d Regt.....	811	20 00
	Paid V. M. Green, 2 men, R. C.....	812	100 00
	Paid A. A. Slocum, 4 men, 2d Vols....	814	80 00
" 3.	Paid J. McCann, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	817	50 00
" 6.	Paid J. B. Scott, 2 men, R. C.....	822	100 00
	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols....	825	20 00
" 8.	Paid A. A. Slocum, 2 men, 2d Vols.....	829	40 00
" 9.	Paid U. Gleason, 1 man, 3d H. A.....	831	50 00
	Paid D. D. Davenport, 2 men, 5th H. A.....	832	40 00
	Paid F. A. Patterson, 1 man, 2d Vols....	833	20 00

Sept.	10.	Paid W. Gardner, 1 man, 1st L. A.	No. 839	50 00
		Paid J. A. Bowen, 5 men, 2d Vols.	841	100 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 2 men, 2d Vols.	842	40 00
		Paid U. Gleason, 1 man, 3d H. A.	843	50 00
		Paid T. W. Franklin, 1 man, R. C.	845	50 00
"	12.	Paid J. R. Sisson, 1 man, 1st Cav.	847	20 00
		Paid G. H. Lincoln, 1 man, 3d H. A.	848	20 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 2 men, 2d Vols.	849-852	40 00
		Paid D. C. Miner, 8 men, Navy	850	350 00
		Paid S. Thurber, 2 men, 2d Vols.	851	40 00
"	13.	Paid E. Cook, 1 man, R. C.	853	50 00
		Paid J. Pollard, 1 man, 2d Regt.	854	20 00
		Paid E. Cook, 1 man, 1st Cav.	857	50 00
		Paid J. K. Dorrance, 1 man, 2d Vols.	858	20 00
"	14.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.	861	20 00
"	16.	Paid T. W. Franklin, 4 men, 2d Vols.	865	80 00
		Paid J. Pollard, 1 man, 2d Vols.	866	20 00
"	19.	Paid J. C. Potter, 1 man, 5th H. A.	871	50 00
"	20.	Paid W. Hill, 1 man, 4th Vols.	873	50 00
		Paid P. Riley, 2 men, 5th H. A.	874	40 00
		Paid T. Campbell, 1 man, 5th H. A.	877	50 00
"	21.	Paid J. A. Bowen, 2 men, 2d Vols.	878-879	40 00

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Sept.	22.	Paid F. M. Gould, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	No. 882	20 00
		Paid J. R. Potter, 2 men, 1st L. A....	884	40 00
"	23.	Paid F. M. Gould, 1 man, 2d Vols..	887	20 00
		Paid J. Pollard, 3 men, 2d Vols.....	889	60 00
		Paid J. N. Francis, 51 men, N. C. C. H. A..	890	5,100 00
		Paid W. Greenup, 1 man, 5th H. A.....	892	20 00
		Paid J. McCann, 1 man, 5th H. A.....	893	50 00
"	24.	Paid T. W. Franklin, 6 men, 2d Vols.....	895	120 00
		Paid T. W. Franklin, 1 man, 1st L. A.....	896	50 00
"	28.	Paid D. G. Greene, 1 man, 1st Cav.....	901	20 00
		Paid J. Pollard, 2 men, 2d Vols.....	902	40 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols... ..	907	20 00
"	29.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	908	20 00
		Paid F. B. Hart, 1 man, 5th H. A....	909	20 00
		Paid W. Hawes, 1 man, 1st L. A.....	912	50 00
"	30.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	914	20 00
Oct.	1.	Paid J. Pollard, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	925	20 00
		Paid F. M. Gould, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	927	20 00
"	3.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 2 men, 2d Vols..	938	40 00
"	4.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.	941	20 00
		Paid M. E. Hatch, 55 men, Navy.....	942	1,620 00
		Paid P. Bowen, 1 man, 8d H. A.....	943	50 00

Oct.	5.	Paid S. Thurber, 3 men, 2d Vols.	No. 945	60 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.	947	20 00
"	6.	Paid J. A. Tompkins, 2 men, 1st L. A.	952-953	60 00
		Paid J. Pollard, 2 men 2d Vols.	955	40 00
		Paid D. C. Miner, 7 men, Navy.	956	280 00
"	7.	Paid S. Thurber, 3 men, 2d Vols.	957	60 00
		Paid A. McConnell, 1 man, 7th Vols.	958	20 00
		Paid T. W. Franklin, 5 men, 2d Vols.	960	100 00
"	10.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 3 men, 2d Vols.	964	60 00
		Paid F. M. Gould, 1 man, 2d Vols.	968	20 00
"	11.	Paid E. M. Stone, 1 man, 5th H. A.	971	50 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 3 men, 2d Vols.	972	60 00
		Paid S. Thurber, 7 men, 2d Vols.	974	140 00
"	14.	Paid G. Weeden, 1 man, R. C.	987	50 00
"	15.	Paid S. Thurber, 2 men, 2d Vols.	988	40 00
		Paid J. A. Tompkins, 1 man, 1st L. A.	989	50 00
		Paid J. A. Tompkins, 1 man, 1st L. A.	990	20 00
"	17.	Paid J. N. Francis, 6 men, 1st N. C.	994	600 00
		Paid J. Passmore, 1 man, 2d Vols.	996	20 00
"	18.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 2 men, 2d Vols.	997-998	40 00
		Paid B. G. West, 2 men, 2d Vols.	999	40 00
"	19.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 1st Cav.	1002	20 00

Oct.	19.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2 Vols.....	No. 1003	20 00
		Paid T. W. Franklin, 1 man, 1st L. A.....	1004	20 00
		Paid T. W. Franklin, 1 man, 3d H. A.....	1005	20 00
		Paid T. W. Franklin, 5 men, 2d Vols	1006	100 00
"	20.	Paid S. Thurber, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	1009	20 00
		Paid B. G. West, 2 men, 2d Vols.....	1010	40 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 2 men, 2d Vols.....	1013	40 00
"	22.	Paid J. A. Jeffrey, 2 men, 2d Vols.....	1017	40 00
"	24.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 5 men, 1st L. A.....	1023-1024	100 00
"	25.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	1029	20 00
		Paid D. C. Miner, 13 men, Navy.....	1030-1031	520 00
"	26.	Paid J. A. Jeffrey, 2 men, 2d Vols.	1034	40 00
		Paid J. Barney, 1 man, 1st L. A.	1038	20 00
"	27.	Paid T. W. Franklin, 4 men, 2d Vols.....	1039	80 00
"	28.	Paid J. A. Jeffrey, 4 men, 2d Vols.....	1042	80 00
"	29.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 4 men, 1st L. A.....	1044-1049	140 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 3d Cav....	1046	20 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 5th H. A.....	1048	50 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	1050	20 00
		Paid J. A. Jeffrey, 3 men, 2d Vols.....	1052	60 00
Nov.	3.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	1068	20 00
		Paid F. M. Gould, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	1072	20 00

Nov.	4.	Paid S. Thurber, 1 man, 2d Vols.....No. 1075	20 00
		Paid J. A. Jeffrey, 2 men, 2d Vols..... 1077	40 00
		Paid T. W. Franklin, 3 man, 2d Vols.. 1078	60 00
"	5.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, R. C..... . 1080	50 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 15th Inf..... 1081	50 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 5th H. A..... 1082	50 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 4 men, 5th H. A..... 1083-1086	140 00
		Paid W. N. Brown, 1 man, 2d Vols..... 1092	20 00
"	7.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.....: 1094	20 00
		Paid D. C. Miner, 7 men, Navy 1095	310 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, 2 men, 2d Vols..... 1098	40 00
"	9.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols..... 1104	20 00
"	10.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 2 men, 2d Vols..... 1111	40 00
"	11.	Paid T. W. Franklin, 2 men, 2d Vols..... 1116	40 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 2 men, 2d Vols..... 1117-1118	40 00
"	12.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 4 men, 1st L. A..... 1119-1126	80 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 5 man, 5th H. A..... 1120-1123	100 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 6 men, 3d H. A..... 1127-1132	150 00
"	14.	Paid J. A. Jeffrey, 2 man, 2d Vols..... 1142	40 00
"	15.	Paid T. W. Franklin, 3 men, 2d Vols..... 1150	60 00
"	16.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, 17 men, 2d Vols..... 1154	340 00
"	18.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 1st L. A..... 1159	20 00

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Nov.	18.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 2 men, 2d Vols.....No. 1160-1165	70 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 7th Vols..... 1161	20 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 1st Cav..... 1162	50 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 3d H. A..... 1163	20 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 3 men, 2d Vols..... 1166	60 00
"	19.	Paid J. N. Francis, 3 men, 1st L. A..... 1168-1170	150 00
		Paid J. N. Francis, 1 man, 5th H. A..... 1171	50 00
		Paid J. N. Francis, 3 men, 3d H. A..... 1172-1174	60 00
		Paid J. N. Francis, 1 men, Navy..... 1175	40 00
"	21.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols..... 1180	20 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, 13 men, 2d Vols..... 1183	260 00
"	23.	Paid T. W. Franklin, 2 men, 2d Vols..... 1189	40 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols..... 1190	20 00
"	25.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 2 men, 5th H. A..... 1198-1202	40 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 5 men, 1st L. A..... 1199-1197	130 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 2 men, 3d H. A..... 1201-1205	100 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, R. C..... 1204	50 00
		Paid J. Pollard, 2 men, 2d Vols.. 1209	40 00
"	26.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 6 men, 2d Vols 1213-1215	120 00
"	29.	Paid D. C. Miner, 9 men, Navy..... 1224	410 00
"	30.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, 10 men, 2d Vols... . . . 1229	200 00
Dec.	1.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols..... 1235	20 00

Dec.	3.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 7th Vols.....No. 1240	50 00
"	8.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 5 men, 1st L. A 1241-1246	160 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 5th H. A..... 1243	20 00
"	6.	Paid J. N. Francis, 1 man, 15th Infy..... 1255	50 00
		Paid J. N. Francis, 8 men, 1st L. A 1256-1269	190 00
		Paid J. N. Francis, 1 man, 3d Cav..... 1257	50 00
		Paid J. N. Francis, 4 men, 3d H. A..... 1258-1268	110 00
		Paid J. N. Francis, 1 man, 1st Cav..... 1267	20 00
		Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.. 1271	20 00
"	10.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, 10 men, 2d Vols..... 1282	200 00
"	12.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 2 men, 2d Vols..... 1286	40 00
"	14.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, 1st L. A..... 1290	20 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 3 men, 5th H. A..... 1291-1293	60 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, 6 men, 3d H. A..... 1294-1299	120 00
"	15.	Paid W. B. Occleston, 4 men, 15th Infy..... 1303-1304	200 00
		Paid J. C. Engley, 5 men, U. S. C. Cav 1305	500 00
		Paid J. C. Engley, 3 men, 20th N. Y. Cav..... 1303-1305	300 00
"	16.	Paid L. T. Starkey, 1 man, Navy..... 1359	100 00
"	21.	Paid W. B. Occleston, 5 men, 15th Inf. 1316	250 00
"	22.	Paid D. C. Miner, 7 men, Navy..... 1318	320 00
"	23.	Paid D. J. Pearce, 1 man, Navy..... 1321	100 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, 6 men, 2d Vols..... 1322	120 00

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Dec.	23.	Paid W. B. Occleston, 6 men, 15th Inf.....	No. 1323-1324	300 00	
"	27.	Paid W. B. Occleston, 5 men, 15th Inf.....	1330	250 00	
"	29.	Paid G. S. Appleby, 1 man, 2d Vols.....	1339	20 00	
				<hr/>	\$44,347 25

Expense.

1864.

April	1.	Paid E. A. Taft, for ser- vices and assistants. . .	No. 20	22 00	
		Paid Cooke, Jackson & Co. bill of printing. . .	21	28 75	
"	2.	Paid J. A. Stone, ser- vices as watch at Mash- apang.....	32	46 50	
		Paid C. S. Tucker, ser- vices as day watch at Mashapang	38	46 50	
		Paid E. H. Adams, ser- vices to March 31....	37	10 00	
		Paid E. H. Adams, labor to March 31.....	38	23 40	
		Paid J. Anthony, bill for cooperage... ..	39	4 08	
		Paid D. H. Austin, self and T. Corrigan, tak- ing guns from ruins at Swarts' hall.. ..	40	6 00	
"	4.	Paid G. H. Whitney, stationery	49	88 94	
"	9.	Paid S. B. Bullock, horse keeping, March.	91	19 93	
		Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	90	24 00	
		Paid W. C. Davenport & Co., repairing.....	92	8 36	
"	12.	Paid Newhall & Ormsbee, coal.....	103	34 67	
"	16.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	135	18 00	
"	19.	Paid G. M. Grant, shoeing	146	9 75	
"	23.	Paid W. C. Davenport & Co., repairing.	166	2 88	
		Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	167	18 00	

April	23.	Paid W. H. Bennet, services.....	No. 164	37 50
"	28.	Paid F. R. I. Works Co. rent to April 1st, 1864	189	700 00
"	30.	Paid E. A. Taft, self and labor for this month...	206	73 25
		Paid E. H. Adams, services for this month...	208	60 00
		Paid E. H. Adams, account of bill.....	209	3 34
May	2.	Paid S. W. Anthony, services to April 30th...	210	46 58
		Paid E. H. Adams, labor to 30th ult., inclusive.	211	127 50
"	5.	Paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill of printing for Department	241	103 75
		Paid S. B. Bullock, bill of horse-keeping for Department.....	242	19 29
"	7.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	250	9 00
"	11.	Paid Newhall & Ormsbee, kindlings for office,	256	2 00
"	12.	Paid Knowles, Anthony and Danielson's bill...	259	3 00
"	14.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	273	9 00
"	18.	Paid Providence Gas Co., to April 1st, 1864 ...	276	78 54
"	21.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	296	9 00
"	26.	Paid J. N. Shearman, repairs, &c.....	305	6 52
"	28.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	314	9 00
"	31.	Paid E. H. Adams, services.....	324	62 00
		Paid E. A. Taft, services	325	62 00
		Paid S. W. Anthony, services.....	326	42 00
		Paid E. H. Adams, labor	328	139 51
June	2.	Paid S. B. Bullock, horse-keeping.....	334	19 93
"	4.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	346	9 00
"	7.	Paid J. W. Farrar, services, to June 1st....	353	126 42

	Paid J. W. Farrer, extra labor.....	No. 354	132 00
	Paid J. A. McCloy, services to 1st inst.....	355	84 00
	Paid J. A. McCloy, extra labor.....	356	15 00
	Paid J. R. Wheaton, services to 1st.....	357	84 00
	Paid J. R. Wheaton, extra labor.....	358	81 00
" 11.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	372	9 00
" 18.	" " " " " ..	405	9 00
" 20.	Paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., printing....	408	18 77
" 22.	Paid Underwood & Arnold, bill of paint, &c.	412	5 30
" 25.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	427	9 00
" 30.	Paid S. W. Anthony, Armorer	454	45 00
	Paid E. H. Adams, M. S. K.....	455	60 00
	Paid E. A. Taft, services,	456	60 00
	Paid J. W. Farrer, services.....	457	44 33
	Paid J. A. McCloy, book-keeper.....	458	39 00
	Paid J. R. Wheaton, services	459	39 00
	Paid E. H. Adams, labor for month....	460	129 40
July 1.	Paid S. F. English, horse-shoeing for Department	463	7 20
" 2.	Paid S. B. Bullock, horse-keeping, Dept...	474	21 43
	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	475	9 00
" 5.	Paid A. Edmonds & Co. repairing wagon for Department.....	481	6 94
" 6.	Paid S. B. Bullock, horse hire.....	482	6 75
	Paid G. H. Whitney, stationery for dep't...	489	82 12
" 7.	Paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., printing.....	492	47 25

July	7.	Paid J. N. Shearman, repairing the harness of dep't.....No. 493		10
"	9.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	504	9 00
"	11.	Paid J. H. Eddy & Co. for dep't.....	518	7 90
"	16.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	540	9 00
"	22.	Paid Prov. Gas Co., for dep't.....	567	35 33
"	23.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	571	9 00
"	30.	Paid J. R. Wheaton, services.....	609	44 20
		Paid J. A. McCloy, book keeper.....	610	39 00
		Paid E. A. Taft, services	612	62 00
		Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	613	9 00
Aug.	1.	Paid S. W. Anthony, services.....	615	43 50
		Paid S. B. Bullock, horse keeping.....	616	28 07
		Paid E. H. Adams, ser- vices.....	617	62 00
		Paid E. H. Adams, labor	618	125 99
"	2.	Paid G. H. Whitney, stationery.....	634	32 82
"	3.	Paid self, salary to July 1, 1864.....	641	312 90
"	6.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor, &c.....	660	10 00
"	8.	Paid R. Pierce, repairing scuttle.....	663	4 54
"	9.	Paid J. H. Read & Co., thread	667	3 00
		Paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., printing.....	671	35 50
"	13.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	687	9 00
"	20.	do do do ..	739	9 00
"	27.	do do do ..	776	9 00
		do do sundries	777	5 80
"	30.	Paid J. Balch & Son, bill	790	2 98
"	31.	Paid J. A. McCloy, book keeper... ..	795	40 50
		Paid S. W. Anthony, armorer... ..	797	45 00

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Aug.	31.	Paid E. H. Adams, M. S. K.....	No. 799	62 00
		Paid E. H. Adams, labor	800	126 85
Sept.	1.	Paid J. R. Wheaton, services.....	804	44 20
		Paid E. A. Taft, services	805	62 00
"	2.	Paid S. B. Bullock, horse keeping.....	810	26 57
"	3.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor .	819	9 00
"	6.	Paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill.....	821	27 46
"	9.	Paid W. H. Hawkes, account of State vs. United States.	834	28 00
"	10.	Paid G. H. Whitney, bill....	840	13 95
		Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	846	9 00
"	17.	do do do ..	868	9 00
"	24.	do do do ..	894	9 00
"	30.	Paid J. R. Wheaton, clerk ...	916	44 20
		Paid S. W. Anthony, armorer.....	917	39 75
		Paid E. H. Adams, M. S. K.....	919	60 00
		Paid E. H. Adams, labor	920	122 80
		Paid J. A. McCloy, book keeper.....	921	39 13
		Paid E. A. Taft, Sup't C. dep't.....	922	60 00
Oct.	1.	Paid S. B. Bullock, horse keeping.....	923	30 00
		Paid S. F. English, shoe- ing.....	926	4 00
		Paid A. Edmonds & Co. for dep't.....	930	22 27
		Paid E. A. Taft, labor..	932	9 00
"	3.	Paid Underwood & Ar- nold's bill.....	933	4 36
"	5.	Paid G. H. Whitney, stationery..	948	28 75
"	10.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor, &c.	965	13 00
"	11.	Paid Wm. Wilson, rep'g staff over Dept.....	973	10 00

Oct.	12.	Paid self, 1 qr. salary.. No. 976	300 00
"	15.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor.. 992	9 00
"	17.	Paid E. A. Taft, meals, &c., for extra labor at training..... 993	4 50
"	18.	Paid Providence Gas Co. to 1st inst..... 1000	14 85
"	19.	Paid E. C. Mowry, ser- vices on account of State vs. U. S..... 1008	15 00
"	22.	Paid Wm. Burroughs, services on account of State vs. U. S..... 1015	3 00
		Paid G. A. Bacon, services on account of State vs. United States..... 1016	4 50
		Paid E. A. Taft, labor.. 1018	9 00
		Paid A. G. Denney, ac- count of U. S..... 1019	5 25
"	26.	Paid Wm. Burroughs, ac- count of U. S..... 1035	3 00
"	29.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor, C. D..... 1054	9 00
"	31.	Paid J. A. McCloy, book- keeper..... 1055	39 13
		Paid J. R. Wheaton, clerk..... 1056	44 20
		Paid F. R. I. W. Co., rent to 1st inst... 1057	700 00
		Paid E. A. Taft, services 1058	62 00
		Paid B. W. Atwell, ac- count of U. S... 1060	18 00
		Paid S. W. Anthony, ar- morer... 1062	44 25
		Paid E. H. Adams, ser- vices. 1063	62 00
		Paid E. H. Adams, labor S. House..... 1064	125 63
Nov.	1.	Paid S. B. Bullock, horse- keeping..... 1067	34 50
"	3.	Paid Cooke, Jackson & Co. 1069	47 25
"	5.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor.. 1089	9 00
"	9.	Paid A. Edmonds & Co., repairs..... 1108	7 00

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Nov.	12.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor and repairs No. 1134	27 00
"	16.	Paid Newhall & Ormsbee, coal 1151	12 00
"	19.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor.. 1178	9 00
"	21.	Paid A. M. Burgess, sawing wood 1179	7 50
"	22.	Paid W. Coleman & Sons 1186	2 84
"	23.	Paid Newhall & Ormsbee, coal 1191	36 00
"	25.	Paid Z. Chase & Co., re- pairing flag 1194	9 80
"	26.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor.. 1217	9 00
"	28.	Paid W. A. Brown & Co., sundries 1219	18 60
"	30.	Paid J. A. McCloy, book keeper 1225	41 67
		Paid J. R. Wheaton, clerk 1226	44 20
		Paid E. A. Taft, services. 1227	60 00
		do do do in Wickford 1228	4 50
		Paid M. H. Mason, ac- count U. S. 1231	50 25
		Paid S. W. Anthony, ser- vices 1232	45 00
		Paid E. H. Adams, M. S. K. 1233	60 00
		Paid E. H. Adams, labor 1234	137 80
Dec.	1.	Paid S. B. Bullock, horse- keeping 1236	30 00
"	3.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor C. D. 1248	9 00
"	8.	Paid Newhall & Ormsbee, coal 1274	12 00
"	10.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor.. 1284	9 00
"	13.	Paid J. W. Day, shades. 1289	3 50
"	15.	Paid Cleveland & Bro., duster 1302	4 00
"	17.	Paid E. A. Taft, labor.. 1313	9 00
"	24.	Paid Bradford, Miller & Simons 1328	4 62
		Paid E. A. Taft, labor.. 1329	9 00

Dec.	27.	Paid A. Edmonds & Co., repairs.....No. 1333	33 63	
		Paid W. A. Brown & Co. bill 1335	1 70	
"	28.	Paid Barker, Whittaker & Co. sundries, Dep't. 1337	22 02	
"	31.	Paid J. A. McCloy, book- keeper..... 1342	41 67	
		Paid E. A. Taft, services. 1343	62 00	
		do do labor.. 1344	9 00	
		Paid E. H. Adams, ser- vices..... 1346	62 00	
		Paid E. H. Adams, labor. 1347	124 75	
		do do washing towels .. 1348	1 80	
		Paid S. W. Anthony, ser- vices..... 1350	46 50	
		Paid Newhall & Ormsbee, coal..... 1351	26 00	
		Paid Underwood & Ar- nold, bill..... 1353	9 38	
		Paid, sundries per memo. cash 1357	109 80	
			<hr/>	\$52,265 62

Miscellaneous Expenses.

1864.

Mar.	30.	Paid S. P. Sanford, ex- penses, settling account with U. S.....No. 4	150 00	
		Paid G. L. Cooke, sundry telegrams and fare on O. B..... 6	9 82	
Apr.	4.	Paid J. T. Benedict, ser- vices as agent at Wash- ington, D. C. to April 1st, 1864..... 43	500 00	
		Paid American Telegraph Co., for March..... 44	66 54	
"	12.	Paid G. H. Whitney, sta- tionery for Exec. Dept. 112	43 75	
"	16.	Paid D. Wells, amount authorised by General Assembly for Gettys- burg Cemetery..... 128	841 06	

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

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April	16.	Paid J. R. Bartlett, ex- penses to Gettysburg..No	129	42 00
May	2.	Paid Peoples' Telegraph Co., bill	216	3 36
"	3.	Paid "Independent Tele- graph Co." bill.....	228	11 90
		Paid American Telegraph Co. bill	230	34 16
"	4.	Paid T. Newell, for 1 visit with Dr. Miller to A. Pratt.....	236	5 00
		Paid J. A. Stone, services at Mashapaug, for Apr.	239	45 00
		Paid C. W. Miller, ser- vices at Mashapaug, for April... ..	239	43 50
"	5.	Paid C. W. Miller, ser- vices at Mashapaug to 4th inst., inclusive....	240	6 00
"	20.	Paid S. P. Sanford, order of Governor.....	292	600 00
June	1.	Paid Peoples' Telegraph Co., bill.....	333	1 52
"	2.	Paid American Telegraph Co., for May.. ..	335	29 81
"	3.	Paid E. Smith, services at Mashapaug.....	336	42 00
"	10.	Paid J. A. Stone, services at Mashapaug.. ..	370	46 50
"	13.	Paid E. F. Miller, mov- ing safe to office of A. D. Smith, 3d, and key for Arsenal.....	376	22 00
"	15.	Paid W. B. Cranston, expenses from Balti- more to New York....	388	4 12
"	16.	Paid S. P. Sanford and J. N. Francis, expenses incurred, order of Gov- ernor, estimating dama- ges and losses by J. Howland and Mrs. H. Penar.....	390	51 90

June	18.	Paid J. R. Bartlett, ex- penses to and from Gettysburg, on O. B. as State Commissioner. No. 404		34 22
"	23.	Paid Col C. E. Bailey, expenses to Washing- ton on O. B.	416	75 00
"	24.	Paid Salisbury, Steere & Co., Flannel for cylin- ders	418	53 70
"	25.	Paid P. M. C. A., dam- age done, firing salutes, O. G.	424	34 25
		Paid Miss I. D. Adams, making cartridge bags.	426	29 25
"	28.	Paid W. P. Dean, services at Railroad and How- ard Halls.	437	5 00
		Paid Cooke, Jackson & Co., bill for advertising	448	9 33
July	1.	Paid E. Smith, services at Mashapaug, June. . .	461	45 00
		Paid J. A. Stone, do. . .	465	45 00
"	2.	Paid T. G. Potter, ex- penses from Fortress Monroe, appointment of Governor.	472	45 00
		Paid Am. Tel. Co., bill.	473	67 49
"	5.	Paid F. H. Knowles, ex- penses at Fortress Mon- roe, requisition of Gov.	476	45 00
		Paid C. H. Alexander, do	477	35 00
"	6.	Paid G. T. Baker, do. . .	483	27 00
		Paid Z. Chace & Co., flag for arsenal	487	71 30
		Paid G. H. Whitney, sta- tionery for exec. dep't.	490	17 12
"	9.	Paid H. W. King, ex- penses at Fortress Mon- roe, requisition of Gov.	499	45 00
		Paid J. T. Benedict, ser- vices as State agent at Washington.	503	219 76

July	11.	Paid I. Ingraham, expenses at Fortress Monroe, requisition of Gov. No. 509	40 00
		Paid S. W. Butler, do. 510	36 00
"	13.	Paid F. H. Peckham, do. 521	35 00
"	14.	Paid G. M. Carr, removing pipe from armory. 531	2 10
		Paid G. Capron, expenses at Fortress Monroe, requisition of Gov. 532	40 00
		Paid E. T. Caswell, am't of trans. from Baltimore 533	7 21
		Paid C. W. Jenckes & Bro., cases for executive department. 534	3 50
"	19.	Paid Manchester & Hopkins, coal at Mashapaug 543	11 50
"	20.	Paid Col. J. H. Almy, R. I. M. A., expenses of office, from Feb., 1863, to April, 1864. 548-568	1,729 95
"	22.	Paid Prov. Gas Co., for Co's "C, G, and I," on guard duty. 568	18 88
"	26.	Paid R. R. Corson, expenses at Philadelphia. 582	194 73
Aug.	1.	Paid E. H. Adams, expenses clearing camp. 619	29 85
		Paid H. A. Brown, for hay rolled in water. 623	8 00
"	2.	Paid G. H. Whitney, bill for exec. dep't. 627	65 10
		Paid E. J. Carr, ferriages 628	1 00
		Paid Am. Tel. Co., bill. 630	49 43
		Paid W. B. Lawton, cartridge bags, &c., N. Artillery. 631	9 76
		Paid Manchester & Hopkins, coal at Mashapaug 635	11 50
"	3.	Paid E. Smith, services at Mashapaug. 643	68 00
"	5.	Paid A. R. Becker, transportation from Fortress Monroe 652	30 00

Aug.	8.	Paid T. H. Lawton, watching Armory, and guard duty	No. 664	30 37
"	10.	Paid C. A. Greene, ad- vertising "Sale of Bar- racks," at C. M.	675	2 17
"	12.	Paid D. C. Remington, expenses at D. and C. I., at sale	682	10 00
"	19.	Paid J. H. Gould, servi- ces at reception of Bat. "B."	731	2 00
		Paid Col. C. E. Bailey, expenses of trip to Washington on S. B. O. of G.	735	75 00
"	20.	Paid F. Stanhope, Auc. expenses and Commis- sions, sale at C. I. . . .	738	22 66
"	22.	Paid J. H. Almy, servi- ces as M. A. at N. Y. Paid J. W. Monroe, ser- vices at reception of Bat. "B."	740 741	1,000 00 2 00
"	23.	Paid J. A. DeWolf, transportation from Ft Monroe, requisition of Governor	752	16 00
"	24	Paid S. Humbert, repair- ing bags	754	13 98
		Paid E. A. Taft, expenses at Newport, on O. B. .	757	2 50
"	25.	Paid J. L. Bennett, Jr., services making rolls of men examined for S. Corps in 1st Dist. R. I., for Exect. Dept. . .	758	10 00
		Paid S. P. Sanford, ser- vices as State Agent, to August 20th, 1864.	760	675 00
"	29.	Paid Col. C. E. Bailey, expenses to N. Y. order of Governor	783	10 00

Aug.	29.	Paid Knowles, Anthony & Danielson, advertis- ing "Sale"... .. No. 784		3 62
Sept.	1.	Paid E. H. Adams, ex- penses of self and one man at D. I.....	806	5 50
		Paid American Telegraph Co. bill.....	808	75 22
"	3.	Paid Prov. and Worces- ter Railroad Co., for use of Hall, &c. recep- tion 11th and 2d Regts.	815	120 78
"	5.	Paid S. D. Church, cylin- ders	820	23 70
"	6.	Paid Heirs of D. Greene, rent of powder house..	823	40 00
"	9.	Paid Taylor, Symonds & Co., flannel for cylin- ders.....	835	62 34
"	15.	Paid G. T. Hammond, advertising "Sale"..	862	5 50
		Paid Gorham Co. and Brown, seal for Execu- tive Department.....	870	16 00
		Paid Col. C. E. Bailey, services as military Sec- retary and A. D. C. to June 1st, 1864.	872	1,500 00
"	20.	Paid Salisbury, Steere & Co., flannel for cylin- ders M. A. and N. A.	875	26 36
"	21.	Paid Belle D. Adams, making cartridge bags, N. A.....	880	4 00
"	28.	Paid Col. C. E. Bailey, trip to Vermont on O. B., order of Governor.	903	18 00
		Paid sloop "Leader," transporting ammuni- tion to Newport...	905	3 25
		Paid E. Millard, labor and material, for repairing arsenal.....	906	116 87
Oct.	1.	Paid Salisbury, Steere & Co., flannel.....	928-929	173 03

Oct.	3.	Paid Am. Tel. Co. No. 939		48 67
"	5.	Paid J. T. Benedict, R.I. M. A., services and expenses, &c.	946	186 00
"	7.	Paid I. Tabor, transporta- tion from Fortress Mon- roe, requisition of Gov.	759	15 00
"	12.	Paid Roger Williams Bank, use of hall by 3d H. A.	980	30 00
"	25.	Paid C. H. Childs, horse hire.	1032	71 75
Nov.	1.	Paid S. P. Sanford, ex- penses settling account against U. S.	1065	200 00
"	4.	Paid American Telegraph Co.	1073	106 70
"	10.	Paid S. T. Benchley, services at armory while repairing.	1110	30 00
"	14.	Paid R. R. Corson, ser- vices as M. A.	1141	300 00
"	15.	Paid Wm. Elsbree, horse hire and keeping.	1146-7-9	185 67
"	16.	Paid Newhall & Ormsbee, coal, M. A. and P. H. G.	1151	36 00
"	26.	Paid Providence Gas Co. at Sabin street.	1216	7 36
"	28.	Paid J. H. Brown, ex- penses incurred, caring for soldiers before ap- pointment of agent at Washington.	1218	85 00
Nov.	28.	Paid W. Brown & Co., cleaning, repairing and setting up stoves.	1219	14 15
		Paid G. Green, carting tent '63.	1221	5 00
Dec.	2.	Paid American Telegraph Co., Nov.	1237	54 50
"	6.	Paid H. Daniels trans- portation of C. E. and for guarding tents.	1254	14 00

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Dec.	9.	Paid heirs of D. Green, rent of powder house, to 1st inst.....No. 1277	13 33	
"	12.	Paid H. A. Brown, straw for bed-sacks, M. A. and P. H. G..... 1285	6 29	
"	16.	Paid H. Staples & Co., tarred paper for arsenal and Department..... 1307	19 16	
		Paid I. D. Adams, making cartridge bags. 1310	39 24	
"	17.	Paid J. H. Butler, labor and material, repairing magazine..... 1311-12	212 95	
"	22.	Paid E. A. Taft, repair- ing blouses..... 1319	21 12	
"	23.	Paid A. C. Greene, ex- penses incurred distrib- uting turkeys to R. I. Regts. in Army of the Potomac..... 1320	58 40	
"	27.	Paid W. A. Brown & Co. repairs..... 1335	1 50	
"	28.	Paid Barker, Whittaker & Co., sundries for ar- senal..... 1337	7 01	
"	31.	Paid E. H. Adams, ex- penses to River Point, for arms, &c..... 1349	3 50	
			<hr/>	\$63,998 59

Transportation.

1864.

Mar.	30.	Paid Providence, War- ren & Bristol Railroad Co., bill... ..No. 5	267 08	
Apr.	1.	Paid Providence, Hart- ford & Fishkill Railroad Co., bill..... 16	2 37	
"	4.	Paid A. J. Sherman, bill to date..... 50	184 74	
"	9.	Paid J. C. Engley, bill 178 tickets. 93	534 00	

April	12.	Paid New Jersey Railroad Co., bill.....No. 106	70 04
"	26.	Paid Boston & Providence R. R. Co., bill. 176-177	49 24
May	2.	Paid Providence, Hartford & Fishkill Railroad Co.:.....	217 5 06
"	3.	Paid A. J. Sherman, for cartages, for April....	226 69 48
"	5.	Paid D. S. Remington, refunded fare.....	3 88
June	1.	Paid Providence, Hartford & Fishkill Railroad Co.:.....	332 6 55
"	3.	Paid A. J. Sherman, cartages.....	342 32 94
"	9.	Paid C. T. Greene, refunded fare between Washington and Providence.....	28 34
"	16.	Paid New Jersey Railroad & Transportation Co., bill.....	393 202 91
July	1.	Paid A. J. Sherman, cartages.....	466 84 31
"	5.	Paid Providence, Hartford & Fishkill Railroad Co., bill.....	479 19 63
"	13.	Paid New Jersey Railroad & Transportation Co., bill.....	524 50 47
"	25.	Paid C. B. Manchester, bill.....	577 28 25
"		Paid J. Redpath, bal. to Nashville... ..	578 8 00
"	30.	Paid Providence & Boston Railroad Co.:.....	607 33 41
Aug.	2.	Paid A. J. Sherman, cartages.....	683 69 72
"	27.	Paid Providence & Worcester Railroad Co. bill. 779-780	182 63
"	29.	Paid Providence & Worcester Railroad Co. bill. 787	20 57

Sept.	2.	Paid A. J. Sherman, cartages.....No. 813	51 23	
"	8.	Paid New Jersey Rail- road & Transportation Co., bill....	826	57 40
"	10.	Paid M. Williams, re- funded fare, Philadel- phia to New York...		2 06
Oct.	3.	Paid Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.....	984-6	93 58
		Paid A. J. Sherman, cartages.....	937	24 66
"	14.	Paid New Jersey Rail- road & Transportation Co.....	984	64 57
Nov.	3.	Paid Steamer City of Newport.....	1070	76 00
"	4.	Paid A. J. Sherman, cartages.....	1074	79 81
"	5.	Paid Providence, Hart- ford & Fishkill Rail- road Co.....	1090	11 47
"	9.	Paid Providence & Wor- cester Railroad Co....	1106-7	46 60
"	14.	Paid Str. River Queen, transportation.....	1136	4 00
"	29.	Paid Providence, War- ren & Bristol Railroad Co., transportation...	1223	114 02
Dec.	1.	Paid J. Webb, refunded fare ..		5 15
"	2.	Paid A. J. Sherman, cartages.....	1239	83 15
"	10.	Paid New York, Provi- dence & Boston Rail- road Co.....	1278-80	1,763 17
"	12.	Paid C. H. Salisbury, refunded fare.....		3 88
"	13.	Paid New Jersey Rail- road & Transportation Co.....	1288	113 80
				<hr/> \$68,546 71

United States.

1864.

April	2.	Paid Com'l Steamboat Co., freight from N.Y. No. 35		12 46
"	4.	Paid New York, Providence & Boston Railroad Co., bill of transportation	48	25 20
"	5.	Paid Schooner America, freight on rations to Dutch Island	62	90 00
		Paid Tug American Eagle, attending on S. S. Mississippi	63	650 00
"	7.	Paid Tug "American Union, transportation of rations to 3d Cav., 14th H. A., and trips to Dutch and Conanicut Islands	79	960 00
"	8.	Paid E. Burr, repairing knapsacks and haversacks	83	17 29
"	13.	Paid J. N. Francis, for Wm. Young, bill of pilotage, Mississippi..	117	88 50
"	29.	Paid W. W. Brown, the Thos. Hull, transportation forage	193	59 50
"	30.	Paid Schooner N. Clifford, transportation of rations to steamer Liberty	203	26 00
		Paid W. A. Wilcox, labor, getting horses on the "Liberty," 3d Cav.	205	12 00
		Paid S. Mowry, fr't paid for ordnance stores, 3d Cav	207	20 00
May	2.	Paid Tug "American Eagle," attending on Str. "Liberty."	214	300 00

May	3.	Paid Schooner "Fanny Fern," transportation of men and horses to transport	No. 231	100 00
		Paid J. Goddard, bill pilotage transport "Liberty	234	70 00
		Paid Steamer "Liberty," bill board while preparing for sea	235	38 00
"	5.	Paid Tug "American Union," tending transport "Liberty."	246	565 00
"	25.	Paid New York, Providence & Boston Railroad, transportation 4 cases from N. Y.	304	4 40
June	8.	Paid G. W. Carr, damage to crops by 3d Cav., and use of boat.	362	50 00
"	14.	Paid J. Congdon, services with boat and team.	382	4 00
		Paid J. Congdon, wharfage, 3d Cav.	383	175 00
"	16.	Paid S. P. Sanford, and J. N. Francis, for Smith and Reynolds, damage to farm of J. Howland by 3d Cav.	390	20 00
		Paid for claim of H. Penar, by 14th R. I. H. A.	390	30 00
July	6.	Paid G. H. Whitney, stationery for 2d Regt.	489	95
		Paid T. C. Dunn, M. D. attendance on troops, 3d Cav.	491	320 00
"	25.	Paid Str. "Merrimack," board	572	37 50
		Paid Str. "Merrimack," board	573	12 50
"	26.	Paid C. B. Tennant, labor, embarking horses 3d Cav.	583	5 00

July	26.	Paid R. B. Kingsley, for wharfage, S. "Oriole" No. 584		4 00
		Paid G. H. Copeland, board while embarking 3d Cav.....	585	16 75
"	27.	Paid T. Carr, board, 3d Cav	587	10 40
		Paid Commercial Steamboat Co., stores from New York.....	588	39 60
		Paid J. Howland, rent of land, and damage for 3d Cav ..	590	2,000 00
Aug.	1.	Paid H. A. Brown, demurrage of "Senate," hay 3d Cav....	621	60 00
"	12.	Paid Providence Steam Laundry, washing bedsacks.....	685	25 00
		Paid T. Dunn, M. D. attendance on troops, 3d Cav....	686	265 00
"	17.	Paid T. Carr, use of Str. "Oriole," embarking Co. "M," 3d Cav...	710	600 00
Sept	14.	Paid J. Riley, washing bedsacks	860	9 00
"	21.	Paid Belle D. Adams, repairing bed-sacks...	880	28 80
Nov.	10.	Paid Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendering Co., washing, &c., tents and blankets....	1112	156 80
"	14.	Paid S. C. Arnold, use of Hall by 3d and 4th Vols	1137	100 00
"	15.	Paid Wm. Elsbree, horses to S. Ferry.....	1143	147 91
"	16.	Paid Finch, Engs & Co., lumber, 3d Cav.....	1153	10 92
"	22.	Paid W. Coleman, & Sons pins.....	1186	9 75

Nov.	28.	Paid W. A. Brown & Co. cleaning and repairing C. and G. E.....No. 1219	47 35	
Dec.	16.	Paid I. D. Adams, re- pairing bed-sacks.. . . 1310	70	
"	27.	Paid W. A. Brown & Co. repairing C. and G. E. 1335	13 40	
				<hr/> \$75,785 39

Military Property.

1864.

April	7.	Paid G. Lewis Cooke, for 1 lounge .....No. 80	12 00	
"	9.	Paid W. C. Davenport & Co., 1 chest..... 92	9 99	
May	26.	Paid J. N. Shearman, reins and collars..... 305	26 00	
June	16.	Paid S. Norris, sundries for batteries..... 392	62 90	
"	18.	Paid G. C. Elliott, har- nesses and whips..... 406	184 50	
"	22.	Paid S. P. Henry, pow- der... .. 411	195 00	
July	1.	Paid F. J. Sheldon, pow- der..... 464	981 50	
"	6.	Paid Z. Chace & Co., 1 flag 487	70 00	
"	7.	Paid J. N. Shearman, belts and collar.. . . 493	5 25	
"	12.	Paid Anthony, Potter & Denison, 1 desk for office..... 515	14 00	
"	16.	Paid estate of D. Green, powder..... 538	125 00	
Aug.	8.	Paid D. Evans & Co., buttons 665	17 50	
Sept.	28.	Paid J. Salisbury, flag staff, &c.... 888	49 14	
Nov.	7.	Paid Lewin & Kenyon, pins..... 1096	25 00	
"	8.	Paid E. Remington & Sons, pistols..... 1101	750 75	

Nov.	15.	Paid G. R. Sheldon, knives.....No. 1148	506 80	
"	28.	Paid W. A. Brown & Co. sundries..... 1219	15 83	
Dec.	5.	Paid G. I. Mix & Co. cups 1250	250 00	
"	27.	Paid N. B. Hail, lanterns 1336	10 00	
			<hr/>	\$79,096 55

General Account.

1864.

May	27.	Paid J. B. Barnaby, amount of tax on flannel for blouses.... No. 307	503 79	
June	28.	Paid G. A. Monroe, order of Governor (to be re-funded)..... 444	200 00	
July	11.	Paid E. K. Thompson, do. 508	300 00	
"	12.	Paid G. A. Monroe, do. 514	25 00	
"	13.	Paid E. K. Thompson, do. 522	200 00	
Aug.	1.	Paid H. A. Brown, straw. 622	31 64	
"	13.	Paid Col. C. E. Bailey, amount advanced on trip to Washington on O. B., order of Gov. 688	200 00	
Oct.	26.	Paid T. G. Glover, amt. advanced, order of Gov. 1036	100 00	
Nov.	5.	Paid B. G. West, do... 1088	100 00	
"	22.	Paid J. Berry, amount paid on check 129, it being payable to A. Berry's order, and collected by some one forging his name..... 1185	25 00	
			<hr/>	\$80,781 98

Recruiting Service.

1864.

April	11.	Paid Providence & Worcester Railroad Co. bill. No. 96	110 00	
		Paid A. Kenney, rent of office..... 98	30 00	
		Paid C. J. Hopkins, for subsistence..... 99	38 10	

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April	15.	Paid H. H. Thomas, ex- penses for 3d Cav...No. 127	75 00
"	16.	Paid A. Stanley bounty aid for members of 3d Cav. band.....	180 1,750 00
"		Paid Capt. L. T. Starkey, services to 12th inst..	183 129 50
"	19.	Paid S. P. Sanford, for H. L. Bowen, rent to 10th inst.....	147 88 00
"	20.	Paid J. O. Whitney, ex- amining recruits.....	154 10 25
"	30.	Paid Estate of G. A. Howard, rent.....	204 109 00
May	2.	Paid W. N. Brown, bal- ance due for recruiting.	215 100 00
"	3.	Paid C. J. Hopkins, meals.....	224 21 00
"	5.	Paid S. Mowry, instru- ments furnished 3d Cav. band....	243 175 00
"	9.	Paid J. W. Braman, ar- resting deserters, &c..	251 50 00
"	11.	Paid L. T. Starkey, ser- vices....	258 129 50
"		Paid Streamer " Bradford Durfee," transportation	261 2 25
"	19.	Paid L. B. Milliard, bill, board.....	288 60 00
"	28.	Paid Providence & Wor- cester Railroad, trans- portation	815-316 24 85
June	1.	Paid L. S. Penniman, transportation sundries to Pascoag.....	329 2 50
"	3.	Paid C. J. Hopkins, sub- sistence	389 35 70
"	13.	Paid L. T. Starkey, re- cruiting....	374 129 50
"	14.	Paid L. S. Penniman, transportation, recruits.	377 2 50
"		Paid J. Hodges & Co. coal for Maj. Sanford's office	378 8 87

June	24.	Paid Elmwood Omnibus Co., use of wagon for recruiting purposes...No. 417		69 00
"	25.	Paid V. R. Pickering, transportation between Harrisville, Pascoag, Chepatchet and Providence, R. I.	423	4 55
"	30.	Paid L. T. Starkey, services recruiting.....	451	64 75
July	6.	Paid Mrs. Millard, bill, board.....	488	19 95
"	12.	Paid J. O. Whitney, M. D., examining recruits.	519	44 25
"	18.	Paid J. H. Eldridge, do. Paid C. J. Hopkins, subsistence.....	526 527	6 00 20 00
"	19.	Paid Manchester & Hopkins, coal for Railroad Hall.....	543	5 75
"	26.	Paid J. N. Francis, expenses of trip to New Berne, N. C.....	580	300 00
"	30.	Paid J. D. Austin, examining Navy Records to ascertain No. credited R. I.	614	150 00
Aug.	2.	Paid G. H. Whitney, stationery, 2d Vols.	634	5 32
"	12.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, expenses, 2 men 2d Vols.	683	100 00
"	13.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, expenses, 3 men 2d Vols.	690	150 00
"	15.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, expenses, 4 men 2d Vols. Paid J. D. Austin, clerk hire, examining Records at Boston, to obtain No. to be credited to R. I.	692 693	200 00 150 00
"	16.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, expenses recruiting 6 men. 2d Vols.. . . .	701	300 00
"	19.	Paid do. 11 men 2d Vols.	730	550 00
"	23.	Paid do. 4 men 2d Vols.	749	200 00

Aug.	25.	Paid do. 3 men 2d Vols. No. 763	150 00
"	27.	Paid A. Kenney, rent of Rect. office.....	771 27 72
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses recruiting 2 men 2d Vols.....	775 100 00
"	29.	Paid do. 3 men 2d Vols.	789 150 00
"	31.	Paid do. 5 men 2d Vols.	798 250 00
Sept.	1.	Paid Providence, Hart- ford & Fishkill Railroad bill.....	807 2 90
"	3.	Paid Providence & Wor- cester Railroad Co., use of Hall by 14th H. A., and clearing the same.	815 187 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses recruiting 5 men 2d Vols.....	816 250 00
"	6.	Paid T. Coggshall, ex- penses procuring rolls, &c., and certificates of N. enlistments....	824 150 00
"	8.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses recruiting 4 men 2d Regt	828 200 00
"	10.	Paid do. 6 men 2d Regt.	844 300 00
"	13.	Paid do. 8 men 2d Regt.	855 400 00
"	15.	Paid do. 4 men 2d Regt.	863 200 00
"	17.	Paid do. 1 man 2d Regt.	869 50 00
"	20.	Paid do. 2 men 2d Regt.	876 100 00
"	21.	Paid C. H. Salisbury, ex- penses recruiting in Navy, order of Gov..	881 400 00
"	23.	Paid G. Carmichael, Jr., services 2 weeks, with assistants.....	883 50 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses recruiting 7 men 2d Regt.....	886 350 00
"	27.	Paid do. 2 men 2d Regt.	899 100 00
"	29.	Paid L. T. Starkey, ser- vices recruiting, order of Governor.....	910 155 40

Sept.	29.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses recruiting 5 men 2d Vols.....	No. 913	250 00
"	30.	Paid Providence & Bos- ton Railroad Co trans.	918	6 83
Oct.	1.	Paid Providence, Hart- ford & Fishkill Rail- road Co. do.....	924	3 70
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- pense, 4 men 2d Vols.	931	200 00
"	3.	Paid do. 7 men 2d Vols.	940	350 00
"	4.	Paid do. 2 men 2d Vols.	944	100 00
"	6.	Paid J. A. Thompkins, 3 men, 1st L. A.....	954	180 00
"	7.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, 4 men, 2d Vols.....	961	200 00
		Paid C. H. Salisbury, ex- penses obtaining 650 enlistments	962	250 00
"	10.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses recruiting 6 men 2d Vols	969	300 00
"	11.	Paid do. 8 men, 2d Vols.	975	400 00
"	12.	Paid C. M. Smith, rent of room No. 9 Whipple Court.....	979	12 50
"	14.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, 8 men, 2d Vols.....	985	400 00
		Paid A. Kenney, rent of recruiting office.....	986	14 00
"	15.	Paid J. A. Tompkins, 2 men, 1st L. A.....	991	120 00
"	17.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, 5 men, 2d Vols... ..	995	250 00
"	19.	Paid Newhall & Ormsbee, coal for Col. Jenckes.	1001	3 25
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses recruiting 5 men, 2d Vols.....	1007	250 00
"	20.	Paid do. 2 men, 2d Vols.	1012	100 00
"	24.	Paid J. C. Engley, U.S. premium for recruits, 14th H. A... ..	1022	2,644 00

Oct	24.	Paid L. T. Starkey, ex- penses recruiting 5 men, 1st L. A.	No. 1025	300 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, do. 6 men, 2d Vols.	1028	300 00
"	26.	Paid do. 4 men, 2d Vols.	1037	200 00
"	27.	Paid do. 2 men, 2d Vols.	1041	100 00
"	29.	Paid L. T. Starkey, do. 6 men, various regts. .	1051	360 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, do. 5 men, 2d Vols.	1053	250 00
Nov.	1.	Paid do. 3 men, 2d Vols.	1066	150 00
"	4.	Paid do. 4 men, 2d Vols.	1076	200 00
"	5.	Paid L. T. Starkey, do. 7 men, various regts. .	1087	420 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, do. 2 men, 2d Vols.	1093	100 00
"	7.	Paid do. 5 men, 2d Vols.	1099	250 00
		Paid Burdett & Greene, lumber, &c., for office on bridge.	1100	45 88
"	9.	Paid P. and W. Railroad Co.	1106	91
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses recruiting 7 men, 2d Vols.	1109	350 00
"	11.	Paid do. 5 men, 2d Vols.	1115	250 00
"	12.	Paid L. T. Starkey, do. 15 men, various regts.	1133	900 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, do. 7 men, 2d Vols.	1135	350 00
"	14.	Paid W. W. Arnold & Son, windows for re- cruiting office.	1139	6 20
		Paid H. Cook, transporta- tion.	1140	75
"	16.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses recruiting 12 men, 2d Vols.	1155	600 00
"	18.	Paid L. T. Starkey, do. 5 men, various regts.	1164	300 00
"	19.	Paid J. N. Francis, do. 7 men, various regts. .	1176	420 00

Nov.	19.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, do. 10 men, 2d Vols. . . . No. 1177	500 00
"	21.	Paid do. 3 men, 2d Vols. 1184	150 00
"	22.	Paid do. 6 men, 2d Vols. 1188	300 00
"	23.	Paid do. 6 men, 2d Vols. 1192	300 00
"	25.	Paid P. and W. Railroad use of hall, '61. . . . 1196	50 00
		Paid L. T. Starkey, ex- penses recruiting 10 men, various regts. . . . 1208	600 00
"	28.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, do. 6 men, 2d Regt. 1222	300 00
"	30.	Paid do. 3 men, 2d Regt. 1230	150 00
Dec.	2.	Paid E. Smith, labor on recruiting office. 1238	12 50
"	3.	Paid L. T. Starkey, ex- penses on 7 men. 1247	420 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses on 3 men. 1249	150 00
"	5.	Paid J. D. Austin, ex- penses obtaining Naval enlistments. 1252	300 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses on 4 men. 1253	200 00
"	6.	Paid J. N. Francis, ex- penses on 15 men. 1270	900 00
"	7.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, ex- penses on 3 men. 1273	150 00
"	10.	Paid do. on 3 men. 1283	150 00
"	14.	Paid L. T. Starkey, do. on 10 men. 1300	600 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, do. on 3 men. 1301	150 00
"	15.	Paid W. B. Occleston, do. on 4 men. 1303-1304	240 00
"	20.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, do. on 3 men. 1315	150 00
"	21.	Paid W. B. Occleston, do. on 5 men. 1317	200 00
"	23.	Paid do. on 6 men. . . . 1325-1326	240 00
"	27.	Paid do. on 5 men. 1331	200 00
		Paid H. C. Jenckes, do. on 2 men. 1334	100 00
		Paid W. A. Brown & Co. sundries. 1335	2 75

Dec. 28.	Paid Barker, Whittaker & Co.....No. 1337	8 20	
" 29.	Paid J. W. Hill this am't advanced for bounty, &c., for Naval rendez- vous at Boston..... 1338	1,000 00	
" 30.	Paid E. G. Burrows, to be accounted for, by order of Governor.... 1340	300 00	
	Paid J. W. Hill, account of bounty, &c., at Ren- dezvous..... 1341	2,000 00	
		<hr/>	\$111,422 51

Third Cavalry.

1864.

March 30.	Paid G. R. Sheldon, bill of hay and oats, deliv- ered on Steamship Mis- sissippi.....No. 1	3,377 97	
	Paid Sloop Thos. Hull, transportation, rations. 2	54 17	
	Paid Newhall & Crmsbee bill of coal..... 3	185 00	
	Paid G. L. Cooke, nails on board steamship... 6	72	
April 1.	Paid I. H. Day & Co., bill of feed..... 18	189 00	
" 4.	Paid G. H. Whitney, stationery..... 49	79 44	
" 5.	Paid R. J. Carr, transport- ation of Com. stores to Jamestown..... 60	64 50	
	Paid E. J. Carr, trans. recruits and 1 horse... 61	69 55	
	Paid Steamer City of Newport, trans. com- missary stores..... 68	40 36	
	Paid do. trans. of recruits. 69	135 50	
	Paid do. trans. of horses to S. S. Mississippi... 70	125 00	
" 8.	Paid H. W. Jackson, forage..... 81	31 17	

April	8.	Paid A. L. Calder, Medi-		
		cal stores... ..No.	82	684 20
		Paid E. Burr, leather, &c.	83	33 96
"	9.	Paid Wm. Earle, per bill.	84	72 56
		Paid B. S. Hazard do..	86-87	54 57
"	12.	Paid Eames & Root, bill		
		of stoves.....	104	86 97
"	13.	Paid P. Caswell, trans-		
		portation recruits.....	119	49 20
"	16.	Paid J. N. Taylor, bill		
		transportation	134	2 00
"	18.	Paid Newhall & Ormsbee,		
		coal.....	140	224 10
		Paid Tug American Eagle	141	40 00
"	19.	Paid S. Mowry, bill coal	143	55 00
		Paid J. Howland, bill		
		straw.....	144	120 00
		Paid G. M. Grant, bill		
		of horse shoeing.....	145	11 37
"	22.	Paid F. P. Watson, bill		
		of hay.....	157	64 79
"	25.	Paid J. Bullock, wharfage	172	1 00
		Paid H. A. Brown, bill		
		of hay.....	173	1,075 80
"	28.	Paid R. Arnold, cartage		
		of lumber to sloop		
		Pointer	190	1 00
		Paid sloop James Ed-		
		wards, freight on coal.	191	20 00
"	29.	Paid S. B. Bullock, in-		
		specting hay.....	192	3 25
"	30.	Paid Geo. R. Sheldon,		
		bill of oats.....	194	407 71
May	2.	Paid P. A. Reid's bill..	212	56 25
		Paid sloop Pointer, trans-		
		portation of horses from		
		C. I. to Liberty... ..	222	180 00
"	3.	Paid Day & Sprague,		
		bill of oats.....	225	1,561 01
		Paid T. S. Holloway, for		
		wood and transportation		
		of stores to the Liberty.	227	101 00
		Paid steamer City of New-		
		port, trans. of stores..	228	26 60

May	9.	Paid steamer City of New- port, transportation of recruits	229	106 00
"	10.	Paid L. T. Starkey, sub- sistence	254-255	29 25
"	12.	Paid G. W. Weeden, damage to land	262	75 00
"	18.	Paid P. Grinnell & Son, bill	274	152 17
		Paid H. Gardner, wood .	281	48 00
		Paid do. ferriages	282	10 76
		Paid do. use of ferry . . .	283	25 00
		Paid A. L. Calder, medi- cines	284	45 15
"	26.	Paid J. Harding, sun- dries for transport . . .	306	13 88
"	27.	Paid W. S. Cory, watch- ing, horse-keeping and board	309	6 00
June	3.	Paid steamer Perry, trans- porting freight	340	6 30
		Paid do. transporting men	341	91 00
"	6.	Paid E. J. Carr, trans- porting men	351	42 40
		Paid do. stores	352	40 11
"	7.	Paid schooner Wakefield, trans'n to Jamestown .	360	27 28
"	8.	Paid Day & Peirce, oats	364	100 88
"	14.	Paid J. Congdon, trans- portation	380	3 85
"	16.	Paid W. Spencer, candles	391	42 24
"	18.	Paid J. O'Connell, horse shoeing	401	51 29
"	22.	Paid J. M. Eddy, trans- porting sundries, Dep't	410	1 75
"	28.	Paid S. Mowry, oats . .	438	24 00
		Paid do. wood	439	8 61
		Paid do. hay	440-441	84 87
		Paid do. freight, horse shoeing, &c	442	22 22
July	5.	Paid T. F. Neville, lime and expenses obtaining Physician for steamship "Liberty."	478	25 00

July	6.	Paid steamer "City of Newport," freight....No. 484		5 10
		Paid do. transportation of men	485	66 00
		Paid G. H. Whitney, sta- tionery.....	489	152 90
"	8.	Paid G. R. Sheldon, oats on transport.....	496	1,375 82
"	9.	Paid P. A. Reid, halters,	497	56 25
		Paid Prov. Tool Co. bill,	505	27 00
"	11.	Paid J. H. Eddy & Co. bill....	513	101 63
"	16.	Paid S. D. Andrews, forage ...	539	1,618 64
"	19.	Paid Day & Sprague, oats, &c... ..	544	148 00
"	25.	Paid Cahoon & Hail, lanterns.....	575	9 00
"	30.	Paid B. S. Hazard, ferri- ages	608	184 59
Aug.	1.	Paid H. A. Brown, hay &c.	622	833 12
"	2.	Paid E. J. Carr, ferriages	628	106 12
		Paid do. do.	629	25 05
		Paid Str. River Queen, transportation	632	96 85
		Paid G. H. Whitney, sta- tionery.....	634	89 52
"	5.	Paid Steamer City of Newport, freight.....	654	6 09
		Paid do. transportation..	655	21 50
"	16.	Paid W. B. Blanding, Medical stores.....	694	472 55
		Paid do. Medical stores..	695	19 00
		Paid do. do.	696	107 95
		Paid P. Caswell, ferriages	704	9 55
		Paid do. freight.....	705	167 42
"	19.	Paid H. W. Jackson, forage.....	729	59 41
"	29.	Paid Swineburne & How- land, bags, and use of same, 3d Cav ...	786	287 82
"	30.	Paid J. Balch & Son, bill.	790	9 00
"	18.	Paid J. O'Connell, shoe- ing	856	27 87

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

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Sept.	14.	Paid W. Spencer, candles No.859		11	22	
"	23.	Paid J. E. Watson, use of shop, &c.....	891	6	75	
Oct.	5.	Paid sloop Fashion, trans. &c., at Conanicut....	950	78	00	
"	24.	Paid Caswell, Mack & Co., Medicines.....	1021	108	21	
"	25.	Paid S. D. Andrews, hay and wharfage, sundries	1038	15	93	
				<hr/>		\$128,044 10

Third Cavalry R. E.

1864.

July	15.	Paid J. Waterman, wood. No.537		12	00	
				<hr/>		\$128,056 10

Fourteenth R. I. H. A.

1864.

Mar.	31.	Paid H. A. Brown, bill, straw.....	No. 13	84	11	
April	4.	Paid G. H. Whitney, sta- tionery.....	49	9	92	
"	5.	Paid E. J. Carr, trans- portation of recruits..	61	1	40	
		Paid Steamer City of Newport, transportat'n of sick from D. I. to Portsmouth Grove....	70	40	00	
		Paid do. transportation.	71	1	20	
"	8.	Paid H. W. Jackson, bill forage.....	81	331	66	
"	9.	Paid Wm. Earle, per bill	84	65	12	
		Paid B. S. Hazard, bill.	88	38	30	
"	11.	Paid T. S. Holloway, wood....	97	352	00	
"	13.	Paid P. Caswell, trans- portation of stores....	118	6	70	
		Paid do. trans. recruits.	119	40		
"	25.	Paid Sloop Argus, trans. sundries from D. to C. Island.....	169	3	00	
"	29.	Paid S. B. Bullock, for measuring wood....	192	8	99	
"	30.	Paid J. Balch & Son, bill	202	24	65	

May	2.	Paid D. Greene, bill, powder.....No. 213	48 00
"	3.	Paid Steamer City of Newport, transportat'n 229	50
"	12.	Paid J. B. Barnaby, 1 coat..... 260	13 00
"	26.	Paid J. N. Shearman, surcingles 305	4 00
June	14.	Paid J. Congdon, trans. to Dutch Island..... 381	1 80
"	16.	Paid W. Spencer, candles 391	21 12
July	9.	Paid Prov. Tool Co., bill 505	40 00
"	16.	Paid S. D. Andrews, forage..... 539	88 88
Aug.	17.	Paid Taylor, Symonds & Co., Gloves.. 708	12 50
"	24.	Paid J. Eaton, Jr., Pails. 753	1 50
Oct.	5.	Paid Sloop Fashion, 3 days at D. I., and help clearing camp..... 950	58 50
			<hr/> \$129,308 35

Horses for Third Cavalry.

1864.

April	1.	Paid Wm. Elsbee, Jr., per voucher... ..No. 14	4,840 00
		Paid D. Goodell, on ac- count..... 15	3,000 00
"	2.	Paid Wm. Elsbee, Jr., 19 horses..... 86	2,205 00
"	5.	Paid do. 16 do... .. 66	1,960 00
		Paid do. 13 do..... 67	1,575 00
"	9.	Paid do. 7 do..... 85	875 00
"	16.	Paid do. 3 do..... 136	365 00
"	18.	Paid do. account of keep- ing do..... 142	1,000 00
"	22.	Paid D. Goodell on ac- count..... 156	7,000 00
"	23.	Paid Wm. Elsbee, Jr., freight for 2 cars from Vermont..... 165	186 60
May	28.	Paid D. Goodell on ac- count 312	3,000 00

June	9.	Paid Wm Elsbee, Jr., account keeping horses.No.367	1,000 00
"	17.	Paid do. 1 horse.....	125 00
"	23.	Paid do. 3 do.....	380 00
"	25.	Paid do. 14 do.....	1,755 00
"	27.	Paid do. 4 do.....	460 00
"	28.	Paid do. 9 do.....	1,210 00
July	1.	Paid D. Goodell, balance due on 104 horses....	458 00
		Paid do. balance keeping horses	1,615 50
		Paid do. freight to Provi- dence.....	236 50
		Paid do. commissions and expenses	624 00
"	8.	Paid Wm. Elsbee, Jr., 1 horse.....	185 00
"	14.	Paid do. 1 do.....	120 00
"	15.	Paid do. balance keeping	1,872 50
		Paid do. commission, &c.	864 00
			<hr/> \$165,665 45

State Militia:

1864.

April	1.	Paid Cahoon & Hail, loan of cups.....No. 19	35 81
"	2.	Paid Capt. L. Himes, transportation of arms to East Greenwich....	15 00
"	4.	Paid D. Greene, bill for powder.....	138 00
		Paid C. Manchester, trans- porting guns... ..	16 85
		Paid L. D. Tallman, transporting arms. ...	17 62
"	5.	Paid G. H. Smith, sun- dries, M. A.....	559 80
		Paid E. B. Northup, per bill.....	196 50
"	9.	Paid Wm. Earle, per bill	2 55
"	12.	Paid J. K. Lester, use of hall for guard duty.	58 00

April	12.	Paid G. H. Copeland, hack hire..... No. 108		12 00
May	2.	Paid D. Greene, bill of powder	213	354 00
"	7.	Paid W. Mansfield, bill of gun carriages, &c..	247	1,670 00
"	13.	Paid N. J. Crandall, transporting arms....	268	6 25
"	14.	Paid Prov. and Worces- ter Railroad Co., trans- portation	272	1 30
"	18.	Paid J. Hayden, trans- porting arms.....	275	1 50
"	19.	Paid Providence & Wor- cester Railroad Co., transportation	289	1 82
"	21.	Paid Earle Express Co., freight on sundries from Bristol	297	3 00
"	25.	Paid New York, Provi- dence and Boston Rail- road, transporting guns	304	8 13
"	28.	Paid G. Carmichael, Jr., transportat'n arms, &c.	311	27 25
"	30.	Paid E. B. Bullock, sun- dries.....	317	44 02
		Paid Providence & Wor- cester Railroad, trans- portation guns... ..	318	1 82
"	31.	Paid Sloop J. Edwards, transportation	321	4 00
		Paid E. Taft, transporta- tion guns to and from Pawtucket.	322	6 00
		Paid New York, Provi- dence & Boston Rail- road, transportation...	327	6 40
June	3.	Paid A. C. Greene, for transportation of arms.	343	2 00
"	7.	Paid J. A. Bowen, guns from Olneyville... ..	361	3 00
"	8.	Paid New York, Provi- dence & Boston Rail- road, transportation...	368	7 48

April 10.	Paid S. C. Arnold, arms to and from Scituate . . . No. 371	10 00
" 18.	Paid T. Moies, transport- ation arms, &c., Paw- tucket 899	6 00
	Paid W. T. Lewis, servi- ces of armorer, printing and transportation . . . 400	79 25
	Paid Providence & Wor- cester Railroad Co., transportation 402	4 98
	Paid J. S. Appleby, trans. arms, Georgia- ville, Co. E, 7th Regt. 408	8 00
" 23.	Paid W. H. Snell, trans- portation arms, Phenix, Co. C. 3d Regt. 415	8 00
" 24.	Paid E. B. Northup, ser- vices caring for arms, &c., F. R. I. W. B. . . 421	105 00
" 25.	Paid B. Evans, trans. arms, &c., Chepatchet, Co. G, 16th Regt. . . . 425	8 50
" 27.	Paid Col. W. W. Paine, services of armorer and sundries, Co. A., 1st Regt. Militia 430	32 26
	Paid do. Co. B. 431	105 82
	Paid do. Co. C. 432	43 75
	Paid do. Co. E. 433	42 97
	Paid do. Co. F. 434	42 87
	Paid do. Co. G. 435	87 10
	Paid do. Co. H. 436	70 60
" 28.	Paid New York, Provi- dence & Boston Rail- road, transportation . . 447	6 25
" 29.	Paid C. G. Cahoon, ser- vices of armorer, &c., Co. B, 4th Regt. . . . 450	89 75
" 30.	Paid E. M. Jenckes, trans. arms, Woonsocket and Slatersville 452	8 26
	Paid G. H. Grant, trans. stores, Woonsocket . . . 453	16 50

July	1.	Paid L. Cole, Jr., services, armorer, &c., Warren Artillery	No. 462	50 00
		Paid E. H. Thurber, trans. of C, Pawtucket.	467	1 75
"	5.	Paid A. B. Kimball, trans. arms, &c., Co. E, 15th Regt.	480	4 20
"	7.	Paid J. T. Snow, services of armorer, gun-rack, &c., Co. G, 11th Regt.	494	38 72
"	9.	Paid J. A. Blanchard, trans. arms, Greenville, Co. G, 7th Regt.	502	7 00
"	11.	Paid W. E. Joslin, trans. arms, &c., Georgiaville, Co. C, 7th Regt.	511	10 00
"	12.	Paid B. G. Burlingame, services of armorer, and transportation for Co. I, 4th Regt.	516	48 66
		Paid W. Stone, rack, Co. E, 11th Regt.	517	16 35
		Paid Providence & Worcester Railroad, transportation	520	75
"	13.	Paid W. C. Bucklin, services of armorer, and transporting Co. C, 20th Regt.	523	25 50
		Paid S. Eddy, Jr., do.; also gun rack, Co. G, 16th Regt.	528	22 08
"	18.	Paid J. Edwards, distributing notices.	541	15 00
"	27.	Paid S. S. Collyer, horse hire, brigade training.	596	150 00
"	30.	Paid J. H. Butler, gun racks, closets, &c., Co. E and H, 4th Regt., I, D and K, 11th Regt., E, F and G, 1st Regt. M.	611	179 75

Aug. 2.	Paid E. B. Whitmarsh & Co., painting, Co. H, 4th Regt., C and I, 11th Regt.....No. 626	20 74
" 5.	Paid F. Armington, trans. and armorer..... 644	28 50
" 8.	Paid Col. F. Miller, ser- vices of armorer, &c., Cos. A and B, Prov. Horse Guards..... 666	164 22
" 9.	Paid G. Hill, transporting arms, &c., Foster, Co. A, 7th Regt. 670	7 00
" 12.	Paid C. O. Barnes, trans- porting arms, &c., Co. I, 7th Regt.... 684	12 00
" 13.	Paid J. F. Everett, trans- porting arms, Co. O, 4th Regt.. 691	2 00
" 16.	Paid J. H. Gardner, trans. arms, Wakefield, Co. I, 8th Regt..... 697	10 00
" 17.	Paid C. Peckham, trans. arms, &c., Middletown, Co. E, 18th Regt.... 711	18 00
" 22.	Paid R. Arnold, trans. arms, &c., Newport, Co. A, 2d Regt..... 742	4 25
" 24.	Paid B. Marsh, 2d, dray- age, and packing of arms, &c., Co. A, 2d Regt..... 756	8 00
" 25.	Paid R. Arnold, trans. clothing from Newport, 1st Brigade..... 766	6 00
" 29.	Paid B. Marsh, 2d, trans. arms, &c., Newport, and cleaning same, Co. A, 2d Regt..... 785	45 18
" 31.	Paid C. A. Wight, trans. and labor on arms, &c., Pascoag, Co. C, 16th Regt..... 792	11 50

Aug.	31.	Paid R. B. Tayer, cleaning arms, &c., Co. B, 2d Regt.....No. 796		39 25
Sept.	3.	Paid P and W. Railroad, use of hall, 6th Regt. .	815	15 00
		Paid Wm. Elsbee, Jr., horse hire for M. A. at parade.	818	275 00
"	8.	Paid N. Y., P. and B. Railroad Co., bill....	827	2 78
"	9.	Paid L. W. Drury, cleaning and care of arms, &c., Co.'s B,D, and E, 9th Regt.....	830	48 00
		Paid W. P. Freeborn, expenses of parade for 20th Regt.....	837	12 84
		Paid D. C. Turner, cleaning arms, &c., and sundries, Co. D, 20th Regt.	838	69 58
"	17.	Paid C. C. Ladd, gun-rack, Co. C, 4th Regt.	867	25 00
"	22.	Paid O. A. Inman, trans. arms, Pascoag.....	885	8 00
"	26.	Paid S. W. Anthony, services as armorer, Co. H, 4th Regt.....	898	36 34
"	27.	Paid C. E. Hall, trans. and boxing arms, &c., Centredale, Co. A, 5th Regt	900	8 00
"	28.	Paid R. S. Barker, trans. portorage, &c., arms, Co. K, 2d Vols.....	904	8 00
"	30.	Paid Providence & Worcester Railroad, transportation	915	2 69
Oct.	5.	Paid J. B. Campbell, cleaning arms, &c., Co. A, 6th Regt.....	949	12 30
		Paid E. B. Bullock, transportation, &c... ..	951	6 00

Oct.	8.	Paid S. S. Collyer, horse hire, &c., parade of Tower Light Battery, Anniversary, P. L. G. No. 968	288 50
"	10.	Paid G. O. Ashworth, armorer, Co. D, 20th Regt	967 5 00
"	12.	Paid T. F. Usher, powder, &c., Bristol Artillery. 977	45 75
		Paid O. Arnold, trans. arms, &c., Crompton, Co. B, 15th Regt. . . .	978 3 00
		Paid C. G. Wilcox, trans. arms, Co. E, 3d Regt. 981	12 00
		Paid New York, Providence & Boston Railroad Co.	982 1 70
"	13.	Paid S. C. Simmons, cleaning arms, &c., Warren Guards	988 38 48
"	20.	Paid Shepards' Band, services, for 2d Brigade..	1011 120 00
"	22.	Paid L. A. Taylor, hack hire, General Paine...	1014 10 00
"	24.	Paid G. H. Grant, horse hire, &c., Woonsocket Light Artillery, training	1026 590 00
		Paid E. M. Jenckes, trans. of stores, Woonsocket.	1027 10 00
"	27.	Paid J. H. Butler, labor	1040 6 60
"	31.	Paid M. P. Roberts, trans. &c., arms, Co. D, 7th Regt.	1059 17 50
		Paid C. L. Baker, trans., cleaning, &c., of arms, Co. B, 2d Regt.	1061 22 25
Nov.	3.	Paid C. Manchester, trans. &c., arms, Co. G, 18th Regt.	1071 25 58
"	5.	Paid Sloop James Edwards, trans. arms, to Adamsville.	1091 5 00
"	8.	Paid B. T. Lewis, trans. arma, Co. A, 8th Regt.	1102 9 00

Nov.	8.	Paid J. W. Grant, trans. arms, armorer, &c., Co. F, 9th Regt. No. 1103	11 67
"	9.	Paid Providence & Wor- cester Railroad, Woon- socket Guards, Brigade Training. 1105	165 00
"	11.	Paid do. trans. to Woon- socket 1113	148 80
		Paid Wm. Dawley, trans. arms, &c., Natick, Co. G, 15th Regt. 1114	83 25
"	14.	Paid Mechanic Rifles, use of Hall, Woonsocket troops. 1138	20 00
"	15.	Paid Wm. Elsbree, horse hire for M. A. 1144-5	896 00
"	17.	Paid G. H. Grant, horse hire, armorer, &c., Woonsocket Artillery. 1156-8	270 00
"	19.	Paid Providence & Wor- cester Railroad Co. . . . 1167	8 19
"	21.	Paid L. D. Tallman, ser- vices collecting, trans. &c., arms, Co. C, 18th Regt. 1181	25 50
"	22.	Paid freight, repairing, &c., arms, Co. F, 18th Regt. 1187	28 40
"	25.	Paid R. B. Tayer, freight &c., gun-racks, music, &c., Co. B, 2d Regt. 1198	48 88
		Paid Providence & Wor- cester Railroad Co., transportation. 1210	90
		Paid Sloop Olive, trans. arms, &c., Wickford, Co. B, 14th Regt. . . 1211	7 25
"	26.	Paid Am. Brass Band, services and expenses, Woonsocket. 1212	144 20
"	28.	Paid T. W. Sanford, freight, &c., arms, Co. A, 18th Regt. 1220	12 87

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. 77

Dec.	5.	Paid W. S. Corey, cleaning, freight, &c., arms, Co. I, 18th Regt . . . No. 1251	23 10	
"	9.	Paid P. and W. Railroad Co., transportation . . . 1275	2 79	
"	10.	Paid Day & Sprague, oats for Pawtucket Cav . . . 1281	91 13	
"	13.	Paid C. H. Morse, trans. arms, Wickford, Cos. A and B, 14th Regt . . 1287	15 50	
"	16.	Paid W. P. Allen, straw, Cav. parade, Oct. 12. 1306	12 50	
"	20.	Paid sloop Olive, trans. arms, &c., Wickford . . 1314	2 00	
"	27.	Paid D. B. Knight, transporting and packing arms, &c., Scituate Co. 1332	19 00	
"	31.	Paid C. A. Durfee, expenses collecting arms received of Geh. Frieze 1345	15 00	
		Paid Mechanic Rifles, use of hall 1352	10 00	
		Paid S. L. Horton, trans. arms, Co. E, 20th Reg. 1354	15 75	
		Paid F. H. Greene, trans. arms, Co. G, 8th Reg. 1355	33 70	
		Paid P. M. C. A., services of armorer, and sundries to date 1356	698 98	
			<hr/>	\$174,997 51

Barracks at D. and C. Islands.

1864.				
Aug.	24.	Paid J. Eaton, Jr., for gravel No. 758	25 00	
			<hr/>	\$175,022 51

Mashapaug Barracks.

1864.				
Oct.	27.	Paid J. H. Butler, repairs No. 1040	81 12	
Dec.	28.	Paid Barker, Whitaker & Co., locks 1387	5 00	
			<hr/>	\$175,058 63

Allotment Commission.

1864.

April	1.	Paid A. D. Smith, 3d, on account.....	No. 17	800 00	
"	12.	Paid do. on do.	105	1,000 00	
May	18.	Paid do. on do.....	280	1,000 00	
"	28.	Paid do. on do.. . . .	313	1,000 00	
June	29.	Paid do. on do... . . .	449	1,500 00	
July	13.	Paid do. on do.....	525	3,000 00	
Sept.	26.	Paid do. on do.....	897	2,000 00	
Nov.	16.	Paid do. on do.....	1152	2,000 00	
Dec.	16.	Paid do. to balance ac- count of the late C. Dyer, A. A. A. Com., by order of Governor..	1308	300 00	
				<hr/>	\$187,658 63

Funeral Expenses.

1864.

Nov.	5.	Paid J. Pollard, coffin, &c., Sergt. Austin, 2d Vols....	No. 1079	27 00	
Dec.	9.	Paid Cottrell & Bryer, 2 coffins for members of 3d Cav.....	1276	30 00	
				<hr/>	\$187,715 63

Reception Veteran Volunteers.

1864.

June	13.	Paid L. T. Starkey, bill, board of Band, for re- ception 2d Regt.....	No. 375	64 50	
"	14.	Paid Am. Brass Band re- ception of 2d Vols., and expenses account of postponement.....	379	122 00	
"	15.	Paid Shepard's Cornet Band, at reception of 2d Regt.....	385	80 00	

June	15.	Paid J. O. Talcot, trans. to and from Providence, Clayville and Rockland, 2d Regt.....No. 386	7 50	
		Paid W. E. Chadwick, trans. to Newport, for 2d Vols.....	387	12 00
"	17.	Paid J. H. Welch, use of sundries and decora- tions, reception 2d Vols	396	125 40
"	24.	Paid W. Elsbree, Jr., horse hire, rec 2d Reg.	422	300 00
"	30.	Paid G. H. Grant, horse hire, reception 2d Regt.	453	170 50
July	6.	Paid Str. Perry, trans. re- ception 2d Regt.....	486	48 00
"	9.	Paid P., P. & C. F. Horse Railroad, trans. rec. 2d Regt.....	498	34 56
"	27.	Paid S. S. Collyer, horse hire for Battery, recep- tion 2d Regt.....	595	271 00
Aug.	19.	Paid J. C. Harrington, Musicians, reception of Battery B.....	733	24 00
Oct.	10.	Paid Am. Brass Band, re- ception 4th Regt.....	966	88 00
				<hr/> \$189,063 09

Second R. I. Volunteers.

1864.

Aug.	1.	Paid H. L. Horton, straw	625	12 18
"	25.	Paid Elmwood Omnibus Co., fare for 16 recruits	762	80
"	27.	Paid H. W. Salisbury, wood.....	778	38 00
Sept.	9.	Paid do. wood.....	836	21 00
"	10.	Paid G. H. Whitney, sta- tionery... ..	840	2 71
"	16.	Paid Elmwood Omnibus Co., transportation...	864	11 40
"	29.	Paid Newhall & Orms- bee, coal... ..	911	29 00

Oct.	5.	Paid G. H. Whitney, stationery No. 948	16 86	
"	11.	Paid J. R. Corey, snares. 970	2 25	
"	24.	Paid H. A. Brown, straw. 1020	17 05	
"	28.	Paid J. G. Burroughs, Regimental Flag 1043	150 00	
Nov.	7.	Paid J. Pollard, wrenches 1097	2 00	
"	9.	Paid A. Edmonds & Co. 1108	85	
"	16.	Paid Newhall and Ormsbee, coal 1151	72 00	
"	21.	Paid J. Pollard, locks.. 1182	3 66	
"	25.	Paid Z. Chase & Co., rope 1194	1 68	
		Paid J. G. Burroughs, flag and guidons 1195	186 00	
		Paid Elmwood Omnibus Co 1197	31 90	
"	28.	Paid W. A. Brown, & Co. sundries 1219	12 62	
Dec.	7.	Paid H. C. Jenckes, forage 1272	158 14	
"	8.	Paid Newhall & Ormsbee, coal 1274	72 00	
"	12.	Paid H. A. Brown, straw, 1285	22 86	
"	17.	Paid J. H. Butler, labor and material 1311	80 16	
"	23.	Paid Burdick & Barrett, grind stone 1327	8 50	
"	27.	Paid A. Edmonds & Co. bill 1333	3 17	
		Paid W. A. Brown & Co. collars 1335	1 00	
"	28.	Paid Barker, Whittaker & Co 1337	80 17	
			<hr/>	\$190,051 00
"	31.	Balance on hand		15,020 68
				<hr/>
				\$205,071 68

RECAPITULATION,

RECEIPTS.

S. A. Parker, General Treasurer...	200,612 90	
Special bounty.....	310 00	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	36 00	
Transportation.....	678 23	
United States.....	304 71	
Military property.....	197 41	
General account.....	205 00	
Recruiting service.....	188 00	
Third Cavalry.....	165 00	
State Militia.....	123 00	
Cove Barracks.....	364 00	
Barracks at D. and C. Islands.....	1,617 02	
State of Rhode Island old account.....	150 41	
Capt. C. E. Russ, U. S. A.....	120 00	
	<hr/>	
Amount received.....		\$205,071 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

S. A. Parker, General Treasurer.....	172 25
Special Bounty.....	44,175 00
Expense.....	7,918 37
Miscellaneous expenses.....	11,732 97
Transportation.....	4,548 12
United States.....	7,238 68
Military property.....	3,311 16
General account.....	1,685 43
Recruiting service.....	30,640 53
Third Cavalry.....	16,621 59
Third Cavalry R. E.	12 00
Fourteenth R. I. H. A.....	1,252 25
Horses for Third Cavalry.....	36,357 10

State Militia....	9 332 06
Barracks on Dutch and Conanicut Islands.....	25 00
Mashapaug Barracks.....	36 12
Allotment Commission.....	12,600 00
Funeral expenses.....	57 00
Reception Veteran Volunteers.....	1,347 46
Second R. I. V.....	987 91

Amount expended ..	\$190,051 00
Balance on hand.....	15,020 68
	<hr/>
	\$205,071 68

[E. and O. E.]

DEWITT C. REMINGTON, BRIGADIER GENERAL,

Quartermaster General, State of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31, 1864.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE

YEAR 1864.

PROVIDENCE:

H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, December 31st, 1864. }

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor herewith to present my Annual Report for the year 1864, and remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The military transactions which have passed through this Department, during the year, are as follows :

At the request of the Governor of New Hampshire, Special Orders No. 9 were issued from the War Department, on the 7th of January, permanently detaching Troops I, K, L, and M, of the First Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, to be considered in future as New Hampshire Cavalry ; the above named Companies were raised in New Hampshire when the Regiment was first organized, and known as the Third Battalion of said Regiment.

The Second Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, (colored) embarked at Dutch Island for New Orleans, on the 22d of January on the Steam Transport Daniel Webster. The above named Regiment completed its organization, and the Third Battalion embarked on the 4th of April on the Steam Transport America. A delay was occasioned in sending forward the balance of the Regiment, from the fact that its complement of Officers had not passed the Examining Board at Washington.

An order was issued by the War Department on the 4th of April, designating the 14th Regiment as the Eighth Regiment United States Heavy Artillery, (colored) which was subsequently modified, and the organization is now known as the Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Heavy Artillery. Since its arrival at New Orleans it has been engaged mostly in garrison duties, and is located as follows :

First Battalion under the command of Major Joseph J. Comstock, Jr., at Fort Jackson, La.

Second Battalion under the command of Major Richard G. Shaw, at Plaquemine, La.

Third Battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonel Nelson Viall, at Forts Parapet and Banks, La.

The enlisted men of the Second Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry who had been transferred to the First Louisiana Cavalry in 1863, were on the 14th of January, by Special Orders No. 12, Department of the Gulf, transferred to the Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Troops E, and F, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, with forty recruits for Troop L, embarked for New Orleans, March 28th, on Steam Transport Mississippi. Troops G and H embarked on the 30th of April, on Steam Transport Liberty. Troop M, with recruits embarked July 22d, on the Steam Transport Merrimac. The organization of the Regiment was completed at New Orleans; Troops I, K, and L, being made up of recruits forwarded from Rhode Island, and such enlisted men of the Second Cavalry as had been transferred to the First Louisiana Cavalry. Although a little more than a year was occupied in raising the Regiment it is known to be efficient, and the accounts received since it has taken the field, have been creditable both to itself and the State. A Special Order was issued by the War Department on the 16th of February, which was subsequently annulled, consolidating the First Rhode Island Cavalry, and such Troops of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry as had been organized, to be known as the First Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.

The original members, or such as have not re-mustered, belonging to the following named Regiments and Batteries have returned to the State and been mustered out, their term of service having expired.

The Second Regiment returned on the 11th of June, and were mustered out on the 17th. By order of the Commander-in-Chief the Division of Militia, under the command of Major General Olney Arnold, received and escorted the same to Howard Hall, where a formal reception by the State took place.

One Officer and fifty-one men of Battery A, returned on the 13th of June, and were mustered out on the 17th. The Marine Artillery were ordered to receive and escort the same to their Armory, where a collation was provided.

Thirty-seven men of Battery B, returned on the 16th of August, having been mustered out at Washington on the 12th.

Three Officers and one hundred and seventeen men of the Third Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, returned on the 24th of August, and were mustered out on the 31st.

Forty-four men of Battery C, returned on the 29th of August, having been mustered out near Harper's Ferry on the 27th.

Twenty-four men of Battery D, returned on the 7th of September, having been mustered out near Charlestown, Va., on the 3d.

Two hundred and fifty Officers and men of the 3d Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, returned on the 30th of September, and were mustered out on the 5th of October. They were received and escorted by the "Burnside Zouaves," (a military association,) to the Armory of the Marine Artillery, where a collation was provided.

The Fourth Regiment returned on the 7th of October, and were mustered out on the 15th. A salute was fired in honor of their arrival, and a collation provided at the Armory of the Marine Artillery.

Thirty-five men of Battery E, returned on the 30th of September, and were mustered out on the 3d of October.

Fifty-three men of Battery F, were mustered out at Chaffin's Farm, Virginia, on the 28th of October.

Detachments from the First Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and Battery G, have been mustered out in the field, as their terms of service expired.

The strength of the Regiments and Batteries having been much reduced, orders were issued by the war Department, consolidating the following, it being found impracticable to continue their original organizations: Fourth and Seventh Regiments of Infantry, to be known as the Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers; Batteries A and B, to be known as Battery B; Batteries C and G, to be known as Battery G.

Authority having been received from the War Department, by His Excellency, the Governor, for the filling up of the Second Regiment which had suffered great depletion from casualties and other causes, General Orders No. 8, were issued for the raising of six minimum Companies to serve for one year. Recruiting for the same commenced and is being continued under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Jenckes, late of said Regiment, with the following result:

Company E, comprising two Officers and eighty-three men, were mustered in on the 15th of September, and left on the 20th to join the Regiment. Company D, comprising two Officers and eighty-three men, were mustered in on the 31st of October, and left on the 16th of November. Company F, comprising two Officers and eighty-three men, were mustered in on the 9th of December, and left on the 20th.

Recruiting for old Regiments has continued through the year. Since the 27th of June the same has been carried on through the Provost Marshals of the two Districts.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The number of men enlisted and sent forward, is as follows :

Company M, Eleventh Regiment, U. S. Heavy Artillery, (colored.).....	141	
Recruits	128	264
		—

THIRD REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY.

Troop E, 3 Officers and 82 men.....	85	
Troop F, 3 Officers and 82 men.....	85	
Troop G, 2 Officers and 82 men.....	84	
Troop H, 3 Officers and 82 men.....	85	
Troop M, 2 Officers and 82 men.....	84	
Recruits.....	80	503
		—
First Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.....		8
First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery.....		159
Third Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.....		113
Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.....		46

SECOND REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Company D, 2 Officers and 83 men.....	85	
Company E, 2 Officers and 83 men.....	85	
Company F, 2 Officers and 83 men.....	85	
Recruits.....	14	269
		—
Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.....		17.
Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.....		11
Hospital Guards.....		2
		—
Aggregate.....		1392
		—

Of which 1001 enlisted for three years, and 391 enlisted for one year.

In addition to the above, there have been enlisted for the Regular Service, and other Regiments out of the State.....	326
Enlistments in the United States Navy.....	180
	—
Total.....	506
	—

The whole number of Volunteer enlistments, drafted men and substitutes for drafted men from the commencement of the Rebellion to this date, is as follows :

Three years men, (volunteers).....	13,207
Three years men, (drafted).....	160
Three years men, (substitutes for drafted men).....	678
One years men, (volunteers).....	891
Nine months men (volunteers).....	2,224
Three months men (volunteers).....	3,147
United States and Regiments in other States, (about).....	900
United States Navy, (about).....	2,000

The following calls have been made by the President of the United States during the year :

February 1st, call for 500,000 men to serve for three years, to include the call of October 13th, 1863. Quota for Rhode Island, 3,469.

March 14th, call for 200,000 men to serve for three years. Quota 1,388.

July 18th, call for 500,000 men to serve for three years. Quota 3,197.

December 20th, call for 300,000 men to serve for three years. Quota unknown, will probably not exceed 1,600.

No draft has taken place, as the several quotas were filled by enlistments, and excesses upon previous calls, for which we were duly credited.

The call of December 20th, provides that unless the quota is filled previous to the 15th of February next, a draft must take place. No such event is anticipated, as the State now has to its credit 933 men, and the existing deficiency will probably be made up by volunteer enlistments.

The number of men who have reënlisted as veterans, is as follows :

In First Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.....	180
In First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery.....	220
In Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.....	91
In Third Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.....	803
In Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.....	175
In Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.....	114
In other Regiments out of the State.....	85
Total.....	1118

Rhode Island has at no time faltered in her devotion to the Union. Generous bounties to the recruits have been voted by the General Assembly, and every means taken to encourage enlistments. She has her reward in the consciousness of having fully performed her duty, and justly occupies a position second to no other State. The records of the several Regiments are in every respect creditable—their flags without a stain, bear many honorable scars won in defence of this glorious Union. Reports from Commanding Officers received during the year, may be found in the Appendix.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE STATUS OF THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES IN THE FIELD,
AS APPEARS BY THE LATEST RETURNS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

REGIMENTS	PRESENT.			ABSENT							STATIONS.						
	Officers.	Enlisted Men	Total	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.				ENLISTED MEN.									
				On Detached Service	With Leave	Sick.	In Arrest or Confinement.	Prisoners of War.	Total	On Detached Service		With Leave	Sick.	In Arrest or Confinement.	Prisoners of War.	Total	
First Regiment R. I Cavalry.....	13	218	231	3	1					5	9	10	39	347	99	339	Reserve Cav. Brig. Army of the Potomac.
Third Regiment R. I. Cavalry.....	19	511	530	12		4		1		17	44	16	171	7	238	785	Napoleonville, La., Dep't of the Gulf.
First Reg't R. I. Light Artillery	3		8														
Field and Staff																	
Battery B.....	1	90	91		8					4			12		24	119	Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.
" C.....	1	52	53		1					2		1	12		13	68	Army of the Potomac.
" D.....	2	107	109	1	1					2	6		20	1	27	138	" "
" E.....	2	67	69	2						2			4		11	82	" "
" F.....	1	61	67							2	1				8	77	Army of the James, Gen. Butler's Dep't.
" G.....	2	89	91							1			3		17	109	Army of the Potomac.
" H.....	2	85	87	2						2			14		18	107	" "
Third Reg't R. I. Heavy Artillery.	24	554	578	1	1					8	30	24	1	66	3	133	Morris Island, S. C., Dep't of the South.
Fifth " " " "	20	280	300	9	1					11	79	3	7	26	21	186	Newbern, N. C., Dep't of N. C., and Va.
Second " " Volunteers.....	14	378	392	1						3	2	1	11	107	2	123	Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Fourth " " " "	2	161	163	1						3	4	14		66	1	87	Ninth " " " "
Seventh " " " "	17	244	261	2	1					2	8	17	3	124	10	157	" " " "
Eleventh U. S. H. A., (colored.)..	52	1396	1448	9	1					13	6	3		16	27	52	New Orleans, La., Dep't of the Gulf.
Hospital Guards.....	3	70	73										1	3	2	6	Potomac Grove, R. I.
Total.....		4546														1149	5778

The Militia Law passed at the Special Session of the General Assembly in August 1862, was repealed on the 26th of March, and the law of 1856 was revived with some slight amendments. An additional act was also passed authorizing the Governor to organize under such regulations as he might prescribe, so many of the Enrolled Militia, independently of the Chartered Companies, as might voluntarily enlist in the service of the State as a part of the Active Militia thereof, not to exceed the number of three thousand men. In pursuance of said authority, General Orders No. 4, were issued on the 26th of April, for the carrying out of said act. Companies which had been organized under the previous law, were permitted to continue their organizations—retain their uniforms and equipments, and be considered a part of the force authorized by the act referred to. The following named Companies were organized and accepted under the provisions of said General Orders:

Woonsocket Light Artillery.
Tower Light Battery, Pawtucket.
Pawtucket Cavalry.

Union Guards, Central Falls, and
Woonsocket Cavalry.

The Seminary Guards, of East Greenwich, and the West Greenwich Cadets, having organized under the revived Militia Law, applied for Charters which were granted on the 1st and 17th of October respectively.

The Active Militia is organized, with one Division and five Brigades, comprising the following named Companies:

NEWPORT COUNTY—(FIRST BRIGADE.)

Newport Artillery.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY—(SECOND BRIGADE.)

Providence Horse Guards.	†Pawtucket Light Guard Battalion, Co. A.
Marine Corps of Artillery, Providence.	†Pawtucket Light Guard Battalion, Co. B.
Providence Artillery.	†Tower Light Battery, Pawtucket.
Mechanic Rifles, Providence.	†Pawtucket Cavalry.
First Light Infantry, Providence.	†Union Guards, Central Falls.
National Cadets, Providence.	Woonsocket Guards.
Sawfield Guards, Providence.	Woonsocket Light Artillery.
*Scituate Rifles, Scituate.	Woonsocket Cavalry.
Pawtucket Light Guard, Pawtucket.	

WASHINGTON COUNTY—(THIRD BRIGADE.)

Westerly Rifles.	Pettiquamecutts Infantry, Kingston.
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KENT COUNTY—(FOURTH BRIGADE.)

Kentish Artillery, Apponaug.	Seminary Guards, East Greenwich.
Kentish Guards, East Greenwich.	West Greenwich Cadets.

* Have held no election the past year. † Assigned to the Pawtucket Light Guard.

BRISTOL COUNTY—(FIFTH BRIGADE.)

Bristol Artillery.

Warren Artillery

MAKING IN THE AGGREGATE,

3 Companies of Cavalry.

3 Companies of Rifles, and

3 Batteries of Light Artillery.

12 Companies of Infantry.

5 Companies of Artillery acting as Infantry.

The Company in Phenix known as the Red Bank Light Infantry, having unanimously voted to surrender its Charter, Special Orders No. 11, were issued May 4th, disbanding the same.

The Parades prescribed by law have been made by the several organizations during the year. Extra service has been performed by many of the Companies in escorting returned Regiments, &c.

It is much to be regretted that the law under which the *entire* Enrolled Militia was organized and equipped, should have been so suddenly swept out of existence, at a time when its good effects were being developed. After a work of less than nine months in organizing the same, Rhode Island could claim to have the most thorough and best equipped Militia of any State in the Union. From the 7th of April to the 1st of December, 1863, the entire Enrolled Militia comprising upwards of 20,000 men, was with much labor and expense organized into Companies, Regiments, Brigades and Division, and the majority of them fully equipped and uniformed. Drill meetings which regularly took place were well attended, and the interest evinced by the men was such as had never been manifested in this State; what at first was supposed to be a burden, soon became a pleasure, and the men entered into the work with a determination and spirit fully and properly to carry out the provisions of the law. Anxiety was felt in some of the towns, that so much time occupied with drills and parades, might seriously embarrass other important duties, but when it was seen how little was required to carry out the provisions of the law, such anxiety subsided, and much opposition which had been shown during the summer ceased, and the law began to meet with growing favor. Although short-lived it was proved to be a success.

It seems to me that while this Rebellion continues, every State should have its *entire* Militia fully organized, and made to perform a certain amount of military duty. Had the Border States possessed such an organization the rebel raids upon those States during the last two years would have been less destructive and alarming, as the States would have been prepared to defend themselves with their *own*

Militia. If the law had been retained, some modifications would have been necessary to render it more perfect and satisfactory.

The law of 1856 is impracticable and obsolete, and has always been unwieldy and inoperative.

I would therefore respectfully recommend the repeal of the present law, and the revival of the law of 1862, or the enactment of one of a similar character.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD C. MAURAN.

Adjutant General.

APPENDIX.

ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, January 7th, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
NO. 9. } "(EXTRACT.)"

* * * * *

5.—Companies "I," "K," "L," and "M," First Rhode Island Cavalry, are hereby permanently detached from that Regiment and will be considered as New Hampshire Cavalry Companies, they having been enrolled and mustered into service in that State.

All future appointments of Officers for the said Companies will be made by the Governor of New Hampshire, by whom a proper numerical designation will be given to the force.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[OFFICIAL.]

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, January 14th, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
NO. 12. } ("EXTRACT.")

* * * * *

10.—The enlisted men of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry, transferred to the First Louisiana Cavalry, by Special Orders No. 209 of August 24th, 1863, from these Headquarters, are transferred to the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, pursuant to instructions from the Adjutant General of the Army, contained in letters of December 5th, 1863. They will be sent, under a competent Officer, with horses, arms and accoutrements to New Orleans, and be reported to the Commanding Officer, First Battalion, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, now in this city, who will organize them into a Company to be placed under the command of Captain Perry, Third Rhode Island Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.

(Signed,)

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 35. }

The following is an order of the President of the United States :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
February 1st, 1864. }

ORDERED, That a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the tenth day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March, and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, March 15th, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 100 }

ADDITIONAL DRAFT OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

The following is an order by the President of the United States :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, March 14th 1864. }

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the Navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for February 1st, 1864, a call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service (Army, Navy and Marine Corps,) of the United States.

The proportional quotas of the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable.

The Government bounties, as now paid, continue until April 1st, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date, one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the Act approved July 22d, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[OFFICIAL.]

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, March 20th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3.

Until further orders the State Bounty of Three Hundred Dollars will be paid as follows :

To all raw or veteran recruits for Rhode Island Regiments, or the Regular Army which may be credited to the quota of Rhode Island, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS when the recruit shall have been mustered into the service of the United States, and Two HUNDRED DOLLARS upon their reporting at the Headquarters of their Regiment in the field, in Bounty Certificates from the Paymaster General, payable to the order of the State Commissioner.

The Paymaster General is hereby directed to pay the State Bounty in accordance with the above order.

All orders or parts of orders conflicting with the above, are hereby countermanded.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, April 28th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 4.

In accordance with the provisions of an Act passed at the January Session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1864, the Governor is authorized, in addition to the present chartered Companies, to accept a volunteer force not to exceed Three Thousand Men.

For the carrying out of said Act, it is hereby ordered that,

I.—Such Companies or parts of Companies organized under General Orders No. 8, series of 1863, as may elect to continue their organizations under the present law, together with such others as may desire to organize new Companies, are directed to forward to the Adjutant General as early as possible, a roll of their members.

II.—Such Companies as may re-organize under the provisions of the preceding Section, will be permitted to retain the necessary arms, equipments, and uniforms now in their possession, upon a receipt being given for the same by the proper officer to the Quartermaster General; *Provided* that rolls of such Companies be returned to the Adjutant General *within the next thirty days*, and the same be accepted as a part of the force authorized by the act referred to.

III.—Volunteers associating themselves as Companies under said Act will conform to the following organizations :

REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—TEN COMPANIES.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Colonel. | 2 Assistant Surgeons. |
| 1 Lieutenant Colonel. | 1 Chaplain. |
| 1 Major. | 1 Sergeant Major. |
| 1 Adjutant (an extra Lieutenant.) | 1 Quartermaster Sergeant. |
| 1 Quartermaster (an extra Lieutenant) | 1 Commissary Sergeant. |
| 1 Surgeon. | 1 Hospital Steward. |

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

1 Major.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Adjutant (an extra Lieutenant.)	1 Quartermaster Sergeant.
1 Quartermaster (an extra Lieutenant.)	1 Commissary Sergeant.
1 Assistant Surgeon.	1 Hospital Steward.
1 Chaplain.	

TROOP OF CAVALRY.

1 Captain.	8 Corporals.
1 First Lieutenant.	2 Buglers.
1 Second Lieutenant.	2 Farriers.
1 First Sergeant.	1 Saddler.
1 Quartermaster Sergeant.	1 Wagoner, and
1 Commissary Sergeant.	50 Privates.
5 Sergeants.	

BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

1 Captain.	12 Corporals.
2 First Lieutenants.	2 Musicians.
2 Second Lieutenants.	2 Artificers.
1 First Sergeant.	1 Wagoner, and
1 Quartermaster Sergeant.	122 Privates.
6 Sergeants.	

COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

1 Captain.	4 Sergeants.
1 First Lieutenant.	4 Corporals.
1 Second Lieutenant.	2 Musicians, and
1 First Sergeant.	46 Privates.

IV.—Major General Olney Arnold is charged with the organization of the Militia raised under this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

EDWARD C. MAURAN.

Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, July 19th, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 232. }

FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS—BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the Act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled "An Act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States, may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years, for military service," and "that in case the quota of, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

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or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled.

And whereas the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned Act of Congress may now be put in operation, for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons, and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my call for Five Hundred Thousand Volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under Section VIII of the aforesaid Act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made.

Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order, and direct that, immediately after the fifth day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or county not so sub-divided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said fifth day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this [L. S.] eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND.

Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, July 26th, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, } NO. 8. }

Authority having been received from the War Department to fill up the Veteran Second Rhode Island Regiment of Infantry, six Companies will be raised and organized at once, to serve for one year, and be attached to the above Regiment.

The Quartermaster General will furnish the necessary transportation and camp equipage upon the requisition of Lieutenant Colonel Jenckes.

The men raised under this order will receive a Bounty of Two Hundred Dollars, as follows:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS STATE BOUNTY when mustered into the service of the United States; and

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS UNITED STATES BOUNTY—one-third at time of muster, one-third at the expiration of six months, and one-third at the expiration of their term of service, viz., one year.

The Companies will be organized as follows :

1 Captain.	8 Corporals.
1 First Lieutenant.	2 Musicians.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Wagoner, and
1 First Sergeant.	64 Privates.
4 Sergeants.	

Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Jenckes, formerly of the Second Regiment, is charged with the execution of this order, and will superintend the organization of the recruits.

The Commander-in-Chief calls upon the patriotic people of the State to give a cordial and generous support to this call made upon them, and while filling up the ranks of the noble Second Regiment, at the same time relieve our State from the necessity of a draft under the recent call of the President for Five Hundred Thousand Men.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, October 21st, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ("EXTRACT.")
NO. 358.

* * * * *

25.—Upon the receipt of this order by the Commanding General of the Ninth Army Corps, the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers will be consolidated into seven Companies, and the remaining re-enlisted veterans, and recruits of the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers will be permanently transferred thereto to complete the Regiment, the consolidated force to bear the designation of the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers.

The Commanding General of the Ninth Army Corps will charge the Commissary of Musters thereof with the execution of this order. The consolidation effected, the Commissary of Musters will forward to this Office a complete return of the consolidated force, reporting therein his action in full.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[OFFICIAL.]

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, September 28d, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ("EXTRACT.")
NO. 817.

* * * * *

29.—So much of Special Orders No. 209, August 12th, 1864, from Headquarters, Second Army Corps, as consolidated the remaining veterans and recruits of Battery "B," First Rhode Island Light Artillery, with Battery "A," First Rhode Island Light Artillery, is hereby confirmed. The consolidated force will bear the designation of Battery "B" First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

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The Commanding General of the Second Army Corps will charge the Commissary of Musters thereof with the execution of this order. The consolidation effected, the Commissary of Musters will forward to this Office a complete return of the consolidated force, reporting therein his action in full.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[OFFICIAL.]

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, July 26th, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, } NO. 28. }

The Paymaster General is hereby directed to pay the State Bounty to recruits enlisted and credited to the State of Rhode Island, as follows:

To recruits enlisting in the United States organizations stationed in this city, \$800 in cash, upon being mustered into the service of the United States.

To recruits enlisting in all other United States organizations, \$800 in Bounty Certificates, payable to the order of the State Commissioner

To recruits enlisting in Rhode Island Regiments and Batteries for the term of one year, \$100 in cash upon being mustered into the service of the United States.

To recruits enlisting in Rhode Island Regiments and Batteries for the term of two years, \$100 in cash, and \$100 in Bounty Certificates, payable to the order of the State Commissioner upon being mustered into the service of the United States.

To recruits enlisting in Rhode Island Regiments and Batteries for the term of three years, \$100 in cash, and \$200 in Bounty Certificates, payable to the order of the State Commissioner upon being mustered into the service of the United States.

All orders or parts of orders heretofore issued conflicting with the above, are hereby countermanded.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, December 28d, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ("EXTRACT.") NO. 464. }

* * * * *

14.—Upon the receipt of this order by the Inspector of Artillery, United States Army, the enlisted men and Officers not hereinafter named, of Battery "C," First Rhode Island Artillery, now at the Artillery Depot, Washington, D. C., will be transferred to, and consolidated with, Battery "G," the consolidated force to bear the designation of Battery "G."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Commissary of Musters' Department of Washington, is charged with the execution of this order. All Supernumerary Officers, including Second Lieutenant, Andrew F. McMillen, Battery "C," and Second Lieutenant Charles V. Scott, Battery "G," will be mustered out and honorably discharged.

The consolidation effected, the Commissary of Musters will forward to this Office the transfer rolls as directed by Circular No. 64, August 18th, 1864, from this Office, and a complete return of the consolidated Battery.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War,

(Signed,)

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[OFFICIAL.]

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY, }
IN THE FIELD, NEAR GRAND ECORE, LA., April 18th, 1864. }

Edward C. Maurin, Adjutant General, State of Rhode Island :

GENERAL :—I herein enclose a report of the participation of this Battalion in a skirmish which took place at Compte, La., on the opposite side of Red River on the 3d of April, 1864.

I crossed Red River at Grand Ecore in pursuance of orders, on the afternoon of the 3d of April, 1864. Sent one squadron down the river road four miles to ascertain if there was any enemy in that direction; the squadron reported back at 9 P. M., under command of Captain Perry, that there was no enemy in that direction. I was ordered on the morning of April 4th, 1864, to march. Taking position in the centre of the Brigade I marched my command to the vicinity of Compte, when I received orders to flank the town which I at once performed on the right and rear. And while in line of battle advancing upon the town, I halted my command on account of the firing of the gunboats, whose range was within twenty yards of my front. I immediately sent word to the Colonel Commanding concerning it, I was then ordered to move forward by the right flank across the Bayou and take position upon the hill in the rear of the town, which I immediately performed. I then formed my command in column of platoons, and caused the sabre to be drawn. I then moved forward in column within supporting distance of the Second New York Veteran Cavalry, which had taken position near the bridge. I dismounted twelve men and deployed them as skirmishers on the right flank, under charge of Lieutenant Tefft. I then dismounted the remainder of the First Squadron and all of the Second to fight on foot. Sent them in pursuance of orders, under charge of Captain Bushee, with orders to march to the Bayou, cross it if possible, find the enemy and fight him, and dislodge them from the bridge by the right flank. The Captain marched his command to the Bayou and crossed on the left flank, at which time, or immediately previous, the enemy retreated from the bridge. I was then ordered to countermarch my command and move down the road leading to the church to the right. After moving down the road about a half a mile the skirmishers were fired upon by the pickets of the enemy stationed at that point, when the first platoon of the Third Squadron was ordered to charge down the road, which was promptly performed under command of Captain Perry, the enemy immediately retreated; in this charge I had one man wounded, and one horse killed, and captured one prisoner, mounted, who belonged to the Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry. I then moved down the road in pursuance of orders, about two miles, and finding no enemy, was ordered to retire, forming the rear guard; the command was halted upon the hill near the church and pickets thrown out; was then ordered to retire toward Grand Ecore, encamping on the side of Red River opposite to Grand Ecore; ordered to march at daylight the following morning, took up the line of march at 6 A. M., April 5th, position on the right of Brigade; was ordered to send forward a platoon to move rapidly to Compte. I sent forward first platoon of First Squadron under command of Lieutenant Tefft. Finding no enemy, I marched to the rear of the town and formed line-of-battle on the hill, rear of the church, and picketed the road to the front and to the left as far as the bridge.

In pursuance of orders, I then sent forward Acting Second Lieutenant Wilson with twelve men to cross the bridge and move up the road four miles, he reported in about two hours that he had advanced four or five miles and found no enemy. Was then ordered to return, crossed Red River on the evening 5th of April, arrived in camp at 8½ o'clock on the 6th of April.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE R. DAVIS,

Major Commanding Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR GRAND ECOPE, LA., April 13th, 1864. }

Edward C. Mauran, Adjutant General, State of Rhode Island:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command, in the action which took place at Pleasant Hill, La., on the 9th of April 1864.

I received orders from Headquarters Fifth Cavalry Brigade to report a Squadron to Brigadier General Smith at 5 o'clock A. M., April 9th, 1864, Captain Bushee reported with the Second Squadron. I received orders to picket the road on the left and front of Pleasant Hill for five miles; I ordered Captain Perry with his Troop "I" to perform this duty upon the first road to the left, and Lieutenant Avery with Troop "K" the second road to the left. I then marched the remainder of my command (one Squadron under command of Captain Bicknell) to the front or road leading to Texas, placing the reserve at two miles distant from the hill, and went forward and posted the videttes out for three miles further, capturing two of the enemy's mounted pickets. I was ordered in about one hour to slowly withdraw my pickets, they retired slowly, skirmishing as they came in. I withdrew the reserve to the left of the line-of-battle formed by the Infantry on my right, and formed a skirmish line three-quarters of a mile in the front, the skirmishers having more ground to cover than they could properly protect, I reinforced them with my whole reserve save eight men, and sent my horses to the rear of the line-of-battle formed by the Infantry on my left; my skirmishers on the left were quite actively engaged, and having no support to give them, ordered them to retire for a few yards to a good position, and sent notice to the Colonel Commanding, that I must have assistance or retire, I was ordered to hold the position until properly relieved. The skirmishing was quite active and continued for an hour, when I was notified that I was soon to be relieved by the Zouave Regiment, which was accomplished about four o'clock in the afternoon, when I returned to my command. The position was not given up and was well held by the men engaged; both Officers and men performed their duty to my entire satisfaction.

My loss was wounded and left on the field, Patrick Mayher, Troop "A;" Corporal Alonzo D. Fenner, Troop "C;" Private William H. Roberts, Troop "B."

WOUNDED.

Sergeant Rubert Eason, Troop "A;" Private Patrick Baggett, Troop "B."

MISSING IN ACTION.

Private Francis Lemon, Troop "C." Total, seven. (7.)

The enemy were punished considerably upon the left; I know of none in the front. Lieutenant Avery that picketed the second road to the left, repulsed and routed two of the enemy's scouting parties.

Most respectfully submitted,

GEORGE R. DAVIS,

Major Commanding First Battalion Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY, }
ALEXANDRIA, LA., April 28d, 1864. }

Colonel Willard Sayles, Commanding Third Rhode Island Cavalry:

COLONEL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of our voyage from New Orleans to this place. In obedience to orders from General Reynolds we embarked on board the Steamer Superior, Tuesday night, April 20th, and sailed the next morning. Nothing of particular interest occurred until we reached Tunica Bend some thirty miles below the mouth of the Red River, when we were fired upon by the rebels from the easterly bank of the Mississippi. They had a six-pounder well supported by Infantry. Three shell and shot passed through the cabin, and Corporal Logue, of Company "F," received a severe gun shot wound in the right arm badly shattering the bones. This was the only casualty. At the mouth of the Red River we took the convoy of a gunboat, and when we drew up for the night had a slight picket skirmish. The next day, Friday, we started a little in advance of the gunboat and when we were about thirty miles below this place we were again attacked by guerillas with two pieces of Artillery, with Cavalry and Infantry. From the narrowness of the river we were exposed for some time to a most galling fire. My men were posted as well as the character of the vessel permitted, and we succeeded in driving the men from their guns by the well directed fire of our carbines. The gunboat was aground at the time, some distance below us and could therefore give us no assistance.

After we had got out of the range of their Artillery, the boat was run upon the easterly shore, and I put my men on shore and posted them dismounted so as to prevent the rebels from getting a position where they could annoy us further, and awaited the arrival of the gunboat. When she made her appearance we embarked again, and proceeded under her convoy up the river, being several times fired into from the shore. We allowed no guerilla to show his head upon the shore without paying him the necessary leaden compliment, and we reached here about 3 P. M. yesterday.

Where all both Officers and men, did so well, it is unnecessary to make distinctions. No men could have defended themselves with more bravery and coolness than did my entire command. I cannot omit to pay a cordial tribute of respect and admiration to Mrs. Charles H. Gordon and Mrs. Horace P. Lester, for their constant and unceasing attention and kindness to the wounded and dying as they were brought into the saloon.

And to the Officers and men of my command, one and all, I can only say that no Officer ever had braver or more efficient and faithful Officers under his command, than those of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

Lieutenant Colonel Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY, }
NEWBERN, N. C., May 8th, 1864. }

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report the capture, by the enemy, of a portion of my Regiment, and to submit the following particulars in relation to the matter:

During several months Company "A" had been stationed at Croaton, N. C. This place is situated on the line of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, twelve miles south of Newbern, about half a mile east of Boyce's Creek, and six miles from Haverlock, going south. Croaton is an isolated place, and exceedingly difficult of access except by railroad, and has been held since the capture of Newbern, simply to prevent guerillas from tearing up the railroad track and cutting the telegraph wires.

About seven o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, the enemy in considerable force appeared at Croaton, having effected the crossing of Boyce's Creek at a point above our pickets. Arriving at the "Station" they immediately surrounded our men, in preparation of an attack, and to prevent the possibility of any escaping. In the meantime Captain Aigan collected his men, and threw his entire command into

the Fort at that place, which had one small gun, a six pound hwitzer, and opened a vigorous fire on the enemy. A desperate fight ensued, lasting one hour and a half, when the enemy demanded an unconditional surrender. This was refused by Captain Aigan. Subsequently, however, seeing he could maintain his position but a short time, he agreed to a conditional surrender, the terms of which I have not been able to ascertain. The citizens of Croaton affirm that the enemy freely acknowledged that our men fought with great gallantry.

Fortunately not one of Captain Aigan's command was killed, and but one wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known. Chaplain White's horse was found dead in the ditch around the Fort where it was shot. The men were allowed as part of the terms of surrender, to take two suits of clothing each, which will be of great service to them while they are held as prisoners of war. About a week prior to their capture they received four months' pay from the Government. Nearly one-third of the men had re-enlisted as veterans, and had received the first installment of bounty, advance pay, etc.

How large the force was that made this raid is not known, citizens living at Croaton represent that it consisted of a whole Brigade.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that the men of the Fifth Regiment who participated in this affair, fought bravely and well, and did all that soldiers could do against a foe so unequal in numbers.

I am Sir, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY T. SISSON,

Colonel Commanding Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Artillery.

Brigadier General A. C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General of Rhode Island.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS, }
AT THE FRONT NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, May 16th, 1864. }

GENERAL:—I have the honor to make the following report of the part this Regiment has taken in action during the past six days.

On the 10th the Regiment was formed in line-of-battle under fire of the enemy, and had Private Henry E. Searles, Company "K," slightly wounded in hand. On the 12th, the Regiment advanced towards the right and took position on the front at 1 P. M., within easy range of the enemy; here we remained during the afternoon, and at night entrenched ourselves; since which date it has been our duty to hold our position.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THEODORE WINN,

Captain Commanding Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers.

To Brigadier General E. C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General State of Rhode Island.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS, }
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., June 30th, 1864. }

GENERAL:—I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by this Regiment in the present campaign in Virginia, from its commencement to date.

With the corps (9th) we moved from Bristol, Va., May 4th, towards the Rappahannock. The next day we were detached from the Brigade to guard trains, but rejoined it in time to share in the bloody struggles around Spottsylvania Court House. There on the 10th of May we formed part of the supporting line and were exposed to a light fire with no chance of returning it. Lost one man wounded. The night of the 10th, and on the 11th, we picketed on the left of our lines, and in the actions of the 12th and 18th we took a prominent part and lost heavily. On the 12th, occupied and held a

position from which two large Regiments had already been driven, and on the 18th held a position in front of our lines for six hours exposed to a raking fire from a Battery not ten rods distant, and great credit is due the Officers and men for their gallantry in undauntingly facing that storm of shot and shell, until the position was covered by the construction of pits in our rear. Darkness had hardly put an end to the carnage on the 12th, before we were throwing up intrenchments, and by working all night with bayonets, cups, wooden shovels and a few entrenching tools, morning found us behind friendly works which we occupied, continually skirmishing and strengthening our position, until we left them to participate in the engagement of the 18th. We lost in these struggles sixty-two—thirteen (13) killed and forty-nine wounded, nearly all in the battles of the 12th and 18th.

On the morning of the 19th that part of our line (the right) was evacuated, and this (1st) Brigade started at one o'clock A. M. and moved southerly three miles, formed new lines, again fortified and occupied our works undisturbed until the afternoon of the 21st, when with the Brigade we moved another three miles still to the south and took position in front of the enemies works on the Po River, to cover the forks in the roads and the passing of our columns during the night. When we first took the position the enemy tried to shell us out, but the thick woods protected us. No one was hit. They opened again the next morning just after we had left to bring up the rear of the line. Two days hard marching brought us to the North Anna. The Second Corps had already got a foothold on the south bank and on the 24th our Brigade crossed under a heavy fire of Artillery from Batteries up the river, and took position on the front line and on the right, and that night built more entrenchments, and until the night of the 26th we occupied those lines, busy strengthening the works and continually skirmishing while a large force was pushing towards the Pamunky, and when from the north bank of the North Anna we saw the sky crimsoned with the flames from the bridge we had just recrossed, and its carpet of pine boughs that hushed the usual noise of moving columns, the heavy step of feet, Federal Artillery covered the crossing of the Pamunky at Hanover City, and by marching thirty-one hours out of thirty-six, we crossed there at midnight of the 28th. The forenoon of the 29th we moved three miles and found the enemy and commenced fortifying but were soon after relieved, and rested during the afternoon. The 30th we supported the skirmish line which drove the enemy about a mile, and that night built a line of entrenchments twice our regimental front. The next day the Second Brigade took the advance and drove the enemy about half a mile, but their line being then too short to cover their ground the Fifty-Eighth Massachusetts and Seventh joined them, and that night built another line of pits which we held with heavy skirmishing until June 2nd, when another swing to the left was made and that part of the line consequently abandoned. We moved three or four miles closely followed by the enemy, and about 3 o'clock P. M. stacked arms, the whole of the Corps together, in an open field near Bethesda Church. We were none too soon. The rear guard had hardly got in before the heavy columns of Ewell's Corps suddenly and in mass were hurled on our flank, but the echo of the first gun of the pickets had hardly died away before three lines-of-battle were confronting the foe and our Batteries were adding their roar to the din of battle, and the enemy advanced on our lines only to be mown down and driven back. Every attempt was foiled, and at dark having lost very heavily they were glad to give up the contest. This (1st) Brigade of General Potter's Division being in the third line took no active part in that afternoon's work, but our time came the next morning, when at daybreak the Brigade formed line for an assault on the enemy who were entrenched in two lines just back of the battle-field of the day before, their first line on the edge of a deep swamp that was covered by a thicket of brush and sprouts, and the second on a ridge beyond. We crossed our entrenchments, charged through the swamp, carried their first line and took position within sixty yards of their second, returned their galling fire, and soon after commenced constructing cover which was at first very slow work. All day like the swelling and ebbing of the voice of the winds, the noise of battle now rose to a hurricane and now sank to a whisper, but at dark we were as well protected as our foes and our bullets had made them shy and their fire inaccurate. That night they evacuated leaving some of their wounded on the field and many of their dead unburied, and the next day we moved near Cold Harbor where we built two lines of works and were skirmishing most of the time until the 12th, when that position was evacuated and by very severe marching we crossed the Chickahomany the 14th and the James on the 15th, and in the afternoon of the 16th formed line and dug pits in front of the enemy's works around Petersburg. On our right their first lines had already been carried, and the next morning before daybreak part of our Brigade drove them from the works in our immediate front. In the fighting of the 17th, we were

lightly engaged, part of the forenoon occupying a captured Battery or Fort on our extreme left, and as the enemy occupied the next Battery and completely on our flank, and had Sharpshooters nearly in our rear it was rather a trying position. During the afternoon we formed part of the supporting line, and the First and Third Divisions (of Ninth Corps) again drove the enemy and at night he fell back still further, and on the 18th was driven into his last line of works which he still occupies. At this part of the line we have thrown up works within about a hundred yards of his position, each Brigade occupying a place on the advance line, two days out of four. To-day we mustered in the pits and the places of nearly two-thirds of our fighting force two months' ago, were vacant. Both Officers and men that crossed the Rapidan with us through the hardships and carnage of this long campaign have nobly faced exposure, privation and death at every call of duty, and deserve great credit with one or two lamentable exceptions among the Officers now absent, and four or five among the men. The former, though they may be good soldiers in times of peace, though far from the trying scenes of a soldiers' life they may do their duty well, so long as the cracking of rifles mingles with our thoughts of home, so long as our dreams are so frequently moulded by the roar of Artillery, so long as battle-fields, where a soldier is stamped as such, or branded as an imposter, come so often, will probably deprive us of their assistance. Fear not for them though the rebels expect them. "Life is too precious to shorten its span." Of those Officers that are with the Regiment now, all have worked nobly and some of these now absent deserve our thanks for their services while here. Captains Potter and Allen both deserve praise for the part they took while with us, and Lieutenant Peckham on Brigade Staff deserves much credit for his share in the work—brave and determined he has won the confidence of all. His conduct on the 2d of June, when alone and with a small pistol, he captured three armed rebels, deserves special mention. Concerning the four or five exceptions among the enlisted men, orders were written at the time to shame and disgrace them before the Regiment, but before opportunity offered to publish the orders and which is a lamentable fact, by the bullets of the enemy the blood of each offender washed away the stain of his error.

The places of two-thirds of our fighting force of two months ago are vacant. Where are our missing companions? Look on the blood stained hills in the desolate valleys and among the battle scarred forests from the Rapidan to the Appomattox and you can see where many of them sleep, and though their places are vacant their names are sacred and encircled with a halo of glory. Many others have returned to their friends maimed with deformities they must carry to the grave, but they while here, will be cared for and loved, and when they pass away their names shall be remembered. Better far better the fate of either than to be worthy the curses of sire or son, or merit the scorn of mother or sister. Hard indeed has been the work and terrible the carnage of the past two months, and not soon shall we forget the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 18th of May, when we shared in the hard struggle around Spottsylvania, nor the fighting of the 24th, 25th, and 26th across the North Anna. The skirmishes of the 30th and 31st of May, and 1st and 2d of June at Tolipotamy Creek, will too be remembered, and the bloody charge of the 3d of June when nearly one-third of the Regiment went down, will never be forgotten. The work of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of June at Cold Harbor, will too claim their place in memory and the continued work of the past two weeks here will make a deep mark on the records of the brain. Our hard marches also which have not been few, have left their impression, as well as the many nights we have used the shovel and pick in the trenches and pits. But through all the Seventh has shown a gallantry, coolness, fidelity and perseverance worthy her native State, and we hope no Rhode Islander can look on our record with any but the feelings of pride, though his joy must be tinged with sadness for the fallen brave. They have added much to the bright laurels won in previous campaigns and nobly earned a soldier's brightest reward, the approbation of his superiors. Our decimated ranks tell of the hard work we have done. You would hardly recognize our short line of to-day as all that is left of the nine hundred that left Rhode Island with us less than two years ago, but though the chances of war have called us to weep over the graves of so many noble comrades, those that remain are true as steel as has been proven on many a hard fought field. May the future be as free from dishonor as the past. For the sake of giving a corrected report I have infringed on the jurisdiction of two other Commanders, Captain Winn who commanded the Regiment from the opening of the campaign to the forenoon of the 18th of May, and Captain Channell who commanded from the 15th of June to the forenoon of the 17th of the same.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

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Enclosed please find a complete list of the killed and wounded in the Regiment from the commencement of the campaign to date.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PERCY DANIELS,

Captain Commanding Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers.

To Brigadier General E. C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General of Rhode Island.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND RHODE ISLAND INFANTRY, }
POOLESVILLE, MD., July 15th, 1864. }

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in the engagement at Brightwood, Md., on the night of the 12th instant, the following casualties occurred in my command.

Sergeant Joseph M. Wood, Acting Lieutenant Company B, wounded in left shoulder severely.

Private Walter Harrup, wounded in left eye severely.

The action was fought near the ground occupied by our Regiment during the summer of 1861. Fort Slocum, built by the Second Rhode Island Volunteers, assisted with its heavy guns. We are now following the retreating rebels who recrossed the river near this point last night.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. RHODES,

Captain Commanding Second Rhode Island Volunteers.

To Brigadier General E. C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General, Rhode Island.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS, }
BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., August 1st, 1864. }

To His Excellency James Y. Smith, Governor of State of Rhode Island:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by our Regiment in the battle of the 30th July.

On the evening of the 29th, our Regiment, (at that time,) being in the trenches, received orders intimating that we should be relieved about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, and that we were to form with the rest of the Brigade, for an assault on the enemies works. In accordance with orders received, our Regiment was in line at 3 o'clock A. M., in light marching order. The signal for the attack was the explosion of a mine beneath a large fort or earthwork of the enemy, opposite to our front and about one hundred yards from our skirmish line. At about 4½ o'clock A. M. the mine exploded, scattering the guns and men of the enemy in all directions. We at once took up the line of march proceeding through the Traverse Way, and crossed our advance line of rifle pits toward the ruined fort of the enemy. Here the fire from the enemy was terrific, as we had to pass between two flanks of the enemy, and they kept up a raking fire upon us. We advanced up a little inclined cleared land to the fort. Here we were obliged to halt for a few moments under a cross fire from the enemy's guns. Our men were ordered to lay low and soon after we advanced to and entered the crater of the fort previously destroyed by us. Soon after the Fourth Rhode Island and Thirty-Eighth Massachusetts were ordered to advance on the enemy's line of works on the west side of the Fort, but for some reason or other the order was countermanded, and the charge was not made. The enemy charged on us two or

three times while we were in the fort. The said fort was about forty feet deep, and we had a hand to hand fight with the enemy which lasted some time. We kept our position however until about 2 o'clock P. M., when Colonel Buffum received orders to withdraw his Regiment from the fort, but before this could be done completely the enemy made one final charge to obtain it, and about five Officers and twenty-one men of our Regiment were captured by the enemy, the rest of our Regiment who were not killed or wounded retired in safety with the colors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. P. BUCKLIN,

Major Commanding Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,)
August 1st., 1864.)

To Adjutant General Drake, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR:—I take the first opportunity of sending you a report of the action of the Federal and Rebel forces at Brashear City, and the surrender on the morning of the 20th June 1863. Lieutenant Colonel Stickney, Commander of the Post, left for Lafourche Crossing. My communication with Lafourche was cut off, about 5 o'clock that same day; as soon as I became acquainted with the fact, I directed all troops, field pieces, and such Government stores as would be needed, to be removed to the Brashear side of the Bayou, cautioning them to watch the approach of the enemy from below. I had Acting Adjutant Hibbard to get the number of men among the convalescents able to bear arms, at the same time loaded all of the cars. Every approach to the city was as vigilantly guarded as the force under my command would permit. I had three Infantry Companies and one Artillery Company at Bayou Boeuf, to guard the approach from that direction. I had one Infantry Company, twenty Artillery men, at the fort; also one Company of forty-four men in the depot, the balance of my force consisted of ninety-seven men from the Twenty-Third Connecticut, sixty-three men of One Hundred and Seventy-Six New York, fifty convalescents, and forty of "Ulman's Negro Boys," this comprised all of the available force under my command. On the 21st, I barricaded a platform car, placing upon it a twelve pounder and forty men under command of Lieutenant Shafey, First Iowa Heavy Artillery, ordering him to open communication with Lafourche if possible. He proceeded nearly to Terie Bonne near Lafourche; a strong rebel force with two guns planted on the track; he opened fire upon them which was returned; he found the track torn up, and after firing a few times returned to Brashear.

On the 22d, I armed a Company of negro boys for guard duty. On the evening of the same day I received information that the rebel pickets were posted at Fryerville, nine miles from Bayou Boeuf, rumored force of four thousand men, and eight pieces of Artillery. About five o'clock on the morning of the 23d, the enemy opened upon us with the Valsude Battery near the mound on the opposite side of the bay, which was immediately answered by the gunboat. She then cut loose from the wharf and backed down the bay out of the reach of the enemy's guns. Brashear being fortified to repel a water, instead of land attack, our guns were so situated that they could not be immediately brought to bear upon the Batteries of the enemy. All of my light pieces had been sent to Lafourche and Bayou Boeuf. I ordered Captain Nollett, of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, to move one of his guns down to the Sugar House, which would enable him to reach the enemy. In the absence of mules, he drew it down by hand and opened upon the enemy, the gun from the water tank was brought up and placed between the Depot and Ice House. I then ordered Captain Crofut, of the Twenty-Third Connecticut, and to take every man capable of bearing arms, and post them under cover, along the edge of the bay, to act as Sharpshooters, as the enemy were on the houses on the opposite side. He did so; the Artillery fight continuing about two hours; ceased on the part of the enemy, as we had silenced their guns, but active musketry fire was still going on along the whole front. About half-past seven o'clock while engaged with the enemy at the front, we were attacked in the

rear by a force which came from Lake Roland through the swamp. As soon as the were discovered, the gun at the Sugar House was turned upon them. Captains Crofut and Jenkins, with the men of the Twenty-Third Connecticut, met them but were completely overpowered. They charged through the camp, proceeded to the Depot, and were met by the Company stationed in the Depot and Captain Allen's Company of Negro Boys; they in like manner were shortly overpowered and compelled to surrender; the whole action lasting a little over three hours. It is impossible for me to say how large a force attacked me in the morning, but three hours after my surrender there was over six thousand troops in Brashear City, with Generals Taylor, Greene, and Morton.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. ANTHONY,
Major Second Regiment Rhode Island Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY E, FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTILLERY, }
BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., August 12th, 1864. }

Edward C. Mauran, Adjutant General of Rhode Island :

GENERAL:—I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of "Battery E," First Rhode Island Light Artillery, since leaving Brandy Station, Va. :

May 4th, broke camp and marched to Germania Ford on the Rapidan River, crossed on a pontoon bridge, and camped for the night on Smith's Farm.

May 5th, broke camp at daylight and marched to the "Wilderness," and went into park with the remainder of the Artillery Brigade. The Fifth and Sixth Corps engaged the enemy, the battle lasting until dark; loss heavy on both sides.

May 6th, a general engagement took place and continued all day. Just at dark, the Third Division, Sixth Corps, was flanked by the enemy and forced to fall back in disorder. I placed the right section under Lieutenant E. K. Parker, on the plank road to check the advance of the enemy, by order of Colonel Thompson. The section was relieved at midnight.

May 7th, the Battery was placed in position on the right of the plank road by order of Colonel Thompson; was relieved at 9 o'clock P. M. and ordered to report to General Wright. We marched all night, arriving at Spottsylvania at 8 A. M., where a battle was in progress between our cavalry and the enemy. I was ordered by General Wright to park until he could form his Infantry, and remained in park all night.

May 9th, moved to the front, and was placed in reserve.

May 10th, was ordered into position by Colonel Thompson, supported by the Second Rhode Island Regiment, and opened a vigorous fire on the enemy with solid shot. The enemy brought a Battery to enfilade my right flank, which I soon drove from its position. While on the field, General Ricketts, of the Regular Army, sent an aid to me and complimented me on the execution which I had done in driving the enemy from their rifle pits, and the manner in which the Battery was handled. At 6 o'clock P. M., covered a charge made by the Sixth Corps, which resulted in taking five hundred prisoners. I expended five hundred and thirty rounds of ammunition during the day. During the engagement, Private Benjamin Judd, was slightly wounded by a spent ball, and one horse was killed.

May 11th, was relieved by Captain McKnight, Fifth New Jersey Artillery, and marched to the rear to refill my ammunition chests.

May 12th, relieved Captain McKnight, and expended one hundred and sixteen rounds of ammunition, principally solid shot, and lost one horse killed. Was relieved at 2 o'clock, P. M.

May 13th, was placed in position by Colonel Thompson, and remained all day and night.

May 14th, was relieved, marching all night, reaching Anderson's Farm at 3 o'clock P. M. and was placed in reserve for the remainder of the day. Was relieved at night to rest the horses which had been in harness since the morning of the 13th.

May 17th, was again ordered to the front on reserve, and remained until the 18th when I was relieved and marched all night.

May 19th, crossed the Ny River and camped, where I remained until the 21st, when I marched to Well's Farm. Breaking camp again at dark, I marched all night and camped near Parker's Store the night of the 22d.

May 23d, marched to the North Anna River and crossed the 24th, making a temporary camp on the south bank.

May 26th, recrossed the river, and marched to Chesterfield Station. After a short bivouac I reported to General Russell, and resumed the march with his Division; crossed the Pamunky River the 27th, and made camp.

May 30th, broke camp and marched all day and night, arriving at Cold Harbor the afternoon of June 1st. I immediately took position and engaged the enemy until dark, expending five hundred and eighty-three rounds of ammunition. Private Martin Brannan, was slightly wounded. At 9 o'clock P. M., took an advanced position and remained until the 3d, when the Battery was again engaged, losing Sergeant George Humphrey, and Private Joseph McCarty, wounded, one horse killed, and expending ninety-two rounds of ammunition. Remained in position until June 12th, when I retired to a point near the Old Tavern, to which our lines were withdrawn. Left that position the morning of the 13th and marched to the Chickahominy River, crossed, and went into camp.

June 14th, marched to Charles City Court House.

June 15th, broke camp at 2 o'clock A. M., crossed the James River at "Wine Oaks," and camped near the river. Broke camp again at 10 o'clock P. M., marched all night and arrived in front of Petersburg the evening of the 17th.

June 18th, was placed in position by Colonel Tompkins, within three hundred yards of the enemy's skirmish lines, where I covered a charge made by the Eighteenth Corps; was then placed in position nearer the city on a point of land formed by a bend of the Appomattox River, where I covered another charge of the Eighteenth Corps, and was under a sharp musketry fire. I was then ordered to throw solid shot into Petersburg, which was the first fired on the city. Was then enfiladed by a rifled Battery on my right, which was out of range for my guns. A Battery also opened on my front. The men worked all night throwing up earthworks. Expended one hundred and eighty-six rounds of ammunition, principally solid shot, with the following casualties: Private William E. Hooper, Emil Thomas, George H. Kelley, William Crothers, and Thomas Nolan wounded, and three horses killed.

June 19th, kept up a slow fire on the city and railroad bridge, expending two hundred and twenty-four rounds of ammunition and losing four horses killed. Just at night I discovered the enemy throwing up a work for a Battery in my rear, on a bend of the river, in consequence of which the men worked all night throwing up a traverse in rear of the guns.

June 20th, the enemy opened on my position at daylight with three Batteries, two on my right, and one (a twenty pound Parrott) in my rear. The Sharpshooters in my front had advanced during the night to within a few hundred yards, and both kept up a brisk fire for four hours, when finding that they could not silence my guns, or drive me from my position, they ceased firing. They would undoubtedly have ruined the Battery were it not for the strength of my works, the Battery in my rear being completely out of my range. Lost four horses killed and expended one hundred and twenty-seven rounds of ammunition. My Officers and men behaved splendidly in this, as well as previous engagements.

June 21st, was relieved by Battery "E," Fifth United States Artillery, and went into camp in the rear. Broke camp at 9 o'clock P. M., and marched all night, arriving at the extreme left of our line at 8 o'clock A. M. Was ordered to report to General Ricketts, and took position by his order. Was then ordered to throw up an earthwork which took nearly all night.

June 23d, lost Private Joseph F. Divens and Israel Riley, probably taken prisoners by guerillas. Remained in position until June 29th, when I accompanied the Sixth Corps to Reams' Station, to reinforce General Wilson, who was returning from his raid. Arrived there at 10 o'clock, P. M. and bivouacked for the night.

June 30th, was placed in position by Major Tompkins, and ordered to throw up earthworks. Worked all day and was relieved at dark, reporting to General Getty, marched all night with his Division and camped at daylight near Lee's Mills.

July 1st, was placed by General Getty in a position to command the plank road from Reams' Station and remained all day and night.

July 2d, was relieved and marched with the Corps to Williams's Farm, and took my former position on the left. Remained there until July 9th, when I was relieved at

11 o'clock, P. M., and marched with the Corps to City Point, arriving there at daylight the 10th. The Corps, with six Batteries, embarked for Washington. I remained in camp near the Point until July 13th, when I was ordered to embark with the remaining Batteries of the Corps to join the Corps in Baltimore, where we arrived the morning of the 15th.

July 16th, received orders to disembark, march to Hampton Station, and take the cars for Washington, which I did, and arrived at Washington in the afternoon and camped at Camp Barry.

July 17th, received orders to march to Sixth Street Wharf and embark for City Point, where we arrived the 19th and went into camp.

July 26th, the Batteries were ordered to report to General Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army. Was then ordered to relieve the Batteries of the Second Corps which were in the reserve. Remained there until the evening of the 29th, when I was ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel Munroe, Chief of Artillery, Ninth Corps, and was placed in the reserve for that Corps.

July 30th, General Burnside exploded his mine at daylight, and the Artillery opened on the enemy's lines. Remained in position until late in the afternoon, when I was ordered to rejoin the Brigade.

July 31st, was relieved by one of the Second Corps Batteries and marched to camp near Army Headquarters.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. B. RHODES,

Captain First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Commanding Battery "E."

HEADQUARTERS SECOND RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS, }
WINCHESTER, VA., September 21st, 1864. }

SIR :—I have the honor to respectfully report that my command was engaged in the battle of the 19th instant, and shared in the honors of the glorious victory won by General Sheridan. The battle was probably one of the most decisive fought during the war, and the victory complete.

The enemy could not withstand our repeated attacks and fled to the hills near the city. General Crook's command turned their left flank, while the Sixth Corps charged them in front. The rebel lines broke and fled in confusion, while our Cavalry made free use of the sabre in pursuit.

The Battalion behaved splendidly, but I feel it due to Lieutenant Charles W. Gleason, Commanding Company B, Sergeant Major David Small, and Private William Babcock, Company B, to say that their gallant conduct won the admiration of the entire Regiment. Private Henry Bromley, Company B, particularly distinguished himself by capturing (with the assistance of only one man) a rebel Colonel and several enlisted men.

Although engaged during the entire battle, our losses were quite few.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. RHODES,

Captain Commanding Second Rhode Island Volunteers.

To Brigadier General E. C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General of Rhode Island.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS, }
NEAR POPLAR GROVE CHURCH, VA., October 2d, 1864. }

GENERAL :—I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by this Regiment in the operations of the past week :

Late in the afternoon of the 25th, we left our pleasant camp "near Welden Railroad," and moved about three miles to the right. Wednesday morning, the 28th, at full daylight we started again and moving by order, "in sight of the enemy," marched back to "near Welden Railroad" and stacked arms and laid there ready to move at a moment's notice, while Generals Ord and Binney were striking on the right, till the morning of the 30th, when we crossed the works beyond the railroad and pushed forward nearly two miles till we found the pickets of the enemy and the column halted to form line. The Seventh was then sent to the left with tools to cut a road, but finding the ground on which we were to work was held by the enemy's pickets we dropped our tools, and deploying with the Forty-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Twenty-First Massachusetts Volunteers, (on the extreme left of our line,) drove the enemy back, he not stopping to fire a shot. Meanwhile the work had been carried to the right, and the road was no longer needed. We were then ordered to take position in rear of the Division which had crossed the line of works just taken near Poplar Grove Church. Found the Division a mile to the right and front and halted in a corn field in front of the Pegram House, a little to the rear of where the Division was then engaged. A little later a heavy force of the enemy charged our line, and one of the new Regiments broke, the enemy crowded into the Gap, flanking the Regiments to the right and left, captured some prisoners and started the line back in some confusion. The 7th was then called on, and formed in the cornfield, checked the advance of the enemy, thereby saving Romer's Battery, then fell back eight or ten rods and forming behind the fence around the Pegram House, again checked the enemy, while by great exertion, showing the most undaunted bravery and coolness and winning the increased admiration of the entire Division, General Potter reformed the line on our right and left, and the enemy though they had pushed us back a little, seeing their attempts to break our line and recover the lost work foiled, withdrew the mass of their troops, leaving only a skirmish line which has since been driven back. Saturday we threw up a redoubt and did some slashing on the picket line, and to-day we have built two redoubts and slashed some timber under a light fire of Artillery.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. DANIELS,

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers.

Brigadier General E. C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General, Rhode Island.

The organization of the Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, was commenced July 1st, 1863, by Colonel Willard Sayles, appointed to its command by the Governor, under authority of the Secretary of War, and completed June 18th, 1864.

Recruiting for the Regiment was necessarily slow, but ably and warmly sustained during the entire period by his Excellency, Governor JAMES Y. SMITH, who used every effort to make it a Regiment of good able men, to furnish it with the best of horses, and to equip it in the best possible manner, so that it should be second to no Regiment of Cavalry in the Federal service.

The First Battalion, Major Davis, with full ranks, embarked for New Orleans, December 31st, 1863, and was reported to Major General Banks, Commanding Department of the Gulf, January 14th, 1864. General A. L. Lee, then Chief of Cavalry, visited the Battalion previous to its being disembarked and gave it the compliment of reporting in the best condition he had ever seen in the Department, particularly the horses.

The Battalion received on the Second of February an addition of two Companies from the First Louisiana Cavalry, formerly of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry, but transferred to this Regiment January 14th, 1864, by order of General Banks.

Upon the organization of the Cavalry of the Department, the Third was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry Brigade, and from that date (February 25th) served with it until that organization was abandoned four months thereafter.

The Regiment crossed the Mississippi River, March 3d, 1864, and began the march that was continued almost without cessation through the State of Louisiana, for the term of three months, and was known as the Red River Expedition. The course lay through Franklin, Alexandria, and Natchitoches to Pleasant Hill and Mansfield on the

Shreveport road, where the First, Third and Fourth Brigades of Cavalry, with a large force of Artillery were thrown into confusion in a dense forest, where encumbered by two Brigade trains, little resistance could be offered. This mishap with the river, low and rapidly falling, and threatening soon to cut off supplies, determined the course of our army and placed it on the retreat. The Fifth Brigade, now assigned to General Franklin's Corps, was engaged April 9th, in the battle of Pleasant Hill. The Regiment was ordered to the extreme front, on the left, at 6 o'clock A. M., and advanced at once three miles on the Texas road, capturing the enemy's advance pickets. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the enemy repeatedly attempted to turn our flank, but was successfully foiled each time. The enemy was sheltered behind trees and fought well, the ground was held firmly however by our men, who vied with each other in deeds of valor. At 4 o'clock P. M., orders were received to join the Brigade on the hill, and the covering Regiment of Infantry ordered to relieve the Regiment. The loss, was, wounded and left on the field, three; wounded, two, and missing two. The Regiment had the advance of the army from Natchitoches to the Cane River, and was compelled to fight its way in good earnest. At the river the army fought a good battle, completely discomfiting the enemy who had established himself in good position and disputed the passage.

Arrived at Alexandria April 25th, and was joined by Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst, with Companies "E," "F," and "L." This detachment was engaged while on Transport Superior, twenty-five miles below Alexandria, by shore Batteries and a body of Infantry, and in the action lost two killed and seventeen wounded. While at Alexandria, the Regiment served as the advance picket on the south side of the town, and was almost daily engaged with the enemy. May 1st, in a skirmish near Governor Moore's Plantation, one man was killed and five wounded.

From Alexandria to "Simmesport," the Regiment served as rear guard nearly all the time. Took part in the battles of Marksville Plain and Yellow Bayou, suffering a small loss in wounded and prisoners. Passing through Morganzia, Plaquemine and Donaldsonville, reached Fort Banks just above and opposite New Orleans, on the 3d of June, 1864. Another detachment composed of Companies "G," and "H," reported for duty in the field, May 8th, and was joined by the Regiment at Greenville, June 10th, 1864. A march of a thousand miles had been completed. The horses had been poorly fed and often suffered for water, numbers of the best ones had died by the roadside from sheer exhaustion, the Department had been drained of Cavalry horses and could not furnish the supply required to equip the Regiment for the field, accordingly June 23d, the order was issued to turn over all Cavalry horses, arms and equipments, and to report to the General Commanding Defences at New Orleans, for temporary service as Infantry. The Regiment received its new arms and began to drill with it cheerfully, making commendable progress. While at Camp Parapet, August 1st, the Colonel arrived with his Staff, Company "M," and the Regimental Band, which augmented the Regiment to twelve Companies. In consequence of favorable inspection, reports in reference to the efficiency and discipline of the command that were made by authorized Officers from Headquarters Military Division, West Mississippi, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, and Headquarters of the District, an order was issued on the 20th of September to remount the Regiment and move to Greenville for that purpose. Six Companies were mounted and sent to the Lafourche District, September 27th, and the rest of the Regiment followed immediately afterwards; one detachment being stationed at Donaldsonville, and another at Napoleonville with the Headquarters of the Regiment.

The above report was received from Colonel Sayles.

ROSTER

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND MILITIA.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	RANK.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
James Y. Smith	Governor, Inaugurated..	May 31, 1864	.....	Providence.
Jacob Dunnell.....	Aid to the Governor.....	Colonel.....	.....	Pawtucket.
George W. Hallett.....	" " "	"	.....	Providence.
Albert S. Gallup.....	" " "	"	.....	Elmwood.
Rowland R. Hazard, Jr....	" " "	"	.....	Newport.
Robert Manton.....	" " "	"	.....	Providence.
Charles E. Bailey.....	" " "	"	.....	"
Elisha Dyer, Jr.....	" " "	"	.....	"
Amos D. Smith, 8d.....	" " "	"	.....	"
Charles A. Nichols.....	" " "	"	.....	New York.
John H. Almy.....	" " "	"	.....	New York.
James B. M. Grosvenor..	" " "	"	.....	N. Providence.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Edward C. Mauran.....	Adjutant General.....	Brig. Gen'l.	March 26, 1864	Providence.
Augustus Hoppin.....	Asst. Adjutant General...	Captain....	" " "	"
David Duncan.....	" " "	"	" " "	"
Dewitt C. Remington....	Quartermaster General...	Brig. Gen'l.	" " "	Burrillville.
John McCloy.....	Asst. Quartermaster Gen'l.	Captain....	Oct. 5, 1864...	Providence.
Jabez C. Knight.....	Paymaster General.....	Colonel....	March 26, 1864	"
Orray T. Knight.....	Asst. Paymaster General.	Captain....	March 29, 1864	"
William A. Knight.....	" " "	"	April 18, 1864.	"
William Gilpin.....	Commissary General.....	Colonel....	March 26, 1864	Newport.
Henrie Crandall.....	Asst. Commissary General	Captain....	March 29, 1864	Providence.
Howard W. King.....	Surgeon General.....	Colonel....	March 26, 1864	"
(Office Vacant).....	Judge Advocate General..	"	.....	.....

DIVISION OFFICERS.

Olney Arnold.....	Major General.....	Major Gen'l	March 26, 1864	Pawtucket.
Alfred H. Littlefield.....	Division Inspector.....	Colonel....	May 4, 1864...	"
Lucius B. Darling.....	Division Quartermaster...	Major.....	May 21, 1864..	"
James Davis.....	Division Paymaster.....	"	" " "	"
Daniel S. Dexter.....	Division Commissary....	"	" " "	"
Lloyd Morton.....	Division Surgeon.....	"	" " "	"
Thomas K. King.....	Division Judge Advocate.	"	" " "	"
Stephen R. Bucklin.....	Aid-de-Camp.....	"	" " "	"
William F. Sayles.....	" " "	"	" " "	"

NAMES.	OFFICE.	RANK.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
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BRIGADE OFFICERS.

FIRST BRIGADE. (NEWPORT COUNTY.)

Nathaniel Church.....	Brigadier General.....	Brig. Gen'l.	May 5, 1864...	Little Compton
Oliver P. Peckham.....	Brigade Inspector.....	Major.....	Aug. 31, 1864.	" "
Amasa Gray, Jr.....	Brigade Quartermaster...	Captain....	Sept. 20, 1864.	" "
Pardon C. Brownell.....	Brigade Paymaster.....	"	Aug. 31, 1864.	" "
George A. Howland.....	Brigade Commissary.....	"	Oct. 10, 1864..	Tiverton.
George F. S. White.....	Brigade Surgeon.....	"	Aug. 31, 1864.	Little Compton
Richmond Brownell.....	Brigade Judge Advocate..	"	Sept. 20, 1864.	" "
William S. Church.....	Aid-de-Camp.....	"	Aug. 31, 1864.	" "

SECOND BRIGADE. (PROVIDENCE COUNTY.)

William W. Paine.....	Brigadier General.....	Brig. Gen'l.	July 4, 1864...	Providence....
George T. Paine.....	Brigade Inspector.....	Major.....	Aug. 11, 1864.	"
George B. Day.....	Brigade Quartermaster...	Captain....	Sept. 9, 1864..	"
Frank R. Dennis.....	Aid-de-Camp... ..	"	Sept. 26, 1864.	"

THIRD BRIGADE. (WASHINGTON COUNTY.)

(Office Vacant).....	Brigadier General.....	Brig. Gen'l.	.....	.....
" "	Brigade Inspector.....	Major.....	.....	.....
" "	Brigade Quartermaster...	Captain....	.....	.....

FOURTH BRIGADE. (KENT COUNTY.)

William Bodfish.....	Brigadier General.....	Brig. Gen'l.	May 5, 1864...	E. Greenwich.
William A. Champlin....	Brigade Inspector.....	Major.....	Sept. 12, 1864.	" "
John Greene.....	Brigade Quartermaster...	Captain....	" " "	Centerville.

FIFTH BRIGADE. (BRISTOL COUNTY.)

William T. Barton.....	Brigadier General.....	Brig. Gen'l.	April 25, 1864.	Warren.
Alfred B. Gardner.....	Brigade Inspector.....	Major.....	June 9, 1864...	"

NEWPORT ARTILLERY.

CHARTERED 1741.

John Hare Powell.....	Colonel.....	Colonel....	Dec. 8, 1864...	Newport.
Augustus P. Sherman....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	" " ...	"
William H. Fludder.....	Major.....	Major.....	" " ...	"
Thomas S. Burdick.....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " ...	"
Henry Bull, Jr.....	Adjutant.....	Lieutenant..	April 26, 1864.	"
Howard Smith.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	"
John Eldred.....	Paymaster.....	"	" " "	"
Frederick W. Rheinlander.	Commissary.....	"	" " "	"
Henry E. Turner.....	Surgeon.....	"	" " "	"
John R. Caswell.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	"	" " "	"

PROVIDENCE HORSE GUARDS.

CHARTERED 1842.

Frederick Miller.....	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	April 18, 1864.	Providence.
Henry Waterman.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	" " "	"
Henry J. Angell.	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	"

NAME.	OFFICERS.	RANK.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Albert G. Utley.....	Captain.....	Captain....	April 18, 1864.	Providence.
J. Lippitt Snow	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	"
Stephen Brownell.....	Adjutant.....	"	" " "	"
Arnold Burges.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	E. Providence.
Augustus O. Bourne.....	Paymaster.....	"	" " "	Providence.
Dexter B. Lewis.....	Commissary.....	"	" " "	"
Washington Hoppin.....	Surgeon.....	"	" " "	"

PROVIDENCE MARINE CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

CHARTERED 1801.

Frank G. Allen.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	Sept. 30, 1864.	Providence.
George H. Smith.....	First Major.....	1st Major...	" " "	"
Gilbert H. Hagan.....	Second Major.....	2d Major...	" " "	"
George W. Payton.....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	"
Charles H. Allen.....	First Lieutenant.....	1st Lieut...	" " "	"
James S. Davis, Jr.....	Second Lieutenant.....	2d Lieut....	April 25, 1864.	"

PROVIDENCE ARTILLERY.

CHARTERED 1775.

Nicholas Van Slyck.....	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	April 25, 1864.	Providence.
James R. Holden.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	" " "	
Nicholas C. Underwood...	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	
John D. Eldridge.....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	
George H. Burnham.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	
Henry A. Arnold.....	Adjutant.....	"	" " "	
Charles H. Spink.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	
George A. Wooley.....	Paymaster.....	"	" " "	
William B. Blanding.....	Commissary....	"	" " "	Providence.
Fenner H. Peckham.....	Surgeon.....	"	" " "	"
V. B. Kenyon.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	"	" " "	

MECHANIC RIFLES—PROVIDENCE.

CHARTERED 1854.

Stephen C. Arnold.....	Colonel.....	Colonel....	April 18, 1864.	Providence.
Charles N. Harrington....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	July 13, 1864.	"
Daniel T. Lyman.....	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	"
Eben Burlingame.....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	"
Eugene D. Burt.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	"
Earl C. Harris.....	Adjutant.....	"	April 18, 1864.	"
Edward Luther, Jr.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	"
Henry T. Stone.....	Paymaster.....	"	" " "	"
John W. Field, 2d.....	Commissary	"	" " "	"
Thomas G. Potter.....	Surgeon	"	" " "	"
(Office Vacant).....	Assistant Surgeon.....	"		

FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY—PROVIDENCE.

CHARTERED 1818.

William W. Brown.....	Captain.....	Captain....	April 25, 1864.	Providence.
Luther C. Warner.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	"
Charles H. Dunham.....	"	"	" " "	"
Charles R. Dennis.....	"	"	" " "	"
Francis J. Sheldon.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	"

NAMES.	OFFICE.	RANK.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
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NATIONAL CADETS—PROVIDENCE.

CHARTERED 1798.

John D. Earle.....	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	April 25, 1864.	Providence.
G. Frank Low.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	" " "	"
William E. Taber.....	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	"
Elisha B. Gregory.....	Captain.....	Captain ...	" " "	"
Edward L. Cook.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	"
Samuel F. Brown.....	Adjutant.....	"	" " "	"
Lewis Najac.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	"
Edwin A. Burgess.....	Paymaster	"	" " "	"
George Wheaton, 2d.....	Commissary.....	"	" " "	"

SARSFIELD GUARDS—PROVIDENCE.

CHARTERED 1862.

(Office Vacant.).....	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	.....
John Dailey.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	April 25, 1864.	
James M. Corcoran.....	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	
John Corcoran.....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	
Samuel O'Neal.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	
Stephen Murray.....	Adjutant.....	"	" " "	
John Armstrong.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	
Morris Holland.....	Paymaster	"	" " "	
John P. Cooney.....	Commissary.....	"	" " "	

PAWTUCKET LIGHT GUARD.

CHARTERED 1857.

Horace Daniels.....	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	April 18, 1864.	Pawtucket.
Robert McCloy.....	Lieutenant Colonel	Lieut. Col..	" " "	"
Henry C. Brown..	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	"
.....	Captain.....	Captain.....	.....
.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	.....
Robert Fessenden.....	Adjutant.....	"	April 18, 1864.	Pawtucket
William C. Benedict.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	
Hiram H. Thomas.....	Paymaster.	"	" " "	
Joseph E. Despeau.....	Commissary.....	"	" " "	Pawtucket
Charles F. Manchester...	Surgeon	"	" " "	"
James L. Wheaton.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	"	" " "	"

PAWTUCKET LIGHT GUARD BATTALION.

COMPANY "A."

Cyrus B. Hathaway.....	Captain.....	Captain....	April 18, 1864.	Pawtucket.
George B. Sharpless.....	First Lieutenant.....	1st Lieut...	" " "	
James M. Crawford.....	Second Lieutenant.....	2d Lieut...	" " "	

PAWTUCKET LIGHT GUARD BATTALION.

COMPANY "B."

Henry F. Jenks.....	Captain.....	Captain....	April 18, 1864.	
Edmund Crocker.....	First Lieutenant.....	1st Lieut...	" " "	
Latimer Lefavour.....	Second Lieutenant.....	2d Lieut...	" " "	

NAMES.	OFFICE.	RANK.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
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TOWER LIGHT BATTERY—PAWTUCKET.

ORGANIZED 1864.

Samuel S. Collyer.....	Captain.....	Captain....	May 25, 1864.	Pawtucket.
George W. Newell.....	First Lieutenant.....	1st Lieut....	" " "	"
Gilbert B. Dana.....	" ".....	" "....	" " "	"
Ansel L. Sweet.....	Second Lieutenant.....	2d Lieut....	" " "	"
.....	" ".....	" "....	

PAWTUCKET CAVALRY.

ORGANIZED 1864.

William Coupe.....	Captain.....	Captain....	May 19, 1864.	Pawtucket.
John J. Martin.....	First Lieutenant.....	1st Lieut....	" " "	"
Pardon E. Tillinghast....	Second Lieutenant.....	2d Lieut....	" " "	"

UNION GUARDS—CENTRAL FALLS.

ORGANIZED 1864.

Lysander Flagg.....	Captain... ..	Captain....	May 25, 1864.	Central Falls.
James N. Woodard.....	First Lieutenant.....	1st Lieut....	" " "	" "
David L. Fales.....	Second Lieutenant.....	2d Lieut....	" " "	" "

WOONSOCKET GUARDS.

CHARTERED 1842.

Elias M. Jenckes.....	Colonel.....	Colonel....	April 18, 1864.	Woonsocket.
.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	.....
Austin J. Scott.....	Major.....	Major.....	Oct. 27, 1864.	Woonsocket.
Albert E. Greene.....	Captain.	Captain....	" " "	
Reuben O. Cook.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	April 18, 1864.	
Lathan T. Verry.....	Adjutant.....	"	" " "	
Christopher C. Gates.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	
William E. Coe.....	Paymaster.....	"	" " "	
John A. Allen.....	Commissary.....	"	" " "	Woonsocket.
George W. Jenckes.. .	Surgeon	"	" " "	
Frederic A. Weber.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	"	" " "	

WOONSOCKET LIGHT ARTILLERY.

ORGANIZED 1864.

George H. Grant.....	Captain.....	Captain....	May 27, 1864.	Woonsocket...
Joseph N. Mason.....	First Lieutenant.....	1st Lieut....	" " "	"
La Fayette M. Coe.....	" ".....	" "....	" " "	"
Erza M. Stockwell.....	Second Lieutenant.....	2d Lieut ...	" " "	"
Jonathan Andrews.....	" ".....	" "....	" " "	"

WOONSOCKET CAVALRY.

ORGANIZED 1864.

Oscar J. Rathbun.....	Captain.....	Captain....	July 15, 1864.	Woonsocket.
Allen Thayer.....	First Lieutenant	1st Lieut....	" " "	
Harley O. Smith.....	Second Lieutenant.. .	2d Lieut....	" " "	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	RANK.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
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WESTERLY RIFLES.

CHARTERED 1854.

Henry C. Card.....	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	April 18, 1864.	Westerly.
William H. Chapman.....	Lieutenant Colonel.	Lieut. Col..	" " "	
Walter R. Lewis.....	Major.....	Major.	" " "	
Horace Swan.....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	
George C. Gardner.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	
Alva A. Crandall.....	Adjutant.....	"	" " "	
Benjamin F. Arnold.....	Quartermaster..	"	" " "	
George G. Stillman.....	Paymaster	"	" " "	
A. N. Lewis.....	Commissary.....	"	" " "	
Amos R. Collings.....	Surgeon	"	" " "	
Edwin G. Champlin.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	"	" " "	

PETTIQUAMSCUTTS INFANTRY—KINGSTON.

CHARTERED 1861.

Elisha C. Clarke.....	Colonel.	Colonel.....	April 18, 1864.	Kingston.
Jabez S. Perkins.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	" " "	"
William C. Clarke.....	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	"
George P. Rose.....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	
Silas Sherman, Jr.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	Kingston.
John H. Teft.....	Adjutant.....	"	" " "	
John F. Adams.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	
Alonzo A. Greenman.....	Paymaster.....	"	" " "	
Benjamin R. Palmer.....	Commissary.....	"	" " "	
Thomas A. Hazard.....	Surgeon	"	" " "	
Joseph C. Clarke	Assistant Surgeon.....	"	" " "	

KENTISH ARTILLERY—APPONAUG.

CHARTERED 1797.

Henry King.....	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	April 27, 1864.	Apponaug.
Richard W. Howard.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	" " "	
James R. Read.....	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	
Caleb Westcott.....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	
.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	.....
Randall Holden.....	Adjutant.....	"	April 27, 1864.	
Joseph T. Pollock.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	
John F. Pettiss.....	Paymaster	"	" " "	
Stephen T. Arnold... ..	Commissary.....	"	" " "	
.....	Surgeon .....	"	.....
William C. Barney.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	"	April 27, 1864.	
Samuel Graves.....	Chaplain .....	.....	" " "

KENTISH GUARDS—EAST GREENWICH.

CHARTERED 1774.

Lyman Himes.....	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	April 27, 1864.	E. Greenwich.
Edwin H. Gardiner.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	" " "	
William A. Johnson.....	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	
Christopher A. Shippee..	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	
George G. Bullock.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	
George L. Nason.....	Adjutant.....	"	" " "	
Thomas J. Tilley.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	

NAMES.	OFFICE.	RANK.	DATE OF COM.	RESIDENCE.
Robert H. Fiske.....	Paymaster	Lieutenant..	April 27, 1864.	E. Greenwich.
Willet A. Hopkins.....	Commissary.....	"	" " "	
L. M. Wheeler	Surgeon	"	" " "	
William P. Vaughn.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	"	" " "	

SEMINARY GUARDS—EAST GREENWICH.

CHARTERED 1864.

S. W. K. Allen.	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	Sept. 28, 1864.	E. Greenwich.
Ellis T. Hayward.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	" " "	
Henry Osborn.....	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	
H. M. Jernegan.....	Captain.....	Captain...	" " "	
R. Watson Smith.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	

WEST GREENWICH CADETS.

CHARTERED 1864.

Amos R. Sweet.....	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	Oct. 15, 1864.	Wash'n village
Edwin W. Hopkins.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	" " "	
Pardon Hopkins.....	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	
Henry T. Whitman.....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	
George W. Whitman. ..	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	

BRISTOL ARTILLERY.

CHARTERED 1794.

Thomas F. Usher.....	Colonel.....	Colonel.....	June 28, 1864.	Bristol.
James Coggeshall.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	" " "	"
Alonzo Pierce.....	Major.....	Major.....	" " "	"
Joseph B. Burgess.....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	"
Henry D. Gladding.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	"

WARREN ARTILLERY.

CHARTERED 1842.

Luther Cole, Jr.....	Colonel.	Colonel.....	April 18, 1864.	Warren.
.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Lieut. Col..	.....
Joseph Smith.....	Major.....	Major.....	April 18, 1864.	Warren.
Nathaniel T. Saunders....	Captain.....	Captain....	" " "	
Joseph B. Child, Jr.....	Lieutenant.....	Lieutenant..	" " "	
Cyrus Peabody.....	Adjutant.....	"	" " "	
William Cole, 2d.....	Quartermaster.....	"	" " "	
William B. Crowell.....	Paymaster.....	"	" " "	
Charles S. Sparks.....	Commissary.....	"	" " "	
J. M. Merchant.....	Surgeon	"	" " "	

ROSTER

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS

IN THE FIELD.

FIRST CAVALRY.

RESERVE CAVALRY BRIGADE, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

Lieutenant Colonel.....	John Rogers.
Quartermaster.....	Charles A. Leonard.
Surgeon.....	William H. Wilbur.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Albert Utter.
Chaplain.....	Ethan Ray Clarke.

CAPTAINS.

Allen Baker, Jr.	Willis C. Capron
George N. Bliss.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph W. Dewey.	John R. Umfreville.
Samuel C. Willis.	Andrew G. Lorimer.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

James M. Fales.	George W. Darling.
Hebrew H. Steere.	

THIRD CAVALRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel.....	Willard Sayles.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Charles H. Parkhurst.
Major.....	Edmund C. Burt.
Major.....	George R. Davis.
Major.....	Raymond H. Perry.
Adjutant.....	Edward K. Thompson.
Quartermaster.....	Stafford Mowry.
Surgeon.....	John C. Budlong.
Assistant Surgeon.....	George A. Munro.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Lyman L. Swan.

CAPTAINS.

Asa A. Ellis.	Orin A. Avery.
Charles H. Gordon.	Henry S. Benjamin.
Andrew T. Bushee.	Joseph A. Rhodes.
George F. Bicknell.	Edwin C. Pomroy.
Livingston Scott.	Thomas W. Sayles.
William A. James.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Elisha W. Cross.	Howard Stockton.
Amos G. Thomas.	William J. McCall.
Charles H. Wilcox.	Charles W. Turner.
William E. Peck.	James A. Thornton.
James Magill.	James M. Eddy.
Herbert F. Dean.	Albert Clapp.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Jonathan W. Pratt.	James H. Riley.
Moses W. Collins.	Thomas G. Glover
Louis S. Naff.	Rufus Livermore.
Newton Reynolds.	James A. Wade.
Arnold D. Brown.	William Wilson.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Colonel.....	Charles H. Tompkins.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	John A. Tompkins.
Major.....	John G. Hazard.

BATTERY "B."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Captain.....	Thomas Frederick Brown.
First Lieutenant.....	William S. Perrin.
First Lieutenant.....	James E. Chase.
Second Lieutenant.....	Charles A. Brown.
Second Lieutenant.....	Gideon Spencer.
Second Lieutenant.....	Nathaniel Chace.

BATTERY "D."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Captain.....	Elmer L. Corthell.
First Lieutenant.....	Frederick Chase.
First Lieutenant.....	Albert E. Adams.
Second Lieutenant.....	Charles E. Bonn.
Second Lieutenant.....	Charles C. Gray.

BATTERY "E."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Captain.....	William B. Rhodes.
First Lieutenant.....	John K. Bucklyn.
First Lieutenant.....	Ezra K. Parker.
Second Lieutenant.....	Hezekiah Potter
Second Lieutenant.....	Edward A. Chandler.

BATTERY "F."

TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE JAMES.

First Lieutenant..... Thomas Simpson.
Second Lieutenant..... Charles E. Guild.

BATTERY "G."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Captain..... George W. Adams.
First Lieutenant..... Jacob H. Lamb.
First Lieutenant..... Benjamin Freeborn.
Second Lieutenant Reuben H. Rich.
Second Lieutenant..... Frank A. Waterman.

BATTERY "H."

SIXTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Captain..... Crawford Allen, Jr.
First Lieutenant..... Walter M. Knight.
First Lieutenant..... Allen Hoar.
Second Lieutenant..... William B. Westcott.
Second Lieutenant..... Anthony B. Horton.

SECOND REGIMENT.

SIXTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Colonel..... George E. Church.
Major..... Henry H. Young.
Adjutant..... Thorndike J. Smith.
Quartermaster..... Robert W. Small.
Assistant Surgeon William F. Smith.

CAPTAINS.

Elisha H. Rhodes.	Frank S. Halliday.
James A. Bowen.	John A. Jeffery.
Joseph Pollard.	George T. Easterbrooks.
Stephen Thurber.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Charles W. Gleason.	John K. Dorrance.
Benjamin G. West.	Charles E. Perkins.
Frank M. Gould.	William V. Carr.
David Small.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

George S. Appleby.	James S. Slater.
William H. Perry.	William H. Bullock.
Elisha Arnold.	George B. Peck, Jr.
Jeremiah Tourgee.	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

THIRD REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Colonel.....	William Ames.
Quartermaster.....	Frederick A. Wilcoxson.
Surgeon.....	George S. Burton.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Horace S. Lamson.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Joseph W. Grosvenor.

CAPTAINS.

Jeremiah Lanahan.	Martin S. James.
Ausustus W. Colwell.	John M. Barker.
William H. Hamner.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Henry H. Metcalf.	James Bible.
Edward F. Curtis.	John E. Burroughs.
Eben W. Waterhouse.	Rowland L. Dodge.
William A. Sabin.	Michael J. Higgins.
E. Augustus Waterhouse.	Frederick A. Wilcoxson.
Edwin W. Keene.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Albert B. Clarke.	A. Allen Babcock.
Charles H. Williams.	William Dingavan.
William Fullerton.	Robert Elliot.
John Hacket.	George H. Adams.
Robert Slattery.	John F. Wyman.
William H. Bean.	

FOURTH REGIMENT.

NINTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAPTAINS.

Caleb T. Bowen.	Edward P. Brown.
William J. Reynolds.	James W. Lyon.
Sumner U. Sherman.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Henry J. Spooner.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

George L. Kibby.	George B. Costello.
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FIFTH REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

NEWBERN, N. C.

Colonel	George W. Tew.
Major.....	Thorndike C. Jameson.
Adjutant.....	Charles F. Gladding.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Jerome B. Greene.

CAPTAINS.

Isaac M. Potter.
William R. Landers.
James Moran.
John H. Robinson.

E. de Meulen.
Charles Taft.
John Aigan.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas Allen.
Walter H. Luther.
Edward F. Angell.
Robert Thompson.
George H. Pierce.

Moses O. Darling.
Lewis H. Bowen.
Christopher T. Pearce.
Christopher W. Howland.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

William Sisson, Jr.
William H. Durfee, Jr.
John B. Landers.

Henry B. Bateman.
Benjamin F. Drown.
Benjamin F. Underwood.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

NINTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Colonel.....	Zenas R. Bliss.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Percy Daniels.
Major.....	Ethan A. Jenks.
Adjutant....	John Sullivan.
Surgeon.....	James Harris.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Albert G. Sprague.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Charles G. Corey.

CAPTAINS.

William H. Joyce.
James N. Potter.
George A. Wilbur.

George N. Stone.
Edwin L. Hunt.
Peleg E. Peckham.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

James F. Merrill.
Winthrop A. Moore.
William W. Webb.
Daniel S. Remington.
Albert A. Bolles.
Ephraim C. Morse.

Winfield S. Chappell.
Edwin R. Allen.
John McKay.
William H. Johnson.
James T. Phelps.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Fuller Dingley.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED HEAVY ARTILLERY.

(formerly Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel.....	J. Hale Sypher.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Nelson Viall.
Major.....	Joseph J. Comstock, Jr.
Major.....	Richard G. Shaw.

Major.....	Andrew J. Fitzwater.
Adjutant... ..	Joseph C. Whiting, Jr.
Quartermaster.....	John B. Pierce.
Surgeon	Benoni Carpenter.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Joseph R. Draper.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Horace Mecorney.

CAPTAINS.

Thomas W. Fry.	Charles C. Cragin.
Joel Metcalf, Jr.	Samuel Farnum.
George Bucklin.	George A. Spink.
George W. Cole.	Henry K. Southwick.
Joshua M. Adderman.	Oscar R. Livingston.
Nelson Kenyon.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Phanuel E. Bishop.	William S. Dyer.
Joseph C. Whiting, Jr.	William H. Chenery.
John B. Peirce.	Robert S. Gaskell.
Thomas B. Briggs.	Charles S. Brooks.
Charles H. Chace.	Charles W. Munroe.
Zepheniah Brown, 2d.	Alfred M. Taylor.
Sigourney B. Goffe.	George W. H. Allen.
Charles H. Aldrich.	Warren Ralph.
John E. Wardlow.	Allen F. Cameron.
Charles H. Mumford.	William F. Tansey.
Alfred H. Baker, Jr.	John N. Bollig.
Caleb H. Barney.	George A. Peirce.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Charles H. Potter.	George L. Gaskell.
George W. Weeden.	Martin S. Smith.
Edward F. Aborn.	Benjamin D. Jones.
Rowland R. Hazard.	Charles M. Smith.
George H. Burnham.	Pardon Mason.
Charles S. Stafford.	Herbert F. Bennett.
S. Wildes Coggeshall.	Albert W. Delanah.
Herbert D. Leavitt.	Jonathan S. Belcher.
John A. Reynolds.	Charles D. Greene.
Frank Frost.	Alanson A. Williams.
James Dodds.	James P. Brown.
Lester S. Hill.	William H. Currie.

HOSPITAL GUARDS.

LOVELL GENERAL HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH GROVE, R. I.

Captain.....	Christopher Blanding.
First Lieutenant.....	William S. Chace.
Second Lieutenant.....	John H. Hammond.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

WHO HAVE BEEN COMMISSIONED IN THE

RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS,

WITH THE DATE OF COMMISSION.

Names.	Remarks.
Abbott, Edward P.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863; permanently detached by order War Department, Special Orders No. 9, series 1864.
Abbott, John P.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, November 4th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, December 22d, 1862, for gallant conduct in battle of Frederickburg, Va., December 13th, 1862; resigned June 16th, 1863.
Aborn, Edward F.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) October 28th, 1863.
Aborn, James.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; resigned March 13th, 1863.
Adams, Albert E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, December 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 26th, 1864.
Adams, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 6th, 1864.
Adams, George W.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 12th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, January 30th, 1863.
Adderman, Joshua M.....	Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 19th, 1863.
Aigan, John.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, November 20th, 1862; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; resigned June 20th, 1863; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, January 26th, 1864.
Ainsworth, William P....	Captain 1st Cavalry, December 3d, 1861; killed at Front Royal, Va., May 30th, 1862.
Aldrich, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; resigned May 2d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 18th, 1863.
Alexander, Christopher H.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, December 24th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, April 17th, 1863.
Allen, Crawford Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 18th, 1862; Captain 1st Light Artillery, September 30th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Allen, Edwin R.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 25th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, October 21st, 1864.
Allen, Edward T.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; Captain 7th Regiment, April 1st, 1863; resigned August 29th, 1864.
Allen, Frank.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 8d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, January 1st, 1863; permanently detached by order of the War Department, Special Orders, No. 9, Series 1864.
Allen, Frank A.	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Allen, George W. H.	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) February 4th, 1864.
Allen, John A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st P. I. Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned August 11th, 1862.
Allen, James F.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 1st, 1863; honorably discharged, October 14th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Allen, James H.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862.
Allen, Thomas.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863.
Almy, George C.....	Captain 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862; resigned January 2d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, August 7th, 1863; resigned October 22d, 1864.
Ames, William.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 25th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; Major 3d Heavy Artillery, January 28th, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel, 3d Heavy Artillery, March 22d, 1864; Colonel 8d Heavy Artillery, October 10th, 1864.
Andrews, Dennis P.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, December 8th, 1862; resigned March 31st, 1863.
Andrews, Joseph F.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 3d, 1861; permanently detached by order of the War Department, Special Orders, No. 9, Series 1864.
Andrews, William R.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 5th, 1863; mustered out October 5th, 1864; term of service having expired.
Angell, Charles W.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, July 25th, 1862.
Angell, Edward F.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863.
Angell, John.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, July 17th, 1862.
Annon, Alexander.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, October 2d, 1861; resigned March 1st, 1862.
Anthony, Robert C.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, February 21st, 1862; resigned July 7th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, October 3d, 1862; Major 2d Cavalry, March 25th, 1863; mustered out of service to date, August 1st, 1864.
Anthony, Thomas S.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 17th, 1862; relieved from duty, October 15th, 1862.
Appleby, George S.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, September 13th, 1864.
Armington, James H.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862. 1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; resigned July 19th, 1862.
Arnold, Elisha..	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 29th, 1864.
Arnold Job.....	Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 5th Heavy Artillery, January 7th, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel 7th Regiment, March 2d, 1863; honorably discharged May 28th, 1864.
Arnold Stephen T.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; resigned October 26th, 1861.

NAME.	REMARKS.
Arnold, William A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 17th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 5th, 1862; resigned May 4th, 1863.
Arnold, William Albert...	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, September 28th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, December 6th, 1862; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Avery, Orin A.....	1st Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863; Captain 8d Cavalry, March 24th, 1864.
Ayer, William H.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, December 31st, 1862.
Babbitt, Jacob.....	Major 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; Major 7th Regiment, September 1st, 1862; mortally wounded in battle Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862.
Babcock, A. Allen.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, February 8d, 1864.
Babcock, James.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 19th, 1861.
Babcock, Latham T.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, January 21st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, April 9th, 1864; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Bacheller, John B.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; resigned April 25th, 1863.
Bacon, Edward F.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, December 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, March 2d 1863.
Bacon, Henrie E.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Bailey, James E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, June 4th, 1861; Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; Major 8d Heavy Artillery, January 1st, 1863; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Baker, Allen Jr.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
Baker, Otis A.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned August 11th, 1862.
Balch, Joseph P.....	Major 1st Detached Militia, June 27th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel (temporarily) 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862.
Ballou, Daniel R.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, November 20th, 1862; resigned April 25th, 1863.
Ballou, Francisco M.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, March 2d, 1863.
Ballou, Sullivan.....	Major 2d Regiment, June 11th, 1861; mortally wounded in battle Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Barber, J. Clarke.....	Ensign 1st Detached Militia, April 19th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant, 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Barker, Alfred H Jr.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) November 18th, 1863.
Barker, Hiram P.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 4th, 1862.
Barker, John M.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, February 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, December 20th, 1863.
Barney, Caleb H.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) November 15th, 1863.
Barney, William C.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; resigned June 25th, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863; resigned February 29th, 1864.
Barrus, Horace G.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, July 3d, 1862.
Bartholomew, Erasmus S.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1862; killed in battle on James Island, S. C., June 16th, 1862.
Bartlett, Walter O.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, September 28th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, January 24th, 1862; resigned August 19th, 1862.
Bateman, Henry B.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Bates, Albert G.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; 2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 6th, 1863.
Bates, Clarke E.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, February 22d, 1863; died July 18th, 1863, of wounds received in battle Salem Heights.
Bates, Gustavus D.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 28d, 1863; honorably discharged Oct. 14th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Reg't, Nov. 13th, 1863; Captain 7th Reg't, July 25th, 1864; resigned Nov. 2d, 1864.
Bauer, John.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, January 19th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order General Banks.
Bean, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864.
Beech, George W.....	Captain 2d Cavalry, December 24th, 1862; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order General Banks.
Beers, Charles E.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; honorably discharged December 21st, 1863.
Belcher, Jonathan S.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) January 14th, 1864.
Belcher, Leander C.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Belger, James.....	Captain 1st Light Artillery, October 17th, 1861; mustered out December 30th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Benjamin, Henry S.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, December 3d, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, March 25th, 1864.
Bennett, Herbert F.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) February 3d, 1864.
Bennett, Joseph L.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Bennett, Lyman M.....	Captain 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned January 7th, 1863.
Benton, Nathan.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Beugless, John D.....	Chaplain 2d Regiment, September 11th, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Beveridge, John G.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, December 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 21st, 1862; Captain 2d Regiment, August 9th, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Bible, James.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864.
Bicknell, George F.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862; honorably discharged May 20th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, September 29th, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, December 21st, 1863.
Bingham, Charles Edward	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, March 14th, 1863; resigned July 11th, 1863.
Bishop, Phannuel E.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) October 28th, 1863.
Bixby, Augustus H.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 3d, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; permanently detached by order of the War Department, Special Orders, No. 9, Series 1864.
Blair George W.	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, February 2d, 1863; resigned April 29th, 1864.
Blake, John T.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 28th, 1863; honorably discharged August 12th, 1864.
Blanchard, Charles E....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, June 1st, 1864; mustered out December 18th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Blanding, Christopher....	Major 3d Heavy Artillery, December 19th, 1861; resigned September 3d, 1862; Captain Hospital Guards, October 17th, 1862.
Blanding, Jabez B.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, October 9th, 1861; resigned August 21st, 1863; appointed 1st Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps.

NAME.	REMARKS.
Biss, George N.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
Biss, Zenas R.....	Colonel 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Colonel 7th Regiment, August 8th, 1862.
Bloodgood, Horace S. . .	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 12th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 11th, 1862; Captain 1st Light Artillery, December 29th, 1862; resigned April 22d, 1863.
Bolles, Albert A.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 25th, 1864.
Bolles, Lucius S.....	Assistant Surgeon 2d Regiment, March 9th, 1863; resigned September 10th, 1863.
Bolles, Nicholas B.	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Bollig, John N.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) July 28th, 1864.
Bonn, Charles E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 28th, 1864.
Bowen, Amos M.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, January 22d, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Bowen, Caleb T.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862.
Bowen, James A.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, April 17th, 1863; Captain 2d Regiment, September 18th, 1864.
Bowen, John A.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Bowen, Lewis H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned July 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, August 4th, 1863.
Bowers, William Lloyd...	1st Lieutenant and Commissary, 1st Detached Militia; Captain and Quartermaster, 1st Detached Militia, June 5th 1861; Ensign U. S. Navy.
Bradford, Frank S.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Light Artillery, November 7th, 1861; resigned July 18th, 1862.
Bradford, John E.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, June 16th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; Lieutenant Signal Corps U. S. A.
Bradford, William J.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Regiment, February 22d, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Branan, Caleb.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, January 8d, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order General Banks.
Brastow, Henry B.....	Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Brayton, Charles R.....	1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 8d Heavy Artillery, October 22d, 1863; Colonel 8d Heavy Artillery, March 22d, 1864; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Briggs, Richard A.	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 16th, 1862; killed in battle Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862.
Briggs, Thomas B.....	Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; resigned May 22d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th, R. I. H. A.,) October 24th, 1863.
Brooks, Charles S.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 24th, 1863.
Brooks, Joseph Jr.	1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Brown, Arnold D.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, January 13th, 1864.
Brown, Beriah S.	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, June 28th, 1861; resigned January 1st, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Brown, Charles A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 20th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 21st, 1864.
Brown, Charles T....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 10th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant, 2d Regiment, August 9th, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Brown, Edward P.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 27th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; Captain 4th Regiment, March 2d, 1863.
Brown, Frederick L.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, January 8th, 1862; resigned July 6th, 1862.
Brown, Henry C.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862, (Adjutant.)
Brown, James P.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 31st, 1863.
Brown, Jeremiah.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 11th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; dismissed August 13th, 1862.
Brown, Nathaniel W.....	Captain 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Colonel 3d Heavy Artillery, September 17th, 1861; died at Port Royal, S. C., October 30th, 1862.
Brown, Simeon A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, January 14th, 1863; Captain 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863; resigned October 25th, 1863.
Brown, Stephen H.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, September 28th, 1861; Major 2d Regiment, June 9th, 1864; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Brown, Thomas Frederic.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 13th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, December 29th, 1862; Captain 1st Light Artillery, April 7th, 1864; Brevet Major.
Brown, William W.....	Captain 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Brown, Zephaniah.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Brown, Zephaniah 2d.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) November 10th, 1863.
Browne, George H.....	Colonel 12th Regiment, September 18th, 1862.
Brownell, Dexter L.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 23d, 1863; resigned April 20th, 1864.
Brownell, Thomas S.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned January 11th, 1863.
Browning, Beriah G.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, April 1st, 1863.
Brucker, Peter.....	Captain 2d Cavalry, January 12th, 1863; resigned June 4th, 1863.
Buckley, William W.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 8th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, October 30th, 1862; resigned September 20th, 1864.
Bucklin, George	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, May 29th, 1863; Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) November 9th, 1863.
Bucklin, George A.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Bucklin, James T. P.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; Major 4th Regiment, January 9th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Bucklin, Stephen R.....	Captain 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 3d Heavy Artillery, October 2d, 1861; resigned December 26th, 1862.
Bucklyn, John K.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, December 31st, 1862.
Budlong, John C.....	Assistant Surgeon 3d Cavalry, July 29th, 1863; Surgeon 8d Cavalry, November 16th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Baffin, Martin P.....	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, October 11th, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, October 10th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, December 24th, 1862; mustered out December 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Ballock, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, December 5th, 1864.
Barchard, Henry A.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, December 23d, 1863; resigned August 18th, 1864.
Barden, Levi L.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, August 5th, 1863; resigned September 30th, 1864.
Bardick, Albert N.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned — 1862.
Burge, Richard J.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 6th, 1862; honorably discharged October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Burlingame, Eben.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Burlingame, Edwin H....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, January 29th, 1863; resigned March 20th, 1863.
Burnham, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) November 9th, 1863.
Burnside, Ambrose E....	Colonel 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Brigadier General, August 6th, 1861; Major General, March 18th, 1862; Commanding Department North Carolina; Commanding 9th Army Corps; Commanding Army of the Potomac; Commanding Department of the Ohio.
Burr, Sanford S.....	Captain 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862.
Barroughs, John E.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864.
Bart, Edmund C.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, July 11th, 1862; mustered out of service August 7th, 1862; Major 8d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Barton, George S.....	Assistant Surgeon 8d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; Surgeon 8d Heavy Artillery, May 26th, 1863.
Bash, Daniel.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, September 16th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 20th, 1863.
Bashce, Andrew T.....	Captain 8d Cavalry, November 10th, 1863.
Bashce, John L.....	Ensign 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Batts, Edward P. Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 9th, 1862; resigned November 19th, 1862.
Cady, Hopkins B.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; resigned November 12th, 1862.
Caboone, Calvin G.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned July 30th, 1862.
Cameron, Allen F.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) June 17th, 1864.
Capron, Adin B.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; appointed in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., October 14th, 1863.
Capron, Willis C.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862.
Card, Henry C.....	Captain 1st Detached Militia, April 19th, 1861; Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Cary, Martin S.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, August 25th, 1863; (not mustered in,) resigned January 18th, 1864.
Carpenter, Benoni.....	Surgeon 12th Regiment, October 15th, 1862; Surgeon 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) October 16th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Carpenter, George.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, October 2d, 1861; died at Fort Seward, S. C., June 28th, 1862.
Carr, George W.....	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Assistant Surgeon 2d Regiment, August 27th, 1861; Surgeon 2d Regiment, September 12th, 1862; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Carr, Thomas B.....	Captain 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned January 10th, 1863.
Carr, Thomas H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, January 24th, 1862; died January 1st, 1863.
Carr, William V.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, December 21st, 1864.
Carrique, Thomas H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, January 19th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864; 1st Lieutenant Signal Corps, — 1864.
Chace, Charles H.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) November 11th, 1863.
Chace, James E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 12th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 26th, 1864.
Chace, Nathaniel R.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 21st, 1864.
Chace, William S.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned July 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Hospital Guards, October 17th, 1862.
Champlin, William A ...	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, September 16th, 1862.
Channell, Alfred M... ..	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, October 24th, 1862; dismissed August 1st, 1864.
Chandler, Edward A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 25th, 1864.
Chapman, Charles H.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; resigned May 14th, 1862.
Chapman, William H ...	1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 19th, 1861.
Chappell, James H.....	Ensign 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Chappell, Matthew N. ...	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, November 4th, 1862; appointed Adjutant 12th Regiment, April 29th, 1863.
Chappell, Winfield S.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 5th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, October 21st, 1864.
Chase, Edward E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, February 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 4th, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, February 14th, 1863.
Chase, Frederic.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, December 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 8th, 1864.
Chase, Frank A.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Chase, Philip S.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, May 14th, 1863; mustered out November 2d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Chase, William C.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, August 11th, 1862.
Cheaney, Edward S.	Captain 12th Regiment, October 11th, 1862; resigned January 16th, 1863.
Cheever, John T. H.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 2d, 1863; resigned December 26th, 1863.
Chenery, William H.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 14th, 1863.
Chedell, Joseph A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, January 1st, 1863; killed in action near Middleburg, Va., June 18th, 1863.
Childs, Alfred S.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 6th, 1862; dismissed August 24th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Childs, Benjamin H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 6th, 1863; resigned November 23d, 1864.
Church, George E.....	Captain 7th Regiment, July 26th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; Colonel 11th Regiment, February 11th, 1863; Colonel 2d Regiment, December 31st, 1864.
Church, Isaac M.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, September 28th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, August 27th, 1862; resigned December 27th, 1862.
Churchill, David B.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863; mustered out of service October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Clapp, Albert.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, December 26th, 1864.
Clapp, A. Huntington....	Chaplain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Clark, Aaron W.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, February 22d 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Clarke, Albert B.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1863.
Clarke, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, September 13th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, July 25th, 1862; resigned August 6th, 1862.
Clarke, Ethan Ray.....	Chaplain 1st Cavalry, February 5th, 1863.
Clark, James H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863; resigned January 25th, 1864.
Clarke, John L.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 12th Regiment, October 9th, 1862.
Clarke, Joshua Perry....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; honorably discharged January 14th, 1863.
Clarke, Otis P. G.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; discharged for disability July 21st, 1862.
Clarke, William E.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 6th, 1863.
Cleidenin, George Jr....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, January 31st, 1862; Assistant Adjutant General Volunteers, April 20th, 1863, General Frank Wheaton's Staff.
Coggeshall, Oliver P.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, October 26th, 1863; resigned July 28th, 1864.
Coggeshall, S. Wildes....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 19th, 1863.
Cole, Alvan.....	1st Lieutenant and Commissary 1st Detached Militia, May 3d, 1861.
Cole, Darius J.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 1st, 1863; killed in battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 13th, 1864.
Cole, George W.	Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) November 10th, 1863.
Cole, Luther Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, February 19th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, April 17th, 1863.
Collins, Moses W.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; resigned December 27th, 1862, 2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, August 18th, 1863.
Colwell, Augustus W.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862.
Colwell, Samuel G.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 6th, 1863; resigned April 16th, 1864.
Comstock, Joseph J. Jr...	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 15th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; Major 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) October 3d, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Cooke, George Lewis....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Major 9th Regiment, July 3d, 1862; Major 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 12th Regiment, October 22d, 1862. (temporarily.)
Cook, Henry C.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; since appointed 1st Lieutenant in Regular Army.
Cook, Jacob B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, January 18th, 1863; resigned September 22d, 1863.
Corey, Charles G.....	Assistant Surgeon 7th Regiment, April 23d, 1863.
Corliss, Augustus W.....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, December 26th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 14th, 1862; Major 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 14th, 1862; Major 2d Cavalry, October 3d, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Cavalry, January 15th, 1863; resigned July 11th, 1863.
Corthell, Elmer L.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 6th, 1863; Captain 1st Light Artillery, October 21st, 1864.
Costello, George B.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, December 23d, 1864.
Cowing, Seth W.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; resigned March 6th, 1863.
Cragin, Charles C... ..	Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 5th, 1863.
Cram, George T.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 10th, 1861; resigned June 6th, 1862.
Cross, Amos.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, December 26th, 1862.
Cross, Elisha W.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, August 4th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, October 17th, 1863.
Crowningshield, George F.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Cummings, Ariel I.....	Assistant Surgeon 2d Regiment, August 8th, 1862; (not mustered in) resigned August 29th, 1862.
Cummings, Silas S.....	Chaplain 4th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; resigned October 11th, 1863.
Currie, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) September 21st, 1864.
Curtis, Edward F.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1863.
Curtis, George E.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, November 11th, 1862; dismissed December 24th, 1862.
Curtis, Joseph B.....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, September 16th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; Assistant Adjutant General U. S. V., June 9th, 1862; (General I. P. Rodman's Staff.) Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; killed in battle Fredericksburg, Va., December 18th, 1862.
Daniels, Percy.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel 7th Regiment, June 29th, 1864; Brevet Colonel July 30th, 1864.
Darling, George W.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, February 14th, 1863.
Darling, Moses O.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, August 1st, 1863.
Davis, George R.....	Captain 3d Cavalry, October 9th, 1863; Major 3d Cavalry, December 14th, 1863.
Davis, Leander A.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, November 13th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, February 19th, 1863; resigned May 4th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Day, Charles W. H.	Captain 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; Major 8d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; resigned October 20th, 1863.
Dean, Herbert F.	1st Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, January 16th, 1864.
Dedrick, Albert C.	Assistant Surgeon 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1862; resigned November 8th, 1864.
Delanah, Albert W.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 10th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, March 31st, 1863; 2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) February 14th, 1864.
Denison, Frederick.	Chaplain 1st Cavalry, November 7th, 1861; resigned January 19th, 1863; Chaplain 8d Heavy Artillery, January 20th, 1863; mustered out October 5th, 1864; term of service having expired.
Dennis, Charles R.	Ensign 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Dennis, Frank R.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, November 8d, 1862.
Dennis, William B.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 26th, 1861; resigned May 23d, 1862.
Devolve, Warren N.	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 2d, 1863; resigned May 22d, 1864.
Dewey, Joseph W.	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry October 24th, 1864.
De Wolf, Winthrop.	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 10th Regiment, July 25th, 1862.
Dexter, Arthur F.	Captain 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Dingavan, William.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, April 9th, 1864.
Dingley, Fuller.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 1st, 1863.
Dixon, Henry C.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 21st, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Dockray, Frederic A.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; resigned June 12th, 1862.
Dodds, James.	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 8d, 1863.
Dodge, Rowland L.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 2d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, February 8d, 1864.
Dolan, John.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, November 16th, 1862; resigned March 30th, 1863.
Dorrance, John K.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, September 15th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment December 5th, 1864.
Douglas, Charles E.	2d Lieutenant 6th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; mustered out December 22d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Douglas, William W.	2d Lieutenant 6th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 6th Heavy Artillery, June 7th, 1862; Captain 6th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; mustered out December 22d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Draper, Joseph B.	Assistant Surgeon 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) 1863.
Drohan, John E.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; resigned August 10th, 1862.
Drown, Benjamin F.	2d Lieutenant 6th Heavy Artillery, April 22d, 1864.
Duckworth, Christopher.	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Duffe, Alfred N.	Colonel 1st Cavalry, July 4th, 1862; Brigadier General Volunteers, June 23d, 1863.
Duffy, John M.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 18th, 1861; resigned November 26th, 1861; appointed Lieutenant in Regular Army.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Dunham, Charles H.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; resigned June 7th, 1862.
Durfee, George N.....	Captain 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned March 20th, 1863.
Durfee, William H. Jr....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 19th, 1863.
Dwight, G. Lyman.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 29th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 4th, 1862; Captain 1st Light Artillery, July 7th, 1864; mustered out 1864.
Dyer, Cyrus G.....	Lieutenant and Quartermaster 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Major 12th Regiment, October 10th, 1862.
Dyer, Elisha.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Dyer, William S.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) December 2d, 1863.
Easterbrooks, George T..	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 16th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, August 1st, 1864; Captain 2d Regiment, December 5th, 1864.
Eddy, Albert C.....	Ensign 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Eddy, James M.....	Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; resigned August 6th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, July 9th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, September 19th, 1864.
Eddy, George O.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; resigned March 27th, 1864.
Edwards, James T.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, September 18th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; resigned March 26th, 1863.
Eldridge, Charles E.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Eldridge, John D.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; resigned July 7th, 1862.
Elliott, Robert.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, April 9th, 1864.
Ellis, Asa A.....	Ensign 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; resigned June 25th, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Ellis, Barnard.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, February 18th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Ellis, William I.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 1st, 1861; resigned October 14th, 1862.
Engley, James C.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, December 15th, 1862; (not mustered in) resigned April 21st, 1863.
English, Samuel J.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 13th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; Captain 2d Regiment, February 22d, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Esterbrooks, George W...	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, February 18th, 1863; permanently detached by order of the War Department, Special Orders No. 9, Series 1864.
Evans, Albert G.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1862; resigned July — 1862.
Fairbanks, George W....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Fales, Edmund W.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862.
Fales, James M.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 15th, 1862.
Farley, James.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, March 31st, 1864; died July 26th, 1864, from wounds received.
Farnum, Samuel.....	Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) December 20th, 1863.

Names.	Remarks.
Farrington, Preston M.	Captain 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, July 11th, 1862; mustered out December 13th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Fenner, Welcome.	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, January 8th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order General Banks.
Fessenden, Robert.	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 11th Regiment, January 29th, 1863.
Fessenden, Samuel.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, October 20th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 7th Regiment, November 13th, 1863; dismissed December 13th, 1864.
Fidler, Thomas.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Field, George W.	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 17th, 1861; resigned October 26th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, February 5th, 1863; killed July 30th, 1864, in attack on fortifications before Petersburg, Va.
Field, J. Russell.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, December 31st, 1862; resigned March 16th, 1863.
Field, Samuel W.	Chaplain 12th Regiment, October 15th, 1862.
Fiske, Stephen W.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, September 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, December 4th, 1862; mustered out September 9th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Fitts, Henry C.	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, November 12th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, July 15th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks; Captain 3d Cavalry, January 6th, 1864; died December 19th, 1864.
Fitzwater, Andrew.	Major 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) August 30th, 1864.
Flanders, Alonzo B.	Chaplain 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; resigned October 31st, 1862.
Fletcher, Samuel M.	Assistant Surgeon 12th Regiment, April 25th, 1863.
Foster, William G.	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, June 18th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order General Banks.
Foy, Thomas.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 11th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; mustered out June 17th, 1864; term of service having expired.
Freeborn, Benjamin.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 17th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 21st, 1864.
Frieze, John.	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, (temporarily) December 24th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; Major 3d Heavy Artillery, September 16th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 3d Heavy Artillery, January 14th, 1863; resigned October 12th, 1863.
Frost, Frank.	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) January 16th, 1864.
Fry, Thomas W.	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; resigned June 15th, 1863; Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) October 28th, 1863.
Fullerton, William.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864.
Gallup, Edwin C.	Captain 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Gardner, Clarence T.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, January 21st, 1863; resigned October 24th, 1863.
Gardner, William H.	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Gaskell, George L.	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) December 20th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Gaskell, Robert S.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 19th, 1863.
Gay, Charles P.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) November 15th, 1863; resigned April 16th, 1864.
Gaylord, William A.....	Assistant Surgeon 7th Regiment, August 6th, 1862; resigned January 2d, 1863.
Getchell, George Henry..	Captain 2d Cavalry, March 14th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order General Banks.
Gibbs, Peleg H.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 29th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; Captain 4th Regiment, September 7th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Gifford, Obed H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 21st, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Gladding, Charles F.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; appointed Adjutant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 28th, 1864.
Gladding, Henry R.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, September 7th, 1861; mustered out of service November 30th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, August 1st, 1863, (not mustered in.)
Gladding, Munro H.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; died at Beaufort, N. C., November 2d, 1862.
Gleason, Charles W.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 16th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 1st 1864, for gallant conduct at battle of Winchester, Va.
Gleason, Uzzil.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; resigned April 21st, 1863.
Glover, Thomas G.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, March 24th, 1864.
Goddard, Francis W.....	Captain (Carbineers) 1st Detached Militia, June 27th, 1861.
Goddard, William.....	Major 1st Detached Militia, June 27th, 1861.
Goff, Nathan Jr.....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1862; Major 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, December 18th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 22d Regiment, (colored) December 23d, 1863.
Goffe, Sigourney B.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th, R. I. H. A.,) December 1st, 1863.
Goodwin, Levi F.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, December 18th, 1861; resigned August 4th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, January 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863; mustered out of service October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Gordon, Charles H.....	Captain 8d Cavalry, November 1st, 1863.
Gorton, George O.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 5th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; (Adjutant) mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Gorton, Thomas W.....	Captain 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Gould, Frank M.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 28th, 1864.
Gould, John B.....	Chaplain 11th Regiment, August 28th, 1862.
Gould, John H.....	Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; resigned March 6th, 1864.
Gould, Joseph J.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; resigned August 27th, 1864.
Gove, Lorenzo D.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, October 15th 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; killed in picket engagement near Leesburg, Va., November 1st, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Grant, George H.....	Ensign 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; resigned August 6th, 1862.
Gray, Charles C	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, May 26th, 1864.
Greely, James B.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Cavalry, December 3d, 1861; Surgeon 1st Cavalry, June 4th, 1862; honorably discharged from service for disability, August 31st, 1862.
Greene, A. Crawford.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Greene, Albert E.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, January 1st, 1863; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Greene, Charles D.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) 1864.
Greene, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; resigned September 30th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, April 15th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Greene, Charles W.....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; resigned June 27th, 1861; appointed in Regular Army.
Greene, George W.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, January 21st, 1863; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, March 21st, 1864; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Greene, Jerome B.....	Assistant Surgeon 5th Heavy Artillery, May 25th, 1863.
Greene, Thomas	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, October 24th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; resigned April 21st, 1864.
Greene, William W. B....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; resigned May 23d, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, January 24th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Gregg, James.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, June 9th, 1862; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; honorably discharged December 21st, 1863.
Grinnell, James S. C.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, March 4th, 1864; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Grovener, Joseph W.....	Assistant Surgeon 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1863.
Groves, Joseph.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned January 22d, 1863.
Gubby, James.....	Chaplain 3d Heavy Artillery, October 21st, 1861; resigned September 26th, 1862.
Guild, Charles E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 10th, 1864.
Hacket, John.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864.
Hale, William M.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 10th Regiment, August 11th, 1862.
Hall, Benjamin L	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, June 7th, 1862; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, December 13th, 1862; resigned May 5th, 1863.
Hall, Philip D	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Hall, William F.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Hall, William W.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; resigned August 2d, 1862.
Halliday, Frank S.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, September 13th, 1864; Captain 2d Regiment, November 20th, 1864.
Hamlin, Charles H. J.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 1st Light Artillery, October 3d, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, May 16th, 1862; (not mustered in) resigned September 27th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Hammell, Hugh.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; discharged March 6th, 1862; to be mustered out from the date of muster in.
Hammett Charles D. Jr...	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, March 18th, 1864; died in St. James Hospital, New Orleans, La., September 13th, 1864.
Hammond, John H.....	2d Lieutenant Hospital Guards, December 18th, 1862.
Hammer, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, October 9th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, May 24th, 1863.
Hanning, John D.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, January 15th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order General Banks.
Hanscomb, William W...	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, April 9th, 1864; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Harback, Estus W.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned May 8th, 1862.
Hardy, Edwin A.....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Cavalry, November 12th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, January 15th, 1863; resigned July 24th, 1863.
Harkness, George C.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, September 7th, 1861; resigned March 3d, 1863.
Harrington, Caleb B.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; resigned February 5th, 1863.
Harris, Benjamin.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Harris, Earle C.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Harris, James.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Surgeon 7th Regiment, August 18th, 1862.
Hathaway, Cyrus B.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; resigned January 13th, 1863.
Hayes, Frank.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, December 24th, 1862; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Hazard, Jeffrey.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 5th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, October 1st, 1862; resigned August 17th, 1863.
Hazard, John G.....	1st Lieutenant Light Artillery, August 8th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, August 18th, 1862; Major 1st Light Artillery, April 7th, 1864; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.
Hazard, Rowland R.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) November 9th, 1863.
Healey, Charles T.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned January 7th, 1863.
Henrys, James W.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 21st, 1862; resigned May 15th, 1863.
Hidden, James E.....	Ensign 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; resigned June 9th, 1861.
Higgins, Michael J.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864.
Higgins, Rufus.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 4th, 1862; resigned December 10th, 1862.
Hill, Lester S.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) December 15th, 1863.
Hill, William.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned October 26th, 1862.
Hoar, Allen.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, May 14th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 17th, 1864.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Holbrook, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, April 3d, 1863; died August 21st, 1863, from wounds received in engagement at Morris Island, S. C.
Holden, James R.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, June 4th, 1861; Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Holden, Randall.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Holmes, David A.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, March 3d, 1863; resigned August 18th, 1863.
Hopkins, George G.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, June 7th, 1862; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; mustered out December 22d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Hopkins, Israel M.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 11th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned August 11th, 1862.
Hopkins, Stephen M.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862; resigned December 19th, 1862.
Horton, Anthony B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 29th, 1864.
Howard, Albert C.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, December 31st, 1862; resigned March 2d, 1863.
Howard, Harris.....	Chaplain 7th Regiment, June 4th, 1862, resigned June 3d, 1863.
Howard, Richard W.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Howland, Christopher W.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, December 27th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, December 5th, 1864.
Hubbard, William E.....	Captain 12th Regiment, October 9th, 1862.
Hudson, James S.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Hunt, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; resigned February 1st, 1863.
Hunt, Edwin L.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, October 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; Captain 7th Regiment, May 3d, 1864.
Hunt, Josiah D.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, September 9th, 1863; resigned March 21st, 1864.
Hunt, Peter.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 5th, 1862; mortally wounded in battle of Cold Harbor, Va.; died June 14th, 1864.
Hutchinson, Prosper K...	Assistant Surgeon 12th Regiment, October 20th, 1862; resigned April 15th, 1863.
Irons, Welcome C.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, September 8th, 1863; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Irwin, David R.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Inman, George B.....	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned December 23th, 1862.
Jackson, Andrew S.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, April 15th, 1863; resigned July 2d, 1863.
Jackson, Walter M.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, November 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Cavalry, April 4th, 1863; mustered out of service Aug. 24th, 1863, by order Gen Banks.
James, Martin S.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, December 29th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, November 2d, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
James, William A.	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, March 6th, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, January 7th, 1864.
Jameson, Thorndike C. . .	Chaplain 2d Regiment, June 11th, 1861; Major 2d Regiment, December 13th, 1862; resigned January 8th, 1863; Major 5th Heavy Artillery, March 2d, 1863.
Jastram, Pardon S.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 16th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, December 6th, 1862; resigned March 29th, 1864.
Jeffery, John A.	Captain 2d Regiment, December 1st, 1864.
Jencks, Allen.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, September 21st, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Jenks, Ethan A.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, May 21st, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, March 3d, 1863; promoted to Major June 29th, 1864.
Jenks, Henry F.	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Jenckes, Henry C.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, August 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 1st, 1861; Major 2d Regiment, March 2d, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1864; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Jillson, Francello G.	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Johnson, Charles H.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned April 27th, 1862.
Johnson, Dutee.	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; mustered out December 22d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Johnson, Edwin R.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, September 8th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Johnson, William H.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 25th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, October 21st, 1864.
Jones, Benjamin D.	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 5th, 1863.
Jones, Maurice E.	Assistant Surgeon 2d Regiment, October 29th, 1862; discharged for incompetency, May 30th, 1863.
Jones, Orville P.	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Joslyn, Erastus.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, December 8th, 1862; resigned March 25th, 1863.
Joyce, William H.	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863.
Keene, Edwin W.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864.
Kellen, Charles H.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment mortally wounded in battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1862.
Kelley, Benjamin E.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 18th, 1862; mortally wounded in battle Fredericksburg, Va., May 3d, 1863.
Kellogg, Theodore H.	1st Lieutenant 7th Squadron, Cavalry, June 20th, 1862.
Kendrick, Joseph H.	Captain 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Kent, Levi E.	Captain 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; resigned September 26th, 1862.
Kenyon, David R.	1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; Captain 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; resigned March 2d, 1863.
Kenyon, Job.	Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, August 23th, 1862; resigned January 10th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Kenyon, Nelson.....	Captain 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; resigned August 10th, 1862; Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 7th, 1863.
Kibby, George L.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment September 23d, 1863.
King, Henry.....	Assistant Surgeon 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Assistant Surgeon 12th Regiment, October 19th, 1862; resigned May 13th, 1863.
King, Howard W.....	Assistant Surgeon 7th Squadron Cavalry, August, 7th, 1862; Assistant Surgeon 2d Cavalry, November 8d, 1862; Surgeon 2d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863; resigned July 11th, 1863.
King, William H.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 6th, 1862.
Knight, Brayton.....	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 4th Regiment, November 25th, 1862; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Knight, Sylvester R. ...	1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Knight, Walter M.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 11th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 22d, 1864.
Knowlton, Edwin T.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, July 15th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Knowles, John K.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 14th, 1863; killed July 30th, 1864, in attack on fortifications before Petersburg, Va.
Lamb, Jacob H....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 6th, 1863; Captain 1st Light Artillery, November 5th, 1864.
Lamson, Horace S.....	Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, March 23d, 1863.
Lanahan, Jeremiah.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, October 9th, 1861; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862.
Landers, Henry B.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 20th, 1862; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; mustered out December 22d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Landers, John B.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, April 10th, 1863.
Landers, William R.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, October 1st, 1862; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863.
Lapham, Erastus E.....	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned August 10th, 1862.
Lapham, Oscar.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, March 24th, 1863.
Lawless, James.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, December 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 10th, 1862; honorably discharged January 17th, 1863.
Lawton, Charles E.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1863; appointed Regimental Quartermaster January 1st, 1864; died December 20th, 1864.
Lawton, Elisha G....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, March 17th, 1864; resigned June 14th, 1864; mustered out from date of muster in.
Lawton, George F.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 10th, 1862; honorably discharged February 16th, 1863.
Lawton, Robert B.....	Colonel 1st Cavalry, November 4th, 1861; discharged July 1st, 1862.
Leavins, Lewis.....	Captain 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned January 14th, 1863.
Leavitt, Herbert D.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 14th, 1863.
Lee, Royal H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, December 6th, 1862; resigned June 1st, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Leonard, Charles A.....	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 1st Cavalry, February 21st, 1862.
Leonard, Charles C.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, February 14th, 1863; dismissed August 8d, 1863.
Lewis, Samuel A.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 28th, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, February 5th, 1863; resigned April 27th, 1863.
Lincoln, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; resigned April 20th, 1864.
Livermore, Rufus.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, March 25th, 1864.
Livingston, Oscar R.....	Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) May 25th, 1864.
Longstreet, James M.....	Captain 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862.
Lorimer, Andrew G.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, November 29th, 1864.
Love, Horace W.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; resigned June 12th, 1863.
Low, G. Frank.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Luther, Edward, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Luther, Walter H.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863.
Luther, William T.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, April 5th, 1863.
Lyon, James W.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 7th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, May 23d, 1863.
Lyons, Patrick.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 10th, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Macheret, Jules.....	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; resigned December 25th, 1862.
Magill, James.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, January 11th, 1864.
Manchester Benjamin B.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 25th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; resigned January 11th, 1863.
Manchester, Charles N...	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, June 12th, 1862; Major 2d Cavalry, January 13th, 1863; resigned July 11th, 1863.
Manchester, Joseph S.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned December 11th, 1861; 2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; resigned July 26th, 1864.
Mann, Augustine A.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Cavalry, June 7th, 1862; mustered out November 24th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Manton, Benjamin F.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864; dismissed August 25th, 1864.
Manton, Walter B.....	1st Lieutenant (Carbineers) 1st Detached Militia, June 27th, 1861; 2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., October 25th, 1862.
Martin, William P... ..	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 3d Heavy Artillery, August 21st, 1861; resigned August 30th, 1862; appointed Commissary of Subsistence by the President.
Mason, Charles F.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, December 24th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 1st, 1862; resigned April 21st, 1864.
Mason, Pardon.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; resigned April 29th, 1863; 2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) February 4th 1864.
Mason, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Massie, Alexander M.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, March 2d, 1863; (not mustered in;) in Veteran Reserve Corps.
Mathewson, Charles S....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, December 27th, 1862.
McCall, William J.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, November 12th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, July 12th, 1863; resigned August 11th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, March 18th, 1864.
McCarty, Justus Ingersoll.	Colonel 4th Regiment, July 21st, 1861; (not mustered in) relieved from duty October 29th, 1861.
McCloy, Robert.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, June 6th, 1861; Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
McCready, William Jr....	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862, 2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Cavalry, November 12th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Cavalry, January 20th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
McDonald, James.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
McEntree, James.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 2d, 1863; mustered out October 6th, 1864, term of service having expired.
McGenty, James.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, January 21st, 1863; mustered out August 31st, 1864, term of service having expired.
McIlroy, Samuel.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 25th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, October 14th, 1864; mortally wounded in battle near Weldon Railroad, September 30th, 1864.
McIntire, Joseph.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, Nov. 11, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, Feb. 14, 1863; Capt. 2d Reg't, Feb. 17, 1863; killed in battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
McKay, John.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 25th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, October 21st, 1864.
McKinly, John.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
McMillan, Andrew T.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, July 15th, 1863.
Mcormey, Horace.....	Assistant Surgeon 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) 1863.
Merrill James F.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 1st, 1863.
Merrill, John H.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Light Artillery, August 25th, 1862; Surgeon 1st Light Artillery, April 6th, 1863; resigned March 16th, 1864.
Merriman, Charles H....	Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861. Major 10th Regiment, (temporarily) May 26th, 1862.
Metcalf, Edwin.....	Major 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; resigned August 4th, 1862; Colonel 11th Regiment, September 15th, 1862; Colonel 8d Heavy Artillery, November 11th, 1862; resigned February 5th, 1864.
Metcalf, Frederick.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, September 21st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 6th, 1864; died at Beaufort, S. C., August 28th, 1864.
Metcalf, George.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, October 9th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 20th, 1862; Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; Major 8d Heavy Artillery, November 2d, 1863; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Metcalf, Henry H.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, April 15th, 1863.
Metcalf, Joel, Jr.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st 1862; Captain 11th Regiment, December 27th, 1862; Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) October 27th, 1863.
Mealen E de.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, August 25th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Millar, Robert.....	Assistant Surgeon 4th Regiment, August 27th, 1861; mustered out August 26th, 1864; term of service having expired.
Miller, Nathaniel.....	Surgeon 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Milne, Joseph S.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 11th, 1862; mortally wounded in battle of Gettysburg, Penn., July 3d, 1863.
Moies, Thomas.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Monro, George A.....	Assistant Surgeon 5th Heavy Artillery, February 1st, 1864; Assistant Surgeon 3d Cavalry, June 7th, 1864.
Monroe, Charles W.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned August 10th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) February 23d, 1864.
Monroe, John Albert....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, September 7th, 1861; Major 1st Light Artillery, October 21st, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Light Artillery, December 4th, 1862; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Moore, Winthrop A.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 9th, 1864.
Moran, James.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, November 5th, 1861; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863.
Morrow, John Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; resigned and dishonorably discharged September 28th, 1863.
Morse, Benjamin E.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, March 2d, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Morse, Ephraim C.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, April 3d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 25th, 1864.
Morton, Joseph W.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned December 4th, 1862.
Morton, Lloyd.....	Surgeon 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Moss, Nathan T.....	Captain 11th Regiment, September 16th, 1862; Major 11th Regiment, November 5th, 1862.
Mowry, Stafford.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Mowry, William A.....	Captain 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Mumford, Charles H.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) November 12th, 1863.
Naff, Louis S.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, November 14th, 1863.
Najac, Munson H.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, February 9th, 1863.
Nason, George L.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 10th, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Nelson, David B.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, October 9th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, December 3d, 1861; resigned 1862.
Neville, Timothy F.....	Captain 3d Cavalry, October 30th, 1863; resigned March 14th, 1864; discharged from date of muster in.
Nevins, Robert.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, June 5th, 1862; resigned February 13th, 1863.
Newell, Timothy.....	Surgeon 1st Cavalry, November 4th, 1861; resigned May 23d, 1862.
Newton, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, September 13th, 1861; resigned November 22d, 1862.
Nicholai, Henry S.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, November 3d, 1862; killed in battle Kelley's Ford, Va., March 17th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Nichols, Philogene M.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, March 26th, 1864; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Noyes, Walter B.....	Chaplain 5th Heavy Artillery, November 7th, 1861; resigned August 15th, 1862.
Oakes, Charles B.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, July 30th, 1863; resigned January 19th, 1864.
O'Connor, Charles H.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, February 17th, 1863; resigned July 31st, 1863.
Olney, Henry S.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, January 29th, 1862; resigned August 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Olney, William C.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864; term of service having expired.
Owen, Charles D	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 14th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, December 21st, 1861; resigned December 24th, 1862.
Page, Charles F.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned February 23d, 1863.
Palmer, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, December 3d, 1863; (not mustered in) resigned February 18th, 1864.
Parker, Ezra B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, December 21st, 1862; resigned May 31st, 1864.
Parker, Ezra K.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, September 7th, 1861; mustered out of service November 30th, 1862; recommissioned by Governor Sprague same date; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 8th, 1864.
Parkhurst, Charles H.....	Captain 11th Regiment, September 19th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 3d Cavalry, August 31st, 1863.
Pearce, Christopher T....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, December 1st, 1864.
Pearce, Henry.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Pearce, Samuel A., Jr....	1st Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Peck, George B Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, December 13th, 1864.
Peck, William E.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; resigned February 15th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, January 2d, 1864.
Peckham, Fenner H.....	Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, August 15th, 1861; resigned February 22d, 1862.
Peckham, Fenner H., Jr..	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, December 31st, 1862.
Peckham, Peleg E.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; Captain 7th Regiment, July 25th, 1864; Brevet Major July 30th, 1864.
Peirce, George A.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) April 28th, 1864.
Peirce, John B.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) October 27th, 1863.
Pendleton, James M., 2d..	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 9th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, December 25th, 1862; died March 11th, 1863.
Perkins, Benjamin G.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 1st, 1863; resigned July 20th, 1864.
Perkins, Charles E.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, September 19th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, December 5th, 1864.
Perley, John L., Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 3d, 1861; resigned June 4th, 1862.
Perrin, William S.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, Nov. 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, March 20, 1863; Brevet Captain.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Perry, Horatio N.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, January 15th, 1864; resigned July 30th, 1864.
Perry, John A.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, September 28th, 1861; Chaplain 1st Light Artillery, January 13th, 1862; resigned October 17th, 1863.
Perry, Oliver H.....	Captain 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862.
Perry, Raymond H.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 12th, 1861; resigned October 11th, 1862; Captain 3d Cavalry, October 22d, 1863; Major 3d Cavalry, September 17th, 1864.
Perry, Thomas W.....	Surgeon 11th Regiment, September 15th, 1862.
Perry, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 1st, 1864.
Perry, William R.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 10th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Peterson, Charles G. A...	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 4th, 1862; mustered out December 16th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Pettis, William G.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Phelps, James T.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 20th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, November 25th, 1864.
Phillips, Charles F.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, August 11th, 1862.
Phillips, John J.....	Captain 12th Regiment, October 10th, 1862.
Pierce, Edwin A.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, February 18th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Pierce, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, November 22d, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, May 21st, 1863.
Pierce, Henry R.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; killed in battle of Newberne, N. C., March 14th, 1862.
Pierce, Samuel.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Pierce, Willard B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, July 27th, 1863; resigned April 10th, 1864.
Pitman, John Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, April 5th, 1863.
Pitman, John T.....	Captain 1st Detached Militia, May 6th, 1861; Major 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 9th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; Colonel 9th Regiment, July 8d, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 11th Regiment, September 16th, 1862.
Pitman, Joseph S.....	Lieutenant Colonel 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Place, Isaac.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Ploubet, David A.....	Captain 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; resigned May 4th, 1861.
Pollard, Joseph.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, December 24th, 1862; resigned May 23d, 1863; Captain 2d Regiment, September 19th, 1864.
Pollard, John.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Pomroy, Edwin C.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, November 12th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, June 18th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, December 3d, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, October 17th, 1864.
Pope, Charles H.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 17th, 1861; resigned October 6th, 1862.
Potter, Albert.....	Assistant Surgeon 5th Heavy Artillery, October 10th, 1861; Surgeon 5th Heavy Artillery, November 27th, 1863; mustered out December 22d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Potter, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, December 22d, 1862; 2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th, R. I. H. A.,) November 6th, 1863.
Potter, Hezekiah.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 21st, 1864.

NAME.	REMARKS.
Potter, Isaac M.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; discharged for disability November 15th, 1862; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, November 20th, 1862.
Potter, James N.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, August 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; Captain 7th Regiment March 1st, 1863.
Potter, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Powell, John Hare.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Major 9th Regiment, June 9th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 9th Regiment, July 3d, 1862.
Pratt, Jonathan W.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Pratt, Leonard B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; mustered out December 14th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Prentiss, Edmund F.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 10th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 30th, 1863; Captain 2d Reg't, Sept. 1st, 1864; honorably discharged October 31st, 1864, for disability from wounds received in action.
Prentiss, John J.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, December 3d, 1861; dismissed the service December 31st, 1862, for desertion.
Prentiss, William P....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 3d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 4th, 1862; permanently detached by order of War Department, Special Order, No 9, Series 1864.
Prescott, Henry A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; killed in battle Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Prouty, William W.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; died at Newberne, N. C., January 1st, 1864.
Quinn, Thomas.....	Chaplain 1st Detached Militia, April 20th, 1861; Chaplain 3d Heavy Artillery, August 15th, 1861; Chaplain 1st Light Artillery, November 7th, 1861; discharged July 8th, 1862.
Ralph, Warren.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) April 6th, 1864.
Randolph, George E.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 14th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, September 28th, 1861; resigned January 5th, 1864.
Rankin, Simon S.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; resigned January 11th, 1862.
Rawson, A. Richmond...	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, October 2d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, October 26th, 1863; Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) January 3d, 1864; died May 5th, 1864.
Read, George S.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, June 3d, 1863; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Read, Peter A.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Read, S. B. M.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, March 18th, 1863, Colonel 2d Regiment, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, Va., June 1st, 1864; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Read, Walter A.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d 1861; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Remlinger, John M.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, June 18th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Remington, Benjamin F. Jr	Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Remington, Daniel S.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, Dec. 18, 1861; resigned Aug. 6th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Reg't May 3d, 1864.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Remington, George T....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, April 9th, 1864; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Remington, James H.....	Captain 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; honorably discharged May 2d, 1863, for disability from wounds received in battle.
Remington, Orville M....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 8d, 1863.
Reynolds, John A.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 18th, 1863.
Reynolds, Newton.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, November 23d, 1863.
Reynolds, William H.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, June 1st, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Light Artillery, September 13th, 1861; resigned June 26th, 1862.
Reynolds, William J.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, April 30th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, December 8th, 1862.
Rhodes, Elisha H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, March 2d, 1863; (Adjutant) Captain 2d Regiment, May 5th, 1864.
Rhodes, Frank A....	1st Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Rhodes, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 26th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, February 18th, 1863; permanently detached by order of the War Department, Special Orders No. 9, Series 1864.
Rhodes, Joseph A.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, August 21st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, December 21st, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, June 14th, 1864.
Rhodes, James P.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 5th, 1862; resigned October 20th, 1863.
Rhodes, William B.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 2d, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, January 5th, 1864.
Rich, Reuben H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 23d, 1863.
Richardson, James L....	1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, October 2d, 1861; resigned December 30th, 1862.
Riley, James H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, March 17th, 1864.
Rivers, Henry W.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Surgeon 1st Detached Militia, June 7th, 1861; Surgeon 4th Regiment, August 27th, 1861; mustered out August 26th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Robbins, Charles T.....	Colonel 9th Regiment, May 25th, 1862, (temporarily.)
Robbins, George A.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 14th, 1863; for meritorious conduct,) permanently detached by order of War Department, Special Orders No. 9, Series 1864.
Roberts, J. Sanford.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, December 24th, 1862; resigned January 16th, 1863.
Robinson, Josiah W., Jr..	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 22d, 1863; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Robinson, John H.....	Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863.
Robinson, Nathan T.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, January 29th, 1863.
Rodman, Isaac P.....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, October 19th, 1861; Colonel 4th Regiment, October 30th, 1861; Brigadier General Volunteers, April 28th, 1862; mortally wounded in battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862.
Rodman, Rowland G.....	Captain 7th Reg't, Sept, 4th, 1862; resigned Feb. 27th, 1863.
Rogers, Horace B.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, January 15th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order General Banks.

NAME.	REMARKS.
Rogers, Horatio, Jr.	1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, October 9th, 1861; Major 8d Heavy Artillery, August 18th, 1862; Colonel 11th Regiment, December 27th, 1862, Colonel 2d Regiment, January 31st, 1863; resigned January 14th, 1864.
Rogers, John.	Captain 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, November 7th, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry, November 30th, 1864.
Rogers, William C.	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 9th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, November 4th, 1862.
Root, Bridgman C.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned December 8th, 1862.
Root, N. W. Taylor.	Chaplain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Rossander, Charles A.	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, (temporarily) August 8th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; resigned February 7th, 1863.
Russell, Edward A.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 28th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, October 10th, 1862; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Russell, Samuel B.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, February 12th, 1864; honorably discharged September 24th, 1864.
Sabin, William A.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, July 30th, 1863.
Sackett, Frederic M.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 5th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 18th, 1862; resigned October 6th, 1863.
Salisbury, Arnold F.	1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 17th, 1862.
Sanford Samuel P.	Major 1st Light Artillery, September 13th, 1861; resigned 1864.
Sanford, William.	Major 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; resigned June 14th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Commissary 8d Cavalry, October 17th, 1863; (not mustered in,) resigned July 19th, 1864.
Sargens, William H.	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, July 3d, 1862.
Sawyer, Charles A.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863; died November 15th, 1863.
Sayles, Lycurgus.	Captain 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; resigned 1862.
Sayles, Thomas W.	1st Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, October 6th, 1863; Captain 8d Cavalry, December 26th, 1864.
Sayles, Welcome B.	Lieutenant Colonel 7th Regiment, June 6th, 1862; killed in battle Fredericksburg, Va., December 18th, 1862.
Sayles, Willard.	Major 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry, February 21st, 1862; resigned July 7th, 1862; Colonel 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863.
Scott, Charles V.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 20th, 1864.
Scott, Livingston.	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Cavalry, July 1st 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, January 2d, 1864.
Sears, Edward H.	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned October 18th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 19th, 1861; resigned November 14th, 1862.
Sears, William B.	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, October 28th, 1861; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Seaver, George F.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; resigned October 28th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Seaver, James A.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864; discharged October 11th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Shaw, James, Jr.....	Lieutenant Colonel 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Colonel 10th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 12th Regiment, December 31st, 1862; Colonel 7th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops.
Shaw, John P.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; killed in battle of Wilderness, May 12th, 1864.
Shaw, Richard G.....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; Major 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 14th, 1863.
Sheldon, Israel R.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, January 9th, 1862; resigned May 22d, 1863.
Sherman, Edwin K.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, November 28th, 1861; died in Hospital, New York, July 15th, 1862.
Sherman, Sumner U.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 27th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 25th, 1862; Captain 4th Regiment, March 2d, 1863.
Shurtliff, Lothrop B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 12th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, January 14th, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, January 13th, 1864.
Simon, Henry.....	Captain 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; resigned August 11th, 1862; Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) 1863; died October 6th, 1864.
Simpson, Thomas.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 17th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 5th, 1862.
Simpson, Peter, Jr.....	Captain 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Sisson, Henry T.....	1st Lieutenant and Paymaster 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, (temporarily,) December 20th, 1861; Major 3d Heavy Artillery, February 5th, 1862; resigned August 6th, 1862; Colonel 5th Heavy Artillery, November 5th, 1862; honorably discharged October 5th, 1864.
Sisson, William, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, December 25th, 1862.
Slater, James S.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, December 1st, 1864.
Slattery, Robert.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 3d, 1864.
Slocum, Benjamin L.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 9th Regiment, June 10th, 1862.
Slocum, John S.....	Major 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Colonel 2d Regiment, May 8th, 1861; mortally wounded in battle Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Small, David.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, (for gallant conduct at battle of Winchester;) October 1st, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 29th, 1864.
Small, Robert W.	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d Regiment, September 9th, 1864.
Smalley, George L.....	Assistant Surgeon 4th Regiment, July 21st, 1862; resigned September 24th, 1862.
Smith, Albert L.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, April 3d, 1863; died August 31st, 1863.
Smith, Amos D., Jr.....	2d Lieutenant 10th Battery, May 26th, 1862.
Smith, Charles M.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) January 14th, 1864.
Smith, C. Sidney	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 4th Regiment, September 16th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; resigned August 11th, 1862.

Smith, F. Albert.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 12th, 1861; resigned November 28th, 1861
Smith, George A.....	2d Lieutenant and Quartermaster 7th Squadron Cavalry, July 17th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, October 3d, 1862; resigned May 31st, 1863
Smith, George Lewis.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, January 15th 1864. mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Smith, Jabez S.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861, resigned August 11th 1862.
Smith, Martin S.	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.) January 8th, 1864
Smith, Peter C.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, November 5th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, May 14th, 1863; mustered out November 2d, 1864, term of service having expired
Smith, S. James.....	Captain 2d Regiment June 6th, 1861; killed in battle Bull Run Va, July 21st, 1861
Smith, Samuel J.....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; resigned January 6th, 1863
Smith, Thorndike J. ...	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, September 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 10th, 1864; appointed Adjutant July 17th, 1864
Smith, William F.....	Assistant Surgeon 2d Regiment, March 9th, 1864
Smith, William H. H.	1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, December 24th, 1862, dismissed June 2d 1863
Smith, William S.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862, Captain 10th Regiment, June 9th, 1862.
Smith, Zerab B.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned February 24th, 1862.
Snow, John E.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; resigned January 19th, 1863
Snow, Joseph T.....	1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862
Southwick, Henry K.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, August 29th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, August 9th, 1863; Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) February 1st 1864.
Spencer, Gideon.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 26th, 1864
Spink, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861, 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, March 11th, 1862; resigned September 5th, 1862.
Spink, George A.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 12th Regiment, October 9th, 1862; Captain 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) January 4th, 1864
Spooner, Henry J.	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, August 27th, 1862 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 4th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Sprague, Albert G.....	Assistant Surgeon 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Assistant Surgeon 7th Regiment, August 29th, 1862.
Stafford, Charles S.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) November 15th, 1863.
Stanhope, John R.....	1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 7th Regiment, November 3d, 1862; honorably discharged October 24th, 1863.
Stanley, Edward.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, October 25th, 1861; resigned February 9th, 1863
Stanton, Nathaniel G.....	Assistant Surgeon 2d Cavalry, April 23d, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Starkey, Lemuel T.....	Captain 3d Cavalry, October 28th, 1863 ; (not mustered in,) resigned March 25th, 1864.
Starkweather, Henry L....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861 ; resigned August 10th, 1862.
Stedman, William A.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Steere, Hebron H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, January 14th, 1863.
Steere, Thomas.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Steere, William H. P.....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861 ; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861 ; Colonel 4th Regiment, June 12th, 1862 ; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Steinhauer, Kirby.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 4th, 1862 ; 1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, February 8th, 1863 ; resigned April 19th, 1864.
Stevens, William H.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862 ; Captain 2d Cavalry, October 3d, 1862 ; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Stickney Horatio G.....	Assistant Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861 ; Surgeon 3d Heavy Artillery, February 22d, 1862 ; resigned June 10th, 1863.
Stockton, Howard.....	1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, March 17th, 1864.
Stone, George N.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862 ; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863 ; Captain 7th Regiment, May 2d, 1863.
Stone, Lucien B.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861 ; resigned June 5th, 1861.
Stone, William.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862 ; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, January 9th, 1863.
Strahan, Charles G.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861 ; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, October 2d, 1861 ; mustered out August 31st, 1864, term of service having expired.
Sullivan, John.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863 ; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Swan, Lyman L.....	Assistant Surgeon 3d Cavalry, December 20th, 1864.
Swett, Stephen R.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, October 13th, 1861 ; Major 1st Cavalry, August 8th, 1862 ; resigned April 7th, 1863.
Sypher, J. Hale.....	Colonel 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) July 5th, 1864.
Taber, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, October 13th, 1862 ; 1st Lieutenant 12th Regiment, December 25th, 1862.
Taber, William E., Jr....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Taft, Charles.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863 ; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, August 25th, 1863.
Taft, Edward.....	Captain 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Taft, George H.....	Assistant Surgeon 11th Regiment, September 22d, 1862.
Tansey, William F.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) March 16th, 1864.
Tate, James H.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862 ; 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster 2d, Regiment, January 22d, 1863 ; resigned March 11th, 1864.
Taylor, Alfred M.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) February 27th, 1864.
Taylor, Frank L.....	Assistant Surgeon 3d Cavalry, January 25th, 1864 ; resigned May 24th, 1864.
Taylor, James P... ..	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 24th, 1861 ; died August 10th, 1862.
Taylor, John M.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Teft, William A.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, December 11th, 1863 ; dismissed December 21st, 1864.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Tew, George W.....	Captain 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; Major 4th Regiment, October 11th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned August 11th, 1862; Major 5th Heavy Artillery, October 1st, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 5th Heavy Artillery, March 2d, 1863; Colonel 5th Heavy Artillery, October 14th, 1864.
Thayer, Charles H.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, July 15th, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, January 18th, 1863.
Thomas, Amos G.....	Captain 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, November 11th, 1863.
Thomas, Samuel H.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 10th Regiment, August 11th, 1862.
Thompson, Edward K....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, January 29th, 1863; 2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, September 16th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 3d Cavalry, January 2d, 1864.
Thompson, George H....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, November 11th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 4th, 1862; permanently detached by order of the War Department, Special Orders No. 9, Series 1864.
Thompson, John L.....	Captain 1st Cavalry, December 3d, 1861; Major 1st Cavalry, July 3d, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry, July 11th, 1862; resigned March 24th, 1864.
Thompson, Osceola A....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, January 21st, 1863; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, March 21st, 1864; mustered out October 5th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Thompson, Robert.....	1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, April 17th, 1863.
Thornton, James A.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, March 19th, 1864; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, July 9th, 1864.
Thrasher, C. W.....	Captain 11th Regiment, October 1st, 1862.
Thurber, Samuel.....	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, November 3d, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 26th, 1863.
Thurber, Stephen.....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; Captain 2d Regiment, October 14th, 1864.
Thurston, Benjamin F....	1st Lieutenant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862, (temporarily.)
Thurston, William T....	Surgeon 1st Light Artillery, October 4th, 1861; honorably discharged April 6th, 1863.
Tillinghast, Albert G....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Tillinghast, Charles.....	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, October 24th, 1861; killed in battle Newberne, N. C., March 14th, 1862.
Tillinghast, Charles F....	2d Lieutenant and Adjutant 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 24th, 1862.
Tillinghast, Henry M....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, December 12th, 1862.
Tinkom, Charles J.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, February 22d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, December 14th, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864; term of service having expired.
Tisdale, Ferdinand.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 20th, 1862; resigned June 22d, 1863.
Toby, John F.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Toby, Thomas Fry.....	Captain 7th, Regiment, September 4th, 1862; Major 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; resigned February 9th, 1864.
Tompkins, Albert W.....	1st Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Tompkins, Charles H....	Captain 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861; Major 1st Light Artillery, August 1st, 1861; Colonel 1st Light Artillery, September 13th, 1861.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Tompkins, John A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, September 13th, 1861; Major 1st Light Artillery, December 4th, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Light Artillery, November 1st, 1864.
Topliff, Charles W.....	Ensign 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Torslow, Otto L....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 8th, 1861; resigned June 27th, 1864.
Touree, Jeremiah.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 29th, 1864.
Tourtellot, Lebbeus C....	Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, August 27th, 1861; resigned September 2d, 1862.
Tower, Augustus M.....	Lieutenant 1st Battery, April 18th, 1861.
Tower, Levi.....	Ensign 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; killed in battle Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861.
Treat, Charles S.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; resigned November 30th, 1862.
Turner, Charles W.....	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; resigned November 28th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, January 24th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, March 30th, 1864.
Turner, Chester L.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, January 24th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
Turner, George F.....	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, October 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, August 31st, 1864; died October 6th, 1864.
Turner, John.....	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 12th Regiment, October 9th, 1862; resigned December 25th, 1862.
Turner, John M.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, September 14th, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Turner, Peter J.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, October 9th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, May 20th, 1862; Captain 3d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863; mustered out August 31st, 1864, term of service having expired.
Turner, William G.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 28th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, February 22d, 1863; honorably discharged July 21st, 1863.
Turner, William H., Jr...	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, February 21st, 1862; Major 1st Cavalry, February 18th, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel 1st Cavalry, October 18th, 1864; mustered out November 19th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Umfreville, John R.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, November 29th, 1864.
Underwood, Benjamin F.	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, December 5th, 1864.
Underwood, Nicholas.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, November 1st, 1861; resigned August 9th, 1862.
Usher, Thomas F.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 30th, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Utter, Albert.....	Assistant Surgeon 1st Cavalry, January 20th, 1863.
Van Slyck, Nicholas.....	Captain 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862. (temporarily.)
Vaughan, Christopher....	Captain 7th Squadron Cavalry, June 20th, 1862.
Vaughan, Edwin.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 15th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, January 1, 1863; resigned April 8, 1864.
Vaughan, Thomas F.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, August 21st, 1861; resigned December 11th, 1861.
Viall, Daniel J.....	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) Nov 11, 1863; resigned Oct. 19, 1864.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Viall, Nelson.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Major 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, June 12th, 1862; Colonel 2d Regiment, December 18th, 1862; resigned January 25th, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) January 15th, 1864.
Von Kneering, G. W.....	1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1862; Captain 8d Heavy Artillery, December 26th, 1862; resigned April 30th, 1863; Captain 3d Cavalry, July 1st, 1863; (not mustered in,) resigned September 23d, 1863.
Vose, James P.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, February 21st, 1862; resigned December 28th, 1862.
Vose, Jeremiah.....	Captain 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Vose, Joshua.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, September 27th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 12th, 1862; Captain 1st Cavalry, July 20th, 1862; mustered out December 6th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Wade, James A.....	2d Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, June 24th, 1864.
Waldron, Charles A.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, February 22d, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Walker, William R.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Wardlow, John E.....	1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) December 3d, 1863.
Warner, Luther C.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Warren, Ephraim L.....	Surgeon 5th Heavy Artillery, December 10th, 1862; honorably discharged November 7th, 1863.
Waterhouse E. Augustus.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, November 28th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, January 15th, 1864.
Waterhouse, Eben W.....	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 1st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, June 29th, 1863.
Waterhouse, John R.....	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 28th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, February 22d, 1863; Captain 2d Regiment, May 10th, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864; term of service having expired.
Waterman, Frank A.....	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, May 26th, 1864.
Waterman, George F.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, September 16th, 1863; resigned September 19th, 1864.
Waterman, Richard.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 8th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, July 25th, 1862; mustered out September 2d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Waterman, Richard.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; resigned December 5th, 1862.
Watson, Charles L.....	Captain 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Watts, George H.....	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, August 11th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 1st, 1862; resigned August 18th, 1863.
Weaver, John H.....	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, April 17th, 1863.
Webb, Alexander S.....	Major 1st Light Artillery, September 18th, 1861; resigned 1862.
Webb, William W.....	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, April 25th, 1864.
Webster, Clement.....	1st Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, October 5th, 1861; (not mustered in,) resigned February 7th, 1863.
Weeden, George W.....	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861, resigned October 1st 1861; 2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th B. I. H. A.,) November 7th, 1863.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Weeden, William B.	Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, June 6th, 1861; Captain 1st Light Artillery, August 8th, 1861; resigned July 21st, 1862.
Weisse, Xavier.	2d Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, March 25th, 1864; (not mustered in,) resigned 1864.
West, Benjamin G.	1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, October 31st, 1864.
West, E. Walter.	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, November 8th, 1861; resigned August 11th, 1863.
West, Stephen, Jr.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 21st, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, May 10th, 1863; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Westcott, William B.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, April 26th, 1864.
Westcott, Edward V.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, April 17th, 1863.
Wheaton, Frank.	Captain U. S. Army, March 1st, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel 2d Regiment, R. I. Volunteers, ——— 1861; Colonel 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Brigadier General Volunteers, December 1862.
Wheaton, Francis L.	Surgeon 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861; Surgeon 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; discharged September 12th, 1862.
Wheaton, James M.	2d Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 5th Heavy Artillery, June 9th, 1862; mustered out December 22d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Wheaton, William L.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, September 28th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 24th, 1862; mustered out June 17th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Wheeler, Jonathan M.	Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, December 18th, 1861; resigned August 4th, 1862; Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, October 3d, 1862; resigned January 22d, 1863.
Wheeler, Walter, Jr.	2d Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, July 8th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, Jan. 21, 1863; resigned July 10, 1863; 2d Lieut. 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) 1863; resigned March 28, 1864.
Whipple, John Jr.	1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, February 21st, 1862; Major 1st Cavalry, June 27th, 1862; resigned February 17th, 1863.
Whitaker, Henry J.	2d Lieutenant 9th Regiment, May 26th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, November 12th, 1862; Captain 2d Cavalry, June 18th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863, by order of General Banks.
White, Addison H.	1st Lieutenant 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
White, George R.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
White, Henry S.	Chaplain 5th Heavy Artillery, January 7th, 1863; mustered out December 22d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Whiting, Joseph C., Jr. ...	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, May 23d, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) November 9th, 1863. (Adjutant.)
Whiting, Leonard J.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 25th, 1862; resigned December 21st, 1863.
Whitman, Frank!	Assistant Surgeon 3d Cavalry, December 5th, 1863; (not mustered in,) resigned January 6th, 1864.
Whitney, Joseph N.	2d Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, November 12th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, July 15th, 1863; mustered out of service August 24th, 1863; by order of General Banks.
Wiegand, Frederic.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; honorably discharged September 21st, 1864.

NAME.	REMARKS.
Wightman, A. Augustus.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, (temporarily,) June 7th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, February 11th, 1862; resigned January 12th, 1863.
Wilbur, George A.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, January 7th, 1863; Captain 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863.
Wilbur, William H.	Surgeon 1st Cavalry, November 29th, 1862.
Wilcox, Charles A.	Surgeon 10th Regiment, May 26th, 1862.
Wilcox, Charles H.	2d Lieutenant 1st Light Artillery, August 13th, 1862; honorably discharged April 10th, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Cavalry, November 12th, 1863.
Wilcoxon, Frederick A. .	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, May 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 3d Heavy Artillery, February 8d, 1864.
Williams, Alanson A.	2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, (formerly 14th R. I. H. A.,) May 18th, 1864.
Williams, Charles H.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, February 8d, 1864.
Williams, Henry.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; resigned July 29th, 1861.
Williams, Henry P.	1st Lieutenant 6th Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1863; mustered out December 22d, 1864, term of service having expired.
Williams, James M.	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Willis, Samuel C.	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, October 24th, 1864.
Wilson, Charles.	2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, January 13th, 1863; mustered out October 15th, 1864, term of service having expired.
Wilson, Ira B.	2d Lieutenant 11th Regiment, March 6th, 1863.
Wilson, William.	2d Lieutenant 8d Cavalry, December 26th, 1864.
Winchester, Charles M. .	2d Lieutenant 12th Regiment, May 29th, 1863.
Winn, Theodore.	Captain 7th Regiment, September 4th, 1862; resigned June 25th, 1864.
Wood, John B.	Captain 1st Cavalry, October 4th, 1861; resigned May 22d, 1862.
Wood, William C.	1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, October 2d, 1861; Captain 4th Regiment, November 20th, 1861; resigned August 11th, 1862.
Woodbury, Augustus ...	Chaplain 1st Detached Militia, April 18th, 1861.
Wright, Allen G.	Captain 5th Heavy Artillery, November 30th, 1861; resigned January 14th, 1863.
Wright, John.	Captain 2d Regiment, June 1st, 1861; Major 5th Heavy Artillery, November 7th, 1861; resigned July 25th, 1862.
Wyatt, Otis C.	2d Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, August 4th, 1862; 1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, January 1st, 1863; resigned April 12th, 1864.
Wyman, Arnold.	1st Lieutenant 1st Cavalry, December 8d, 1861; Captain 1st Cavalry, August 4th, 1862; Major 1st Cavalry, June 24th, 1863; (not mustered as Major,) permanently detached by order of the War Department, Special Orders, No. 9, Series 1864.
Wyman, John F.	2d Lieutenant 8d Heavy Artillery, September 6th, 1864.
Young, Henry.	2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, March 1st, 1863; 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, July 1st, 1863; resigned April 27th, 1864.
Young, Henry H.	2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, June 6th, 1861; 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, July 22d, 1861; Captain 2d Regiment, November 12th, 1861; Major 2d Regiment, October 12th, 1864.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF SHELL FISHERIES.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, in session, January, 1865 :

The Commissioner of Shell Fisheries, in conformity with the requirements of law, respectfully reports :

The General Assembly of 1864, aiming to secure a "uniform and more efficient administration of the laws relating to the private and several oyster fisheries," by an amendatory act substituted a single Commissioner, to hold office for a term of years, for a board of five Commissioners, of annual appointment. It is from this officer, after an experience of ten months, that this Report proceeds.

Of the chaotic condition of the Department at the commencement of my term of service, it seems sufficient here to say, that its improved status at present, is the result of an expenditure of time and labor, and a wear and tear of diligence, patience, perseverance, and the kindred virtues, certainly not foreseen or imagined by the Commissioner, nor, probably, by any considerable number of the Legislature who honored him by an official appointment, which, though of but trivial emolument, is not without honor, as one of trust and confidence, and in regard to which, the recipient can truthfully say, it "was the fruit of no bargain, the production of no intrigue, the result of no compromise, the effect of no solicitation."

It appears that since January session, 1859, the General Assembly have heard naught from this department, excepting only that the General Treasurer's returns show that in 1862, he received from the Commissioners, for rents collected, \$82; in 1863, \$62, and in 1864, \$59. Of the disbursements in any year, I have no knowledge. The loose memoranda (not books) which came to my hands from my predecessors, yield no information upon this point; nor, it may be added, any reliable information as to who of the lessees of oyster beds had paid rents, or were in default; or as to who were, in fact, the holders and owners of outstanding leases; or how many or which of leases apparently outstanding in full force, had been, in an equitable view, surrendered or cancelled by the action or inaction of the Commissioners. But enough of the past. To the several points or topics upon which the statute imperatively demands a report, I hasten to invite attention.

Between April 1, and December 31, 1864, I granted and issued leases to twenty-nine persons, of tracts varying from nine acres to one acre, each for a term of ten years, at an annual rent of \$10 per acre, payable on the 1st of January of each year. The number of acres thus leased is fifty-nine. From this class of lessees, I have required returns under oath of the quantity of oysters planted and taken up, so far as was reasonable, having regard to the dates of their respective leases; and from this class, too, with but three exceptions, I have been at pains to exact the rents due on the 1st of January of this year.

Of the large number of leases, seemingly outstanding in March, 1864, there are now on my books one hundred and forty-two, regarded as valid outstanding leases, the holders or owners of which I have succeeded in hunting down or hunting up, and constrained to pay their rents (\$1 per annum) and acknowledge fealty to the State as their landlord. I early adopted as my rule of action, that the holders or owners of these old leases must surrender and cancel them, at an expense of twenty-five cents, or must take or give transfers or sub-leases, with the written assent of the Commissioner, at a cost of fifty cents for recording, and pay up the rent in arrear; and the results of enforcing this rule are, thus far, as above stated. There are yet some cases, (say twenty or thirty) not satisfactorily adjusted; some of parties deceased, others of parties absent in the army, or elsewhere; and yet others, suspected to be of the genus *skulker*, with whom, by the way, I purpose, when patience shall cease to be a virtue, to negotiate through the agency of a constable or sheriff's deputy.

From only about one half of this class of lessees have I received returns of oysters planted and taken up. Some of them, I am satisfied, have not yet learned that a report is required from them, and therefore are as yet in default. Others make no return (the lessees of Great Bed are of this class,) because it has for years past been fully understood between them and the Commissioners, that they

retain their leases, and pay their rents, in the hope that the voracious *Five-Finger*, that monster-pest of our oyster grounds, will soon or late withdraw from our river, until which year of jubilee, it were sheer waste of capital and labor to plant oysters in certain localities. And yet others have failed to make return, because, as they allege and make oath, their grounds are fully stocked already, by the plantings of a former year, or a "set" or growth of native oysters. As yet, therefore, I have instituted no suits for penalties for omitting to make return. When a case of *refusal* shall arise, I shall deem it due to the State and to the contumacious lessee as well, to exact the penalty of nonfeasance in this regard.

From some of a limited class of lessees I have received no returns, for a reason not yet indicated. I allude to lessees of lots, (some thirty-five in number,) from which the Assembly have withdrawn the safeguard of the criminal law, "until the validity of the leases of said beds shall have been tried and settled by civil actions."

The effect of this provision of the act of 1864, has been, as was probably anticipated, to constrain some bed-holders to surrender their leases, and others to remove from their grounds all the oysters which were upon them in the spring of 1864, at a very serious loss in some instances, and thus, practically, to re-convert these leased lots into free and common oyster grounds. Some few individuals, in the plenitude of their confidence that our courts would adjudge their leases to be valid, having been issued under the State's laws by the State's authorized agents, have planted as usual, unheeding the risks: but of the larger number it may be affirmed that they deem their leases valueless, and will decline longer to hold them, unless the protection of the criminal law, which they claim to have purchased with their leases, shall be restored to them. Of course, these have planted no oysters, and a return would be but a senseless form. I could, probably, recover from them a penalty of from \$5 to \$20, and possibly could legally declare their beds forfeited: but I deem it the wiser course, at present, to refrain from asserting these technically legal rights of the State, against the holders of her deeds under seal, which contain no express covenant touching either the making of a return, or the planting of any specified quantity of oysters. The leases made and granted since April 1, 1864, unlike those of an earlier date, are nowise defective or ambiguous on these points.

In conformity with the statute, I have kept, in a proper book, a full record of my proceedings; have caused all plats and surveys, old and new, to be suitably bound; have made a record of all leases, new and old; opened accounts in suitable books, with all lessees, with the State, and with myself as Commissioner; and, finally, have endeavored, not unsuccessfully, I trust, to render the Department of the Shell Fisheries, one from which reliable information upon any matter connected with its condition, its workings, or its management, can be obtained without delay or difficulty. There are now to be found, in

books belonging to the department, (not to the Commissioner individually,) a full record of the lessees, of leases, and of rents reserved; full entries of all receipts for rents, for leases, or for fees charged, as also of all disbursements; and full abstracts of all returns made of oysters planted and taken up, and from whence obtained: and these I respectfully proffer for inspection to whomsoever it may concern, as Exhibits far more satisfactory than would be voluminous tabular appendices to a report. Of the footings of some or all of these accounts, it is, however, but proper here to give aggregate results. Thus: I have received—

Rent of lots leased since April 1, 1864.....	\$550 00	
“ “ “ “ prior to April 1, 1864	210 59	
		<u>\$760 59</u>
Against which I charge, payments for account books, advertising, printing circulars, postage, &c.....		22 87
		<u>\$737 72</u>

Leaving a balance of.....

for which I shall account, in due season, to the General Treasurer, as whose agent I act in collecting rents.

Further: Since April 1, 1864, I have received—

For leases, (at \$4 for a single acre, \$5 for more than one,) recording assignments, sub-lettings, and cancellations, for advertisements, and examining grounds.....	\$264 50	
For furnishing, filling up and recording returns, at 10 cents each.....	4 50	
		<u>\$269 00</u>
Amounting to.		\$269 00
Against which I charge, outlays for advertisements, printing blanks, and travelling expenses.....		65 37
		<u>\$203 63</u>

Leaving a balance of.....

which, as I construe the law, I am entitled to retain, free of claim from any quarter.

The returns under oath, from lessees and occupants of 146 acres, show that upon these beds were planted within the year ending Nov. 30, 1864, 64,976 bushels from abroad, and 11,059 from Providence River, in all 76,035 bushels; and that the quantity taken up was 37,344 bushels—the quantity planted exceeding that taken up by 38,691 bushels.

A bill of Akerman & Co., amounting to \$19 25, for binding plats, in pursuance of the act of 1864, that firm will probably present to the Assembly for allowance.

Assuming that the afore-written is substantially a compliance with the law's imperative requirement of a Report upon certain specified topics, it were, perhaps, politic here to close this communication. This, however, I cannot do, without violence to my convictions of

duty. To present and submit in his Report "such statistics, information and recommendations, as the Commissioner shall deem expedient," is an official obligation, which to ignore as mere form or surplussage were stultification, or wilfully to disregard, from time-serving considerations, were something worse. The law, wisely or unwisely, supposes that from a Commissioner of Shell Fisheries, as from others of the State's executive agents, may come suggestions or counsels, possibly of some worth to the legislator; and these it requires that officer to communicate, regardless of consequences to himself or others. For a few moments longer, therefore, I must trespass upon the attention of your honorable body.

Firstly. At the January session, 1864, the Assembly ordered that certain "spiles"—*alias*, a Dolphin—near Starve Goat Island, be removed as soon as practicable, by Mr. George R. S. Saunders. Mr. S., it chanced, was of the opinion that the order was an unwise one, and that the appropriation of \$30 for expenses was insufficient, and therefore, for many weeks omitted, or rather refused, to perform the duty imposed upon him. Subsequently, he concluded to obey the Assembly's order, and was about to do so, when sudden death relieved him from all obligations to the State and to his species. The Dolphin, therefore, still remains, as dangerous as ever, to roving and estray vessels, although, it is believed, no complaint against it, as obstructing navigation, has been heard from any source within the past year. Mr. Saunders, it may not be amiss here to add, contended that the Dolphin should be left undisturbed, because, when Great Bed should again be improved as Oyster Fisheries, it would be needed; and, argued he, no vessel, under proper control and management, would, should, or could come in collision with it.

Secondly. Complaint is made by lease-holders and others interested, that the mud, in large quantities, scooped from private docks, or from the channel, is too frequently deposited upon oyster grounds, leased and unleased, of course, to the destruction of the premises, as Oyster Fisheries: and they ask, not unreasonably, in my judgment, protective legislation, in this regard.

Finally. Of the system or policy embodied in existing laws relating to the Shell Fisheries, it seems to me, as an oath-bound officer, an inevasible duty here, in this, my first Report to the Assembly, to express frankly my views and convictions. To give these utterance, fulfils my obligation: their after-fate concerns not me, officially or individually.

It is obvious, that this system, or policy, is incongruous, inconsistent, and, I will add, suicidal. Its vice is, that it rests upon, and recognizes as of equal soundness and practical utility, two principles, directly and irreconcilably antagonistic: and the inevitable consequence is, that some provisions of existing laws are in harmony with the one principle, some with the other, and yet others with neither, and that from time to time the statutes are modified (technically

amended) to conform to the views of the more influential, or more pertinacious, of the two rival interests, by whom, respectively, the two principles are advocated.

One of these principles is, that in the State is the ownership of the oyster crop of all our tide-flowed lands, with all the rights of ownership, to be managed and disposed of as the General Assembly shall ordain, in the exercise of an unlimited discretion — a principle vigorously contested, upon constitutional grounds in 1848, in the *State vs. Sutton*, (2 R. I. Rep. 561,) and emphatically affirmed, after full argument and prolonged deliberation, by our Supreme Court of that year, Greene, Chief Justice, Haile, Staples and Brayton, Associates.

Its antagonist principle is, that oysters, in their native element — akin to air and sunshine — belong, inalienably, to everybody in general, but to nobody in particular, until by actual caption and manual possession, they are converted into the personal property of some individual.

Even in the legislation of 1844, in which the State's absolute ownership is unequivocally asserted, exceptional antagonising provisions are found, and the same is true of the several legislative acts of a later date. And the results have been as barren of advantage and as unsatisfactory, as always is the result, soon or late, of self-seeking attempts to trim between irreconcilable principles, — to ride two horses, — to serve God and Mammon. The Oyster Fisheries, after twenty years of supervision, for ten years by a Board of three Commissioners, for the following ten by a Board of five, now, in 1865, is — I will say — not what it should be, what it ought to be, what it might be, a source of direct annual revenue, to the amount of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars, and incidentally of advantage to the State, to yet a greater amount. I but reiterate the opinion of one of my predecessors in office, now gracing the Chair of the House of Representatives, and of other gentlemen of intelligence and sagacity, in saying, that our public waters afford facilities for the establishment and prosecution of an oyster-business, that in a few years would take rank, in amount and in importance, with any of those great departments or branches of trade and manufacture, to which Little Rhode Island is accustomed boastfully to point, as justifying her claim to distinguished consideration among her gigantic sisters. And I think I do not differ from these gentlemen, when I add, that not until our system is amended, to harmonize with the principle first enunciated, can this result, or aught approximating it, reasonably be anticipated.

Under the system, thus amended, all the tide-flowed lands of the State would be leasable, the better lands, the “natural oyster beds,” of course at a rental proportioned to their actual and comparative value, and for some tracts, now not leasable, there is reason to believe an annual rent of from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre could be obtained. Under that system, too, the lands to any extent, would be leasable to

whomsoever would hire them, and invest his capital in the stocking and improving them, irrespective of residence, as of lineage or complexion, and there would be an end of the shockingly wasteful and ruinous practice now prevailing, under which, in the months of September and October, the free and common oyster grounds are stripped of nearly all their products,—small and large,—to be deposited upon leased beds, to the loss, or waste, as experience attests, of from half to three fourths of our native oysters,—the best in the world, some say,—second to none, everybody concedes. Nor is this all. Under such a system, it must soon or late come to pass, that the pestiferous notion that oysters, in their native element, cannot become individual property, and that therefore, to take them wherever found is not *stealing* in morals, though it be in law, would find propagandists and advocates no where but among 'long-shore-men of bad reputation for honesty, and landmen of no reputation worth having. And yet further: Were such a system once inaugurated and established, as and for a finality, by the General Assembly of a given year, we might reasonably trust that succeeding law-makers would conserve and sustain it, as a *settled policy*, let who might electioneer, petition, memorialize, protest, or lobby for its overthrow or emasculation.

The objections to the change of policy here suggested, are believed to be of but little weight. It has been my fortune to hear none, at any time or anywhere, which in the last analysis were anything more than the manifestations of that Pseudo-Philanthropy, which the satirist depicts as delighting to busy its little self in providing crutches for robust men of sound and sinewy legs, and umbrellas and overshoes for little ducks and goslings. A sale of the wild lands of the Federal Government to emigrants, that the wilderness may blossom as the rose, with the arts, institutions and structures of New England civilization, no statesman ever yet opposed, on the ground that the trappers, hunters and squatters, accustomed to scour those lands for game and plunder, might complain of infraction of their natural rights, and expulsion from the "free and common" hunting grounds, where, perchance, their fathers and grand fathers vegetated in poverty and semi-barbarism,—and, worse than all, trained up their offspring, only to fill their fathers' places. But of objections it may not be an official duty further to treat, on this occasion; and as I aim to keep within the lines of obligation, I forbear.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. KNOWLES,
Commissioner of Shell Fisheries.

January 28, 1865.

REPORT

OF THE

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, 1865.

PROVIDENCE:

H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE,

1865.

R E P O R T
OF THE
RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, A. D., 1865.

To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

In accordance with the requirement of the law, the undersigned, Board of Railroad Commissioners, respectfully present the following report :

The first meeting of your Board was on the 18th day of June, and was for the organization of the Board ; at which meeting, Mr. SPENCER MOWRY, was elected Chairman, and HENRY STAPLES, Secretary.

On the 10th day of June, as the Burnside Zouaves were returning from New London, and as the train started from East Greenwich, Corporal Horace M. Peck, Jr., in the attempt to jump on the cars, fell, and received a fracture of his arm. At this same meeting this case was investigated, and it was

Voted, That the blame does not rest upon the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company.

On the 20th of June, a notice was received from Mr. Nott, Superintendent of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company, stating that a child named Wiley, was injured the previous day, by the engine, between Washington and Nipmuc Station. The Secretary of your Board was a passenger on that train, and heard the signal for the brakes, and saw them promptly applied. The engineer

stated to him, that he saw something on the track between the rails, but could not tell what it was, as it did not move. When very near it, then running very slow, it moved, and he saw a child ; but too late. It was struck by the locomotive, and thrown down the bank ; then carefully taken up, and cared for. The child was about four years of age. The color of her dress, so closely resembled the color of the dirt, that it was an extremely difficult matter, to make out any form or outline to the object as it laid upon the track. It was probably asleep, and roused up by the train, only a few seconds before it was struck. A child there would be about the last thing any one would expect to find, as there was only one house in sight, and that more than a half a mile distant. The Secretary of your Board, witnessing it, did not deem a meeting of your Board necessary, The child has since recovered.

The next meeting was July 26th. A brakeman, in the employ of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company, named John Kellehan, was injured July 20th. The facts of this case were found to be as follows : A train was being made up, and he was between two cars, attempting to couple them with his hand, and was hurt between the false bunters. He testified before your Board, that he had read the rules of the Company, and by not obeying them, the accident happened. One of the rules require a coupling stick to be used, instead of the hand. It was then

Voted, That the accident was not chargeable to the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company.

A communication was this day received from Mayor Doyle, stating that the bridge over Orms street, in the city of Providence, was in an unsafe condition. Your Board then proceeded to examine said bridge, and after a thorough examination, it was

Voted, That the side-walks on the bridge over Orms street, are in an unsafe condition ; the walk on the south side having two holes nearly large enough for a foot to enter, and the ends of many of the planks are nearly rotted off ; the latter being the case in many instances on the north walk, also,

Voted, To recommend to the Superintendent of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company to have immediate repairs made on said bridge.

In accordance with this suggestion the bridge has since been repaired.

On the 16th day of August, a shocking accident occurred on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, near the crossing at the Corliss

Steam Engine Company's works, the result of which was, that Carrie C. Eldridge, aged 22 years, and John Doherty, aged 17 years, were both killed ; and Mary Eagan, and Elizabeth Martin, were both badly injured.

A meeting of your Board was held August 19th, to investigate the cause of the accident. At this meeting seventeen witnesses were examined, and the meeting then adjourned to August 26th, when three more witnesses were examined. The result of the investigation is as follows :

These persons who were killed, and who were injured, were employees of the Oriental Mill, which mill they had just left, to go after their dinner. They had crossed a part of the crossing, and then started to walk down the track. A train from Providence was then passing, which train they saw, and at the same time another train of ten or twelve dump cars was backing down to Providence from Central Falls, which train they did not see. These trains were so near together that they passed each other on the crossing. The train was backing down at the rate of eight to ten miles per hour, and one of the brakemen was stationed on the rear end of the train. The train stopped about one hundred feet south of the crossing. The rear brakeman testified before your Board, "after we had passed the crossing, saw people on the track,"—"when I first saw any one on the track, they were only some thirty feet from me." The whole testimony went to show, that it was the daily habit of many of the employees of this mill, as they went to and from their work, to walk up and down on the railroad track. This locality is the scene of very many accidents, probably more than any other locality in our State. In the report which your Board had the honor to present to the January Session of 1864, speaking in reference to an accident which happened at this same place, the flagman at this crossing who had been there over eight years, then testified before your Board, that he "could at any hour of the day, see more persons walking upon the railroad than upon Charles street." The Superintendent of the Providence and Worcester Railroad testified before your Board, at this meeting, that the Corporation owned the fee of the land near Corliss Steam Engine Company's crossing ; it was then

Voted, That in the opinion of this Board, the accident was caused by carelessness of some of the employees of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company on the train ; also

Voted, To recommend to the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, the immediate discontinuance of backing down trains over the road ; also

Voted, To recommend to the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company to put up notices on that portion of their road near Charles street crossing, saying, " All persons are hereby forbidden on this road, and those caught will be prosecuted for trespass ;" and to enforce the same.

On Sunday, August 21st, James Haley, aged 14 years, was so injured by the cars of the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls (Horse) Railroad Company, that he died the same day. Your Board investigated the cause of the accident at a meeting August 26th, when it was ascertained, that the boy was sitting on the platform of the car, in preference to riding inside. The driver of the car testified before your Board, that there were two boys on this platform, and he told them to go inside, to which one of them replied, " he would stay there," whereupon, it was

Voted, To exonerate the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls (Horse) Railroad Company from any liability in the case ; also,

Voted, To recommend the Company to have rules and regulations printed, immediately, and posted inside of the cars, forbidding children from riding on the platform of the cars, and instructing their employees to enforce the rules.

This recommendation of your Board has been adopted by this Company, and these rules can now be seen posted on each car.

On the 31st day of August, Mr. William Williams, of Medway, Mass., being at the Depot in Woonsocket, took passage in cars of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, on the train bound for Worcester. Very soon after the cars had started, he perceived that he was on the wrong train, as he wished to go to Providence. He then jumped from the train, and broke his leg. He was soon after brought to Providence and received proper attention. The Chairman of your Board did not deem it necessary that a meeting of your Board should be held.

The next meeting of your Board was held on the 6th day of September, as a man named Thomas Garvin, had been killed on the first day of September, near Valley Falls, by a freight train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. The evidence in this case most conclusively showed, that the said Garvin was seen by several, within an hour of the accident, badly intoxicated. He fell into a cat-

the guard, and was attempting to extricate himself from it as the train passed over it. It was about ten o'clock, P. M., and he was not discovered by the engineer until too near to avoid hitting him. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and sufficient proof was shown that the bell was rung and the whistle blown. The man was struck by the engine and almost instantly killed. Your Board

Voted, To exonerate the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company from any liability in the case.

On the third day of September, Mr. Auman, of Pawtucket, was very seriously injured by a car of the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls (Horse) Railroad Company and on the fourth day of September, Michael McGinnity was killed by a car belonging to, and under the control of this same Corporation. These cases were investigated at the same meeting, and in regard to the first it was ascertained that this Mr. Auman, rode by preference, by standing on the platform, instead of taking a seat inside where there were several vacant ones. While there, he was jostled from his position, and still retaining his hold by his hands, and attempting to regain his foot-hold, his right foot was drawn under one of the wheels. The horses at the time were walking, as it was an up grade, and the car stopped before the second wheel had passed over him.

In regard to the other case, Michael McGinnity was a passenger for Providence, and was seated inside of the car. As the cars arrived at the half-way turn out, he lost his hat out of the window, and before any one was aware of his intentions, he ran through the car to the platform, and in attempting to jump off, fell, and fell immediately in front of another car on the opposite track bound for Pawtucket, and under the feet of the horses. By the wheel of this car he was run over, and instantly killed. Both cars were moving on a slow trot, and the brake of the car that hit him was so promptly applied, that only one wheel run over him, as he was found between the wheels. Your Board, thereupon,

Voted, That the injury to Augustus Auman, and the death of Michael McGinnity are not chargeable to carelessness of the employees of Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Railroad Company.

On the 10th of September, notice was received from the agent of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, stationed at Providence, stating that a brakeman in their employ, named John Burke, had been seriously injured by coming in contact with a bridge, while upon the top of a car. Upon inquiring into the circumstances of the

case, it was found without a particle of doubt, that the accident happened over the State line, and in the State of Massachusetts, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of your Board.

On the 19th of September a request was received by the attorney of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company for your Board to grant leave to the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company, to cross a track, which will soon be laid by the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company, across the track of the Providence and Stonington Railroad, without obliging the Providence and Stonington Company to stop their trains within five hundred feet of said crossing, and then to cross only at a given rate of speed. The place of crossing was examined by your Board, and the subject matter held for further consideration.

On the 29th day of September, the body of an unknown man was found lying beside the Stonington track, near the junction, in Cranston. It was afterwards ascertained to be that of Philip Cappelle, a resident of South Providence, who had been at times insane. After getting all the information that the Coroner, and your Board could both obtain, the cause of his death still remains unknown.

The next meeting of your Board was held on the 10th of October, when the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and that small portion of the New York and Boston (Air-Line) Road within this State, were both examined, and were found to be in a satisfactory and safe condition.

On the 11th of October, the Providence and Stonington Railroad was thoroughly examined, and the road and all the bridges were found to be in excellent order and condition. The only place upon this road, wherein an alteration is necessary, is upon the bridge at Apponaug. Although your Board do not consider that bridge dangerous, yet draw-bridges are always considered as comparatively unsafe, and ought never to be built, unless the necessities of the case actually demand it, and when that necessity is removed, the draw ought immediately to be ordered out, and a permanent bridge erected in its stead. Your Board are informed that this draw has been opened only three times, during the twenty-eight years that the road has been in use, and they would therefore unanimously recommend to your Honorable Body, to so amend the Charter of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, as to allow them to build a permanent bridge at Apponaug, in place of the present draw-bridge requiring them however, to build said permanent bridge of the same height as the present draw-bridge.

A new bridge is now building on this road at "Kingston Swamp."

The next meeting of your Board was on the 12th day of October, when the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad was examined as far as the State line. The dry bridge between Washington and Anthony Stations, was not found to be in a satisfactory condition, and a new bridge is to be built immediately. Every thing else was found to be in good condition.

A notice was this day received from Mr. H. A. Chace, Providence Agent of Boston and Providence Railroad Company, stating that a brakeman in their employ, named Thomas Prate, was killed the evening previous, while in the discharge of his duty. Upon inquiries being made, it was ascertained that the accident happened in Massachusetts, and was not therefore investigated into by your Board.

On the 17th day of October your Board again met, and examined the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad. All the suggestions made by your Board at the examination in May, were found to have been complied with. Many places had already been filled in, and on the bridges, all those important pieces of timber that showed any signs of decay, had been removed and replaced by new ones. Over three thousand new sleepers have been put in since May, and the road-bed is in capital order. Taken as a whole, your Board report this road in better condition than they ever found it before.

The next meeting of your Board was on the 18th of October, when the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, from Newport to the State line, was examined. This road being so comparatively new, and being originally so thoroughly built, that repairs cannot for some considerable time be required. Workmen were found to be engaged in ditching near the road-bed, and when this is finished thoroughly, the road, and every thing appertaining thereto, will be in the most capital order.

On the 19th of October, your Board again met, and examined the bridges on the Park, in Providence, and found them to be in a satisfactory condition.

A notice was this day received from Mr. Thomas Nixon, Providence Agent of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, stating that a fireman in their employ, named Samuel Miller, was injured the previous evening, by coming in contact with a bridge in Cranston. The Secretary of your Board finding the injury to be a very slight one, did not deem it necessary to call a meeting of your Board.

The Boston and Providence Railroad was this day examined. Very slight repairs were suggested, on the bridge at Omega, also on the iron bridge north of it. Your Board were informed that each of these suggestions would be immediately attended to. Every thing else found to be perfectly satisfactory.

The Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Railroad was also examined, and was found to be in good condition.

Monday, November 7th, the quarterly meeting of your Board was held. This meeting was duly advertised, but there was not any business presented.

The next meeting of your Board was on the 21st of November, to decide upon the application for a grant from Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, referred to at the meeting under date of Sept. 19. At this meeting the foilowing grant was given :

“STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, NOVEMBER 21, 1864. }

The Railroad Commissioners for the State of Rhode Island, having carefully examined the junction and crossing of the track of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, by the spur track of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, near the intersection of said road, with Sabin street, and being of the opinion that the public safety does not require the stopping of the locomotive running on the track of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, in approaching the said junction, do hereby, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested, by the provisions of the first section of the Act entitled “An Act in amendment of Title XIX, Chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes, of Railroad Corporations,” grant unto the said New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, the privilege of crossing the said junction of its track, with said spur track of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, without stopping its locomotive, as would be required by said act without this grant, provided, nevertheless, that the privilege of the right of way, shall at all times be vested in said New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, and that the said Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company shall at all times keep, at their own expense, a flag man stationed at said crossing; nor shall the Hartford, Providence and

Fishkill Railroad Company, at any time, interrupt the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company in the free use of their road; and the said Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, shall, at all times, keep in good order the crossings of the tracks.

(Signed.)

SPENCER MOWRY,
EDWIN W. HOPKINS,
JOHN GOULD,
JAMES T. HARRIS,
HENRY STAPLES,

*Railroad
Commissioners.*

This grant is hereby accepted upon the terms and conditions named therein.

(Signed.)

Nov. 23.

SAM'L NOTT,

Supt. H. P. and F. R. R.

(Signed.)

Nov. 28.

A. S. MATTHEWS,

Supt. N. Y., P. and B. R. R."

On the 2d day of December Michael McLaughlin, an employee of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, was injured while attempting to couple cars, on South Water street, and your Board met December 12th, to investigate the cause of the accident. It was clearly shown that the attempt was made directly contrary to the instructions he had received from the foreman there engaged, and he had stated since the accident that "no one else was to blame but myself," whereupon it was

Voted that the accident is not chargeable to the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

Your Board again met on Saturday, December 31st, to investigate into the cause of an accident Dec. 28th, whereby Abraham H. Munroe was injured.

The Boston and Providence, and Providence and Worcester Railroad Companies, jointly own and use the same tracks between the junction beyond Pawtucket and Providence. The regulations are so that all inward bound trains use one track, while the outward bound ones use the other. On the morning of December 28th, the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, started out an extra freight train, which, when near Pawtucket, was overtaken and run into, by the passenger train of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company. The morning was very foggy and the rails very slippery. The officers in charge of the train of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, were all spare hands, and the fireman testified that

he was a "green hand." The engineer stated, that in going from the depot to where they were struck, they lost some three or four minutes ; and also stated "if we had had an experienced man as fireman, I think it would have been different." The loss of time was caused by losing steam. Your Board

Voted, That the accident was caused by want of requisite qualifications in the fireman, and of ordinary caution on the part of the conductor, employed by the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, on the extra freight train.

During the year your Board have held forty-eight meetings, twenty of which were to investigate accidents. Of this number ten persons were killed, and fifteen were injured. In one case, where two were killed and two injured, and in another case, where one was injured, your Board considered the cause was carelessness of employees.

Your Board would recommend special legislation in reference to Horse railroads, as the present law is exceedingly inapplicable to them in very many respects. The law has not only been violated by each company in the construction of their roads, but must continue to be violated each time a car is run.

The present law does not recognize any difference in railroads, whether they be of steam or horse power, and therefore what is absolutely necessary in the one, cannot be complied with by the other. The present law also requires a semi-annual examination of all the railroads, while the tracks used exclusively for horse power do not require it.

Your Board also suggest to your Honorable Body such an amendment to the present law as will require the different railroad corporations to make their reports to the Railroad Commissioners, then, when your Board makes their report to your Hon. Body, every thing appertaining to railroad matters in this State, will be presented in one form.

The Broadway and Cranston Horse Railroad is finished, and cars will be run as soon as the snow will allow it.

The Warren and Fall River Railroad is not yet completed, although nearly so ; under ordinary circumstances, the cars will be running in a very few weeks, in all probability.

Work is progressing on the Boston and New York (Air Line) Road. It is expected that by the coming spring it will be finished to Slatersville, and during the coming year they hope to finish it to Pascoag, ten miles more. At a recent meeting of the Stockholders of this Corporation, it was voted to consolidate with the New York, Boston and Erie Company, and it is supposed that the new arrangement will hasten the completion of the road.

Your Board have visited, and thoroughly examined each road twice, during the present year, and congratulate the State upon the good condition and management of every thing appertaining to the railroad corporations in this State. In every instance your Board have been kindly received by the officers of the various corporations, and in nearly every case, the suggestions of your Board have been promptly and cheerfully complied with. The examinations, in cases of accidents, have been made as prompt as the necessities of the case would admit, and as thorough as in the power of your Board to do. The prolific cause of accidents this year, as well as in all previous years, have been from persons walking upon the track, and your Board do not entertain any doubt but what if your Honorable Body would pass a law, similar to the one now in force in Massachusetts, upon this subject, that it would result in saving many lives. No accident has occurred in consequence of any defect in any road, or in its equipments. Notwithstanding the present high price of materials and labor, before the next year closes, there will probably be five additional roads constructed and running.

Your Board also presents a table containing information, as to the leading and more important items of each corporation, and it is owing to the delay caused in getting this information, that this report was not earlier submitted.

	Providence, Warren and Bristol.	Old Colony and Newport.	Providence & Worcester.	New York and Boston, (Air-Line.)	Boston and Providence.	New York, Boston and Providence.	Hartford, Providence and Middletown.	Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, (Horse)
Number of miles of track in Rhode Island.....	13 6-10		18	50-52	10	44	25	61
Total cost of road.....	\$494,942 50	\$4,258,379 53	\$1,409,307 35	\$1,380,105 00	\$8,100,000	\$2,159,000	\$4,204,896 39	\$159,000 00
Total indebtedness of Company.....	8,500 00	909,361 00	None.	1,200,469 62	97,720	250,000	211,674 52	None.
Number of Locomotives owned by Company.....	2	28	14	5	26	16	18	13
Number of Passenger Cars owned by Company.....	4	51	18	6	38	16	20	13
Number of all other Cars owned by Company.....	7	573	418	31	236	108	263	1
Total cost of Rolling Stock.....	\$223,522 83	\$34,508 17	\$13,182 63	\$2,880 26	207,400		No report	13,100
Total number of employees of Company.....	223	450	210	59	476		800	88
Total receipts for the year.....	\$40,448 16	984,029 88	470,978 50	93,492 50	1,117,346 67	576,675 45	538,673 00	26,591 85
Total expenses for the year.....	\$37,553 75	692,688 38	311,960 16	92,024 45	727,700 81	321,367 94	476,596 00	26,591 85
Total net earnings for the year.....	\$12,895 39	271,391 49	159,118 34	1,468 05	389,646 86	255,307 51	86,077 00	None.
Tons of Coal consumed during the year.....	3251	6460	2813	Value of	73484	6280	400	
Cords of Wood consumed during the year.....	189	1731	800	\$22,477 83	1343	543	6450	
Total number of Passengers transported over any por- tion of the road in 1864.....	118,686	1,541,849	1,016,485	239,116	1,765,781	894,296	582,005	322,040
Tons of Merchandise transported over any portion of the road in 1864.....	12,353	260,653	190,776	16,446	421,647	127,782	No report.	
Total number of Passengers killed out of this State dur- ing the year 1864.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	1	None.	2	None.
Total number of Passengers killed in this State during the year 1864.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	None.	2
Total number of Passengers injured out of this State, during the year.....	None.	1	None.	None.	None.	1	None.	None.
Total number of others, not Passengers, killed out of this State during the year.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Total number of others, not Passengers, killed in this State during the year.....	None.	8	1	None.	9	None.	5	None.
Total number of others, not Passengers, injured out of this State during the year.....	1	None.	3	None.	1	None.	None.	None.
Total number of others, not Passengers, injured in this State during the year.....	None.	1	None.	None.	4	1	7	None.
Total number of Passengers injured in this State during the year.....	None.	None.	6	None.	None.	4	1	None.
Total number of Stations in Rhode Island.....	6	None.	2	None.	None.	1	None.	1
Total number of Stations out of Rhode Island.....	None.	46	13	13	25	4	24	None.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Whole number of miles of track in Rhode Island	187 92-02
Total expenditures for Rail Road Corporation in Rhode Island	\$17,614,000 00
Total number of locomotives owned by Rail Road Corporation	22,001,004 15 (f)
Total number of passenger cars owned by Rail Road Corporation	100
Total number of all other cars owned by Rail Road Corporation	101
Total number of persons employed by Rail Road Corporation	1702
Total receipts of Rail Road Corporation for the year	\$874,888 87 (n)
Total expenses of do do do	1912
Net earnings do do do	\$8,817,428 64
Tons of Coal consumed by Rail Road Corporation for the year	\$2,572,220 81
Cords of wood do do do	\$245,108 28
Total number of passengers transported during the year	22,704 (b)
Total tons of merchandise do do do	10,881 (b)
Total number of passengers killed during the year in Rhode Island	5,558,242
Total number of passengers injured do do do	1,128,657 (e)
Total number of others, not passengers, killed during the year in Rhode Island	4
Total number of others, not passengers, injured during the year in Rhode Island	5
Total number of Stations in this State	11
	58

*Included in cost of road

(a) Included in cost of road by New York, Boston and Providence (Air Line.)

(b) Value given, instead of quantity.

(c) Estimated and exclusive of bonded debt.

(d) Estimated.

(e) No report from Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Rail Road.

(f) Not including bonded debt of Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Rail Road.

OFFICERS OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, WARREN AND BRISTOL.

Charles T. Child.....President.
 L. M. E. Stone.....Superintendent and Treasurer.
 Peleg Brightman.....Road Master.

OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT.

Alexander Holmes.....President.
 John M. Washburn.....Treasurer.
 George W. Billings.....Agent at Newport.
 Chace Parker.....Road Master.

PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER.

E. P. Mason.....President.
 S. H. Tabor.....Superintendent.
 John R. Balch.....Treasurer.
 William M. Durfee.....General Ticket Agent.
 William D. Hilton.....Superintendent of Transportation.
 A. E. Quackenboss.....Superintendent of Transportation at Worcester.
 A. C. Munroe.....General Freight Agent.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, (Air-Line.)*

G. M. Bartholemew.....President.
 Daniel Pratt.....Superintendent.
 James H. Dupee.....Treasurer.
 William M. Rockwell.....Agent at Woonsocket.
 W. H. Knapp.....Road Master.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

C. H. Warren.....President.
 D. Nason.....Superintendent.
 D. Tyler.....Treasurer.
 H. A. Chase.....Agent at Providence.

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

James I. Day.....President.
 A. S. Matthews.....Superintendent.
 Ira H. Palmer.....Treasurer.
 Thomas Nixon.....Agent at Providence.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL.

Samuel Nott.....Superintendent.
 G. M. Bartholemew.....Acting Trustee.
 H. T. Sperry.....Secretary.
 John Sandford.....Agent at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, PAWTUCKET AND CENTRAL FALLS.

Hiram H. Thomas.....President.
 Olney Arnold.....Treasurer.
 Frank Newell.....Road Master.

*Now known as the Boston, Hartford and Erie.

By reference to the table annexed, it will be perceived, that during the year, 5,856,242 passengers have been transported on the roads of this State, and at the same time, there have been carried 1,029,657 1-2 tons of merchandise. Out of this vast army of passengers, five have been killed and four injured in this State, and three killed and one injured out of the State; and there has not been any complaint made to your Board in reference to freight. Such a result can only be attained, but by an ever-active care and caution in behalf of each of the railroad corporations. The present year is marked as a travelling year, and the number of passengers transported, is more than double that of the preceding year.

If your Honorable Body can, by legislation, stop the practice of walking upon the tracks, then your Board can reasonably expect in their next report that the list of casualties will be materially reduced.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SPENCER MOWRY,	} <i>Railroad Commissioners.</i>
JAMES T. HARRIS,	
EDWIN W. HOPKINS,	
JOHN GOULD,	
HENRY STAPLES.	

Providence, Dec. 31st, 1864. .

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TO PROCEED TO

WASHINGTON,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROCURING AN EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT.

PROVIDENCE:

H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

REPORT

OF

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly now in session at Providence :

The Joint Committee of the two houses of the General Assembly, appointed under the resolution, passed February 8th, 1865, "to proceed to Washington, and in behalf of the General Assembly, request from the proper authorities an extension of the time for filling the quota of this State, under the call of the President of the United States, dated December 19th, 1864," respectfully Report,

That on the morning of the 11th inst., they were enabled through the good offices of Senators Anthony and Sprague, to obtain an early audience of the President of the United States. Upon stating the purpose of their mission, your Committee remarked, that the people of the State had been much disappointed to learn that their quota of men to be furnished under the pending call, was so largely in excess of the number of men which had been already in anticipation of the call recruited from voluntary enlistments. That it was not, however, the purpose of your Committee, to make any issue with the Government, upon the principle upon which that quota had been calculated and assigned, or to discuss the question whether in its application any special injustice had been done to the State ; for the reason that his Excellency the Governor, was understood to be prepared to satisfy the War Department, that serious and important errors had been committed in both these particulars.

The President, at this point, interrupted the Committee to say, that complaints from several States had already been made to the same effect, and in one instance, the subject had been so earnestly pressed to his attention, that he had personally taken the pains to examine for himself, the formula which the Provost Marshal General had adopted for the calculation and distribution of the quotas for the different States, and had arrived at the conclusion that it was impossible for any candid mind to doubt or question its entire fairness.

In order that your Committee might be fully possessed of his opinion upon this subject, the President read the following paper, the original of which had been forwarded to his Excellency the Governor of the State of Vermont :

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Feb. 8, 1865. }

His Excellency Governor Smith, Vermont :

Complaint is made to me by Vermont, that the assignment of her quota for the draft on the pending call, is intrinsically unjust, and also in bad faith of the Government's promise, to fairly allow credits for men previously furnished. To illustrate: a supposed case is stated as follows :

Vermont and New Hampshire must, between them, furnish 6000 men on the pending call, and being equals, each must furnish as many as the other in the long run. But the Government finds that on former calls Vermont furnished a surplus of 500, and New Hampshire a surplus of 1500. These two surplusses making 2000 ; and added to the 6000, making 8000 to be furnished by the two States, or 4000 each, less by fair credits. Then subtract Vermont's surplus of 500 from her 4000, leaves 3500 as her quota on the pending call ; and likewise subtract New Hampshire's surplus of 1500 from her 4000, leaves 2500 as her quota on the pending call. These 3500 and 2500 make precisely the 6000, which the supposed case requires from the two States ; and it is just equal for Vermont to furnish 1000 more *now*, than New Hampshire, *because* New Hampshire has *heretofore* furnished a thousand more than Vermont, which equalizes the burdens of the two in the long run. And this result, so far from being bad faith to Vermont, is indispensable to keeping good faith with New Hampshire. By no other result can the 6000 men be obtained from the two States, and at the same time deal justly and keep faith with both ; and we do but confuse ourselves, in questioning the process by which the right result is reached. The supposed case is perfect as an illustration.

The pending call is not for 300,000 men subject to fair credits, but is for 300,000 remaining after all fair credits have been deducted ; and

it is impossible to concede what Vermont asks, without coming out short of the 300,000 men, or making other localities pay for the partiality shown her.

This, upon the case stated. If there be different reasons for making an allowance to Vermont let them be presented and considered.

The President further stated that although the plan that had been adopted by the Provost Marshal General for the assignment of the respective quotas met his entire approval, and appeared to him to be the only one by which exact justice could be secured, in view of the fact that the aggregate of credits due to all the States exceeded very considerably the number of men called for, and that *men* and not an adjustment of balances was the object of the call, he had, for the purpose of satisfying the minds of all parties, designated a board of officers to examine into the system and report their conclusions.

Your Committee then proceeded to submit to the President the desire of the General Assembly that some measure of relief should be devised to obviate the necessity of the enforcement of the draft in this State upon the day which it was announced to take place; and assigned for reasons, that Rhode Island had heretofore promptly and from voluntary enlistments responded to all previous calls upon her for men, and that the State had recently evinced,—through the action of its Legislature in providing liberal bounties to volunteers and in appointing a Committee to coöperate with the Executive in the business of recruiting,—a determination to leave no means untried to avert a resort to a compulsory draft. The time, however, which remained before the day fixed for the draft was obviously too short to admit of the hope that the quota would be filled from volunteers, but that if the time could be extended there was every reason to believe that the result, through the united efforts of the Executive and the Committee, would be successfully accomplished.

To this request, the President replied that he was ready to admit Rhode Island had invariably been among the very foremost of the States in the performance of her duty, and that she was still actuated by the same patriotic impulses, but that the country could better afford, in consideration of her merit, to relinquish her quota altogether than to grant a postponement of the draft for a single day. The moral effect, said he, of furnishing the men called for promptly and without hesitation will be as great a power as the men themselves; and I believe, he added, that the opinion which General Hancock expressed to me yesterday, is entirely well-founded, that if the army

could be presently increased by 400,000 men, not one of them would ever be required to fire a musket at the enemy. If I should allow, he continued, a postponement to Rhode Island, I should be doing injustice to other States, unless the same favor was shown to all; and as soon as it was reported through the newspapers that your State had the promise of an extension, every other State, whether influenced by the same high motives or not, that Rhode Island in preferring this request, claims to be, would demand the same partiality.

Your Committee were compelled to admit the force of the argument, but nevertheless claimed that this State had special equities which entitled her to urge this request, and which consisted in the fact that His Excellency the Governor had, by his proclamation of January 23d, officially informed the people of the State that their quota had been fully supplied, in consequence of which no exertions were put forth by the General Assembly to recruit men until after the lapse of upwards of forty days from the date of the call. To this suggestion the President replied, that the case as presented fairly called for consideration; but that while he would not depart from the policy which he had just expressed in respect to a postponement of the draft, a plan occurred to him which would relieve the State from her present embarrassment, and at the same time be not unjust to any other State.

It will take some time, he said, for the Provost Marshal in your State to effect a draft. Therefore, without granting any postponement of the time when it is liable to begin, you are authorized to state to the General Assembly that so long as Rhode Island is diligently engaged in furnishing men by voluntary enlistments, so that the Government can see that it is being as well served as it could be in any other way, no orders shall be issued for a draft in the State.

The interview here concluded, upon the President requesting your Committee to see the Secretary of War and the Provost Marshal General, and communicate to them his wishes upon the subject.

The conference with the Secretary of War, before whom your Committee were without delay admitted, was in every respect entirely satisfactory. The plan which the President had suggested was deemed to be an advisable one in the case of this State. The Committee were informed that before a draft could take place in any District, an order to that effect must first issue from the Secretary through the Provost Marshal General, and that so long as the business of recruiting should be pursued with results satisfactory to the Department, that no order for a draft would issue for this State.

The Secretary was equally firm with the President, in the declaration that no particular extension of time could be allowed, and that while a full assurance would be given that no draft should be had while recruiting was actively progressing, that this must be understood as the condition upon which the liability to have one was suspended. The Secretary directed us to confer with General Fry upon the subject, and also engaged to state the arrangement which had been made for the benefit of the State to that officer himself.

From General Fry, the Provost Marshal General, your Committee were again assured that the practice in his department was to issue a special order to the Assistant Provost Marshals before the draft in any District was to be commenced, and that while it would be most prejudicial to the public interest to have it understood that the day for commencing the draft was to be postponed in any particular District, yet that the plan which had been proposed of filling the quota by enlistments received his hearty approval, and that if he saw as many men were being secured to the Government from this source daily as would be the average result of a draft, taking into account the necessary delays incident to the notification, examination and deciding upon exemption claims of men obtained in this way, he should issue no order to do anything which would be disagreeable to the people of the State.

Your Committee, having thus been enabled, through the assistance to which they have referred, as well as that of General Burnside, in accomplishing the wishes of the General Assembly, and having no other purposes in view than the discharge of the public duty with which they were especially entrusted, left Washington upon the afternoon of the same day upon which they arrived, and reached this city in season to report upon the morning of the 18th, if a quorum of the two houses had convened for business.

Respectfully submitted,

LABAN C. WADE,
B. F. THURSTON,
AMASA SPRAGUE.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

UPON THE

STATE LIBRARY.

PROVIDENCE:

B. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

REPORT.

In conformity with Chapter 11, of the Revised Statutes, the Secretary of State begs leave to submit the following Report upon the State Library.

The following books have been received from the several States and Territories, and from the United States :

FROM THE STATE OF MAINE.

Maine Reports, vol. 49.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Laws of Maine, for 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Documents for 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Adjutant General's Report, for 1863....	1 vol. 8vo.
Agricultural Report, for 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Barbour's Reports, vol. 40.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Laws of New York, 1863, (2 copies).....	1 vol. 8vo.
Senate and Assembly Journals, 1863.....	2 vols. 8vo.
Senate Documents, 1863.....	5 vols. 8vo.
Assembly Documents, 1863.....	9 vols. 8vo.
Smith's Reports, vol. 11.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Barbour's Reports, vols. 37, 38, 39.....	3 vols. 8vo.
Transactions of the State Agricultural Society....	1 vol. 8vo.
Annual Report of the Regents, 1863....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report on the State Cabinet, 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report on the State Library, 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of the Regents of the University, 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of the New York State Library, 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of the State Cabinet, 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report on Insurance.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report on the Longitude of Elmira..	1 vol. 8vo.

Barbour's Supreme Court Reports, vol. 41.....	1 vol. 8vo.
New York Reports, vol. 26.....	1 vol. 8vo.
New York Session Laws, 1864, (2 copies).....	1 vol. 8vo.
New York Chamber of Commerce, 6th Annual Report.	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Documents of the Second Session of the 37th Congress.	60 vols.
Documents of the Third Session of the 37th Congress.	56 vols.

FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Laws and Resolves of 1864, (3 copies).....	1 vol. 8vo.
Gray's Term Reports, vols. 10 and 11, (2 copies each).	2 vols. 8vo.
Allen's Reports, vols. 6 and 7, (2 copies each).....	2 vols. 8vo.
Public Documents, for 1863.....	4 vols. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Executive Documents, 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Reports, vol. 8.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Session Laws, 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF OHIO.

Ohio State Reports, vol. 14.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Ohio Laws, 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Statistics, 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Executive Documents, 1863.....	2 vols. 8vo.
Auditor's Report.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Ohio State Reports, vol. 13.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Laws, for 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Senate and House Journals, 1863.....	2 vols. 8vo.
Statistics, 1862.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Agricultural State Society Report, 1862.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of State Library, 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.
State House Superintendent's Report.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of Board of Public Works, 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of Ohio Penitentiary, 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Legislative Acts, for 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Legislative Acts, for 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Michigan Reports, vol. 11.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Laws of 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Maryland Reports, 19th vol.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Laws of 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Senate Journal, 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
House Journal, 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Wright's Reports, vols. 7 and 8.....	2 vols. 8vo.
Adjutant General's Report.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of the Board of Claims.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of Railroad Survey.....	1 vol. 8vo.
School Report, etc.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF VERMONT.

Vermont Reports, vol. 34.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Session Laws, 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.
House Journal, 1863.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Senate Journal, 1863....	1 vol. 8vo.
Registration Reports, 1860-1861.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Senate and House Journal, 1863, (3 copies.).....	1 vol. 8vo.
School Report, for 1863, (2 copies).....	1 vol. 8vo.
Reports, vol. 43.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Acts of Assembly, for 1863, (2 copies).....	1 vol. 8vo.
Metcalf's Reports, 4 vols.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Adjutant General's Report.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Beecher and Breeze Superior Court Reports, vols. 27, 28, 29 and 30.....	4 vols. 8vo.
Public and Private Laws, 1863.....	2 vols. 8vo.
Report of the Adjutant General.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Report of Superintendent of Schools.....	1 vol. 8vo.

FROM DACOTAH TERRITORY.

Laws of Dacotah, 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
Council Journals, 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.
House Journal, 1864.....	1 vol. 8vo.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

FROM THE STATE OF IOWA.

Iowa Reports, vol. 14..... 1 vol. 8vo.
 Session Laws, 3 vols..... 3 vols. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Journal of the Convention, &c., (2 copies)... 1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

One copy of the United States Official Register, for 1863. 1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Laws, for 1863..... 1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

Journal of the Council and House of the Representa-
 tives, for 1864..... 2 vols.
 Laws of Nebraska, 9th Session, 1864..... 1 vol.

FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Nixon's Digest... 1 vol. 8vo.
 Acts of New Jersey, for 1864..... 1 vol. 8vo.
 Chancery Reports, vol. 13..... 1 vol. 8vo.
 Law Reports, vol. 29..... 1 vol. 8vo.
 Register of New Jersey Volunteers..... 1 vol. 8vo.
 Legislative Documents, for 1864..... 1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

California Reports, vol. 22..... 1 vol. 8vo.
 California Reports, vol. 23..... 1 vol. 8vo.

FROM THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut Reports, vol. 31..... 1 vol. 8vo.
 Legislative Documents, for 1864..... 1 vol. 8vo.
 Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives,
 for 1864..... 4 vols.
 Public and Private Acts, for 1864..... 2 vols.
 Adjutant General's Report, 1864..... 1 vol. 8vo.
 Quartermaster General's Report, 1864..... 1 vol. 8vo.

Beyond these books presented to the State, the additions to the Library have been very few, consisting of the following:

The Annual Cyclopedia..... 1 vol.
 The National Almanac..... 1 vol.
 The Journal of Insanity..... Quarterly.

The very limited space in the State House allowed to the State Library, has compelled the Secretary, notwithstanding the appropriation by law to purchase of books, to refrain from making more purchases. Many might be added that would be useful in legislation had we space for them.

Even the books presented to the State are necessarily deposited elsewhere. The Law Reports which embrace the chief additions, and which are of great value, have been deposited in the Bar Library of Providence, as provided by law, where they are always accessible. The Agricultural Reports are sent to the Agricultural Society, and the reports and books relating to Education, are sent to the Commissioner of Public Schools. The various State Laws and all that appertains to State legislation, are retained in the Secretary's office.

The publications of the State have been freely distributed to other States, and to public libraries and institutions of learning. They consist of the Colonial Records, the Reports of the Supreme Court, the Revised Statutes, the Registration Reports, and the Schedules.

At the last January Session of the General Assembly, the Secretary announced the discovery of certain Journals and other papers connected with the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by this State. These papers have since been placed in the hands of the Hon. William R. Staples, in order that he may add to them such illustrations and notes as he may possess. This disposition was made in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly.

A considerable number of copies of the Colonial Records from the third to the ninth volume, remain on hand. The first and second volumes have been distributed with the others every year to the members of the General Assembly, and are now exhausted. The Secretary recommends that the remaining volumes of the work be distributed to the present members of the General Assembly.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of State.

REPORT

ON THE

STATE BENEFICIARIES,

INCLUDING THE

DEAF AND DUMB, THE BLIND, THE IDIOTIC, AND THE INSANE.

PRESENTED TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D., 1865.

BY JOHN R. BARTLETT,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

PROVIDENCE :

HILAM H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.



REPORT

ON THE

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

PROVIDENCE, January 11th, 1865.

To His Excellency James Y. Smith, Governor, &c.,

SIR:—I have the honor to lay before you the following report on the Beneficiaries of the State, at the several institutions in the States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, where they are now supported at the expense of this State.

The larger number of these unfortunate persons sent abroad for their education, are at the American Asylum at Hartford, the Institution where deaf and dumb children of the State are placed. I paid a visit to this excellent institution in the summer, where, by the kindness of the Principal, the Rev. Collins Stone and the various Professors and Teachers connected with it, I was enabled to attend the recitations of every class, and thereby witness the progress of all the pupils. It gives me pleasure to be able to state that those supported by this State are making good progress in their studies, showing a marked advancement during the year which had passed since my previous visit. Those in the higher classes, who have been at the institution between four and five years exhibit as much proficiency as pupils possessing all their senses. But the progress of the younger pupils who have received instruction but for a few months is the most striking. Some of them who were utterly ignorant of letters, and to whom the world was a blank, except so far as they had knowledge of it through their sight, were able to write their names, as well as the names of common objects around them.

In addition to their education, the male pupils at this institution are instructed in shoe making, and cabinet making, trades by which they will always be enabled to earn their living. As an example I will cite the case of a son of a poor Irish laborer from this State, who was utterly ignorant, when, at twelve years of age, he was sent to this institution. After six years instruction he left, being able to read and understand any ordinary book ; to write a better letter and composition than the majority of young men at eighteen, and with a trade which would give him a living. He told me that he had hired himself out at forty-five dollars a month.

There is one graduate, a beneficiary of this State who is earning fifteen hundred dollars a year as a machinist, while many have employment as clerks and copyists at from five hundred to one thousand dollars a year.

The desire of friends and parents to get their deaf mute children into this institution at an early age, is not desirable for them, unless they keep them at the school, two or three years after they cease to be supported by the State. Many are sent there at nine years of age. In five or six years they cease to be beneficiaries at fourteen or fifteen years of age, the age at which they can learn most, and hence at the period of their lives most desirable to keep them at school. It is much better to send them at twelve years of age, unless they can be supported at the expense of their friends after that time. I am happy to state that there are several instances where such pupils are continued at the institution.

During the past year the following persons, having remained the period for which they were appointed, have ceased to be supported by the State : Hugh McElroy, of Providence ; Charles Campbell, of Warwick ; Patrick Sullivan, of Providence, and Mary Ann McKay, of Warwick. These had been at the institution six years.

The following are the names of the State Beneficiaries now at the American Asylum, Hartford :

NAMES.	Residences.	Age when admitted.	Admitted.
George O. Sunderland.....	Greenwich.....	8	March.....1860
William H. Butts.....	Barrington.....	16	September..1860
Frank C. Tasker....	Providence.....	11	November...1860
William F. Crandall.....	Newport.....	9	September..1860
George Miller.....	Providence.....	9	September..1860
James Conley.....	Newport.....	9	October....1860
Mary Ann McKay.....	Warwick.....	13	February...1862
Sylvia D. Rounds.....	Coventry.....	11	September..1862
William Charles Pick.....	Providence.....	8	April.....1863
Cash C. Marks.....	Providence.....	10	September..1863

At the Perkins Institution for the Indigent Blind, at South Boston, the State has the following beneficiaries :

NAMES.	Residences.	Age when admitted.	Date of Admittance.
John Safford Penno.....	Providence.....	9	March 1860
Sarah Jane Whitehead.....	East Greenwich.....	16	February.... 1868
Ella M. Brownell.....	Newport.....	14	May..... 1864
Idella W. Trafton.....	Smithfield.....	10	May..... 1864
John B. Pengelly.....	Newport.....	10	July..... 1864
Therese Devers.....	Providence.....	14	August.... 1864
Hugh McElroy	Providence.....	10	March..... 1864

Four of these beneficiaries, it will be seen, have been admitted into this institution during the past year, while some have left. In this short time no opinion can be formed of the mental capacities of the pupils. The Superintendent of the Institution has made a written report to me, at my request, upon our beneficiaries, which is favorable as regards their behavior and progress.

At the Institution for Indigent Idiotic and Feeble Minded Youth, at South Boston, we have but one beneficiary :

Susan Waterman.....of Olneyville.

It has frequently happened that the Butler Hospital for the Insane, which can only afford accommodation for a limited number of patients, and which is considered a curative hospital, has been filled and unable to receive more patients. In such cases, the patients have been sent to Hospitals for the Insane in other States. There are also cases, in which, the families or friends of the sufferers, or the Town Councils of the Towns where they belong, desire to send them a greater distance from their homes. For these several reasons, in accordance with the law providing for the support of Indigent Insane, such patients have been sent to other Asylums and Hospitals beyond the limits of the State. From a personal examination of these Institutions, I am satisfied that their comforts are as well provided for as they would be at the Butler Hospital, and being in the charge of medical men, experienced in the care of the insane, everything is done for them that will make them comfortable and aid in their recovery.

At the Vermont Asylum, at Brattleboro, one of the largest Institutions for the cure of the insane in the United States, we have always

supported a larger number of indigent insane, than at any other place out of the State. The following are the names of the present beneficiaries at this institution :

NAMES.	Residences.	Time of Admittance.
Margaret McMullen.....	Warren.....	May 11.....1857
Margaret McGwin.....	Scituate.....	July 9.....1857
Manton W. Mowry.....	Smithfield.....	Oct. 27 .....1858
James Wild.....	Smithfield.....	March 3.....1859
Hugh Gallagher.....	Providence..	October.....1859
Thomas Morissey.....	Providence	October.....1859
George Mathews.....	Providence.....	October... ..1859
Sarah Heffering.....	.....	September 14.....1863
John Grimes ...	Providence.....	October.....1859
Charles Kelsey.....	Providence.....	October.....1859
Maria Dempsey....	Providence.....	October.1859
George Charnley.....	Providence.....	October.1859
Thomas Peterson.....	.....	October.....1858
George W. Darling.....	Glocester.....	October.....1859
Catherine Tobin.....	Providence.....	June 19.....1860
Mary Fanning.....	Providence.....	April 1.....1862
John Patten.....	Providence.....	August 19.....1862
Timothy Riley...	Providence.....	August 19.....1862
Catherine Kavanagh.....	.....	.....
William F. Mason.....	.....	September 15.....1863
Samuel Taylor.....	.....	September 15.....1863
Mary Kennedy.....	Burrillville.....	July 1.....1863
Cynthia Gardner.....	.....	.....
Bridget McGuire.....	Providence.....	April 19.....1864

During the past year, the following persons have died at this institution :

Edward D. Leveck, of Cumberland ; Mary Hannegan, of Providence ; Margaret Haller, of Providence.

At the State Lunatic Asylum, Taunton, Massachusetts, are the following beneficiaries from this State :

NAMES.	Residences.	Time of Admission.
Catherine Ferrin.....	Pawtucket ..	January 26.....1863
Catherine Callen.....	Pawtucket.....	January 26.....1863
Truman B. Fuller.....	Pawtucket ..	April 1.....1863
Margaret Wafer.....	Pawtucket.....	December 21.....1863
John Moulton.....	Pawtucket ..	January 1.....1864

At the Butler Hospital for the Insane, ninety-nine persons have received assistance from, or were supported by the State, at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars a year ; of these, ten receive aid from their friends.

REPORT ON STATE BENEFICIARIES.

7

During the year ending December 31, 1864, the following changes have taken place among these beneficiaries :

Recovered, five ; removed by Overseer of the Poor, or by friends, seven ; died, nine.

The deaths were, John Kelly, Polly Brown, John Durfee, Mary M. Hudson, Mary Harrington, Stephen Chaffee, Benjamin Searle, Charles H. Briggs, William Bartlett and Nicholas Clifford.

The following list embraces the names of the inmates for whose support the State contributes, on the 1st of January, 1865 :

NAMES.	From what Town	When admitted.
Mary B. Tefft.....		
Susan B. Wyatt		
Polly Darling.....		
Mary Eagleston.....		
Emma Stuart.....	Newport.....	
S. K. Whipple.....		
Sarah Atkinson.....	Newport.....	January 17.....1861
Sophia Williams.....	Cranston.....	April 1.....1861
Samuel Burr.....	Providence.....	
Bridget Devine.....	".....	May 20.....1861
Daniel Gilbert.....	".....	
Minerva Greene.....	".....	October 26.....1860
Mary Hayes.....	".....	
Charles Humphreys.....	".....	
Asel Horton.....	".....	Previous to.....1859
Thomas McKenna.....	".....	December 14.....1861
Maria Neubauer.....	".....	
George T. Olney..	".....	
Mary Pendergrast.....	".....	
Edward R. Potter.....	".....	
Caroline Price.....	".....	
Benjamin Searle.....	".....	
David B. Slack.....	".....	
John P. Williams.....	".....	
Eliza Gifford.....	Newport.....	
Peter Brown.....	".....	
Mary Krimer.....	".....	March 25.....1861
Eunice M. Gowan.....	".....	October 1.....1861
James O'Brien.....	".....	November 27.....1860
Eben Sherman.....	".....	
Catherine Walsh.....	".....	January 26.....1860
Eleazer Bellows.....	Burrillville.....	
Sarah O'Rouke.....	Cranston	August 12.....1862
Alice O'Mara	".....	
Ray G. Burdick.....	Westerly.....	
Abby Gavitt.....	".....	
George R. Havens.....	Warwick.....	Previous to.....1859
Betsy Rice.....	".....	Previous to.....1859
Warren Bissell	Coventry.....	July 18.....1861
Eras Matteson.....	".....	Previous to.....1859
Olive Whitman.....	".....	Previous to.....1859
Betsy Ayres.....	Warren.....	Previous to.....1859
Samuel Halliwell.....	Smithfield.....	
Alice Doran.....	".....	November 15.....1862

NAMES.	From what Town.	When admitted.
Frances E. Bassett.....	Smithfield	August 26.....1863
Sally A. Paine.....	"	March 1.....1863
James Dolton.....	"	December 17.....1863
Bridget Corcoran.....	Cumberland	June 10.....1863
Catherine Greene.....	"	"
Horace G. Newell.....	"	June 10.....1861
Mary O'Neill.....	"	"
James Lee.....	Johnston	"
George Waterman.....	"	"
Ezra S. Brownell.....	Little Compton.....	"
Benjamin Carr.....	Jamestown.....	"
Andrew J. Nichols.....	West Greenwich.....	"
Nancy Lees.....	Scituate.....	September 21.....1861
Richard K. Thomas.....	"	Previous to.....1859
Mary Angell.....	"	August 26.....1863
Joseph Albro.....	North Providence.....	January 1.....1861
Daniel J. Kennedy.....	"	Previous to.....1859
Joseph F. Burrows.....	Bristol.....	October 11.....1860
Matilda Brown.....	Barrington	"
Sally Luther.....	"	"
John C. Sullivan.....	Portsmouth.....	February 16.....1860
Amelia A. Field.....	East Providence.....	April 1.....1863
Daniel S. Browning.....	North Kingstown.....	September 2.....1861
John Molten.....	Pawtucket.....	January 1.....1863
Nathaniel R. Crandall.....	Hopkinton.....	March 24.....1863
Catherine Riley.....	Cranston.....	August 7.....1862
Mary McGowan.....	Providence.....	August 9.....1864
John Pailleley.....	North Providence.....	September.....1864
Catherine Finney.....	Bristol.....	August 10.....1864
John Briggs.....	North Providence.....	August 9.....1864
Eliza Sprague.....	Warwick.....	March 31.....1864
James Gears.....	Johnston.....	November 30.....1864
William Lewis.....	Bristol.....	December 19.....1864
Jane Colwell.....	Warwick.....	December 16.....1864

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

UPON THE

ACCOUNTS OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

GEORGE LEWIS, COOKE.

PROVIDENCE:

H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Finance of the last House of Representatives, made at the last January Session of the General Assembly, be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be taken from the files and re-committed to the Committee on Finance of the present House, with instructions to consider the said Report in settling the accounts of the late Quartermaster General with the State.

In House of Representatives, January 10th ,1865,

Read and passed.

By order,

JOHN TURNER, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

To the Hon. the House of Representatives :

The undersigned, your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the accounts of General George Lewis Cooke, late Quartermaster General, and the report of William M. Bailey, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Finance, in reference to the Quartermaster General's accounts, made at the January session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1864, respectfully report, That by a sub-committee they carefully examined the detailed accounts and vouchers of the said late Quartermaster General, and the said sub-committee found the said accounts, clearly and accurately stated and the several charges therein properly vouched for.

The attention of your Committee, however, was directed by the House to the matters set forth in the report hereinbefore referred to, and their especial attention has been called by members of the House and others to a charge in the Quartermaster General's account, to an item of cash paid for 428 bushels of oats, under date of March 17th, 1864, and upon these matters they examined as witnesses, General Cooke, General Lyman B. Frieze, William M. Bailey, Esq., Major Samuel P. Sandford, and his Excellency, Governor James Y. Smith. From the testimony of these witnesses, and from transcripts from the books of the Quartermaster General, and from exhibits produced by the respective witnesses, the following facts were proved to the satisfaction of the Committee, to wit:—That, at or about the time of the organization of the First Regiment of Cavalry, and of some of the Batteries of Light Artillery, application was made by the then Gov-

ernor (Sprague) to the Secretary of War (Cameron) for horses sufficient to mount the cavalry force, and to complete the equipment of the Artillery ; that at that time, the government of the United States was short of a supply of horses, and were somewhat embarrassed in meeting the immediate demands of the Treasury for money to pay and supply the military forces in the field, and in consequence of these embarrassments the Government had it in contemplation to muster Regiments which had been enlisted as Cavalry into the service as Infantry. This was then occasioning considerable disaffection in our Cavalry force, who claimed that as they had enlisted to serve in one arm of the service, that the United States had no right to compel them to serve in another. In view of this difficulty, and of the embarrassments of the United States Treasury, Gov. Sprague proposed to Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, that if the State was authorized, that it would, on its own account, procure the necessary horses to place its military force in the field upon a proper footing. This proposition was cheerfully accepted by the Secretary of War. Upon the return of Governor Sprague from Washington, he was made aware that it was denied by some of the citizens of the State, that the Executive had the authority to incur any indebtedness on account of the State, for the purchase of horses for use of the military forces raised for the United States. He then laid the subject before the Attorney General of the State for his opinion. The Attorney General advised the Governor that the authority was so doubtful, that it had better not be exercised. Whereupon, Governor Sprague, in view of the importance to the State and to the United States, that the enlisted force should be placed as soon as practicable in the field of active military operations, in his own name and upon his individual authority, authorized and directed the purchase of the necessary horses for this purpose. The purchases to be made strictly in accordance with the Army Regulations of the United States.

Messrs. Amasa Sprague and Lewis A. Phillips, undertook the purchase of the horses. Temporary stables were erected for their reception and protection by Messrs. A. & W. Sprague, at their own cost, and for this, they have not made and do not intend to make any claim for remuneration. The horses purchased by Messrs. Sprague and Phillips, were paid for by funds advanced by the Globe Bank, in Providence, upon the guaranty of A. & W. Sprague ; and upon the purchase of these horses there was a net loss to Messrs. Sprague and Phillips of \$3,500, which was paid by Amasa Sprague.

Afterwards, upon the raising of other forces by the State, upon a

like understanding with the War Department, and for like reasons further purchases of horses were made under the direction of General Frieze from Thomas A. Howland, of the city of New York. These were paid for by the checks of General Frieze upon the Globe Bank, guaranteed by Messrs. A. & W. Sprague, and no profit from these purchases appears to have been derived either by the Messrs. Sprague or by General Frieze, but these gentlemen appear to have assumed the responsibility and labor of these matters solely for the purpose of facilitating the getting of the military forces of the State into the field of active military operations, properly equipped.

As the authority for the purchase of the horses had been given to the Governor of the State; and, as the officers of the Federal Government supposed they were dealing with the State, and knew no other parties in this transaction, and for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of accounts, further purchases, under the advice of Samuel P. Sandford, who was the agent for collecting the military claims against the Federal Government, the accounts were made out in the name of the State; and, as the moneys for the horses were paid by the United States, they were paid over directly to the Globe Bank, without being passed through the General Treasury, and by the Bank were credited in payment of the money advanced by that institution for the purchase of the horses.

It was in the execution of this arrangement, that in February and March, 1863, and at other times after, \$92,137 90, was paid over to the Globe Bank, in Providence, in certificates of indebtedness of the United States, as referred to in the Report of the Committee on Finance, made at the January session, 1864. The Report of Mr. Bailey, the receipt of Mr. Cooke for the money paid to the Globe Bank, with transcripts from the Quartermaster's books, were before the Committee, and copies thereof are hereto annexed.

The interest on the loans from the Globe Bank, were paid out of the State's Treasury and charged to the United States.

It was also in evidence that Mr. Cooke did not appear before the Committee on Finance, of which Mr. Bailey was chairman, after the Resolution was passed under which the Committee acted, and, that he was not notified that the Committee desired any explanation in relation to the subject matter of the transactions herein detailed.

It also appeared, that but four of the eight members of that Committee, assented to the Report, and that three of those four, were not upon the Committee until the latter part of the January Session of the Assembly, and that Mr. Cooke was absent from Providence superin-

ding the embarking of the Third Regiment of Cavalry, when the Report was made.

It also appeared that but nine days elapsed between the passage of the Resolution, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and the making of the Report thereon.

It also appeared before the Committee that the subject of these horse purchases was adverted to and brought to the attention of the General Assembly, by Quartermaster General Cooke, in his Report under date of January 25th, 1864, two months before the Report of Mr. Bailey, and that General Cooke entered the entire transactions upon the books of the department of the Quartermaster General, when the facts were brought to his knowledge, a transcript of which entry, is hereto annexed, and that no account of the transactions was entered into the Quartermaster General's accounts.

The complaint is,—First, That General Cooke did not charge these horses to the United States, upon the books of the Quartermaster General.

The answer of General Cooke to this, is that he was not Quartermaster General at the time the horses were delivered, and that he made a record of the entire transaction upon the books of the department, as soon as the facts were brought to his knowledge.

The answer of General Frieze is, that the Attorney General advised that it was doubtful if the Governor was authorized to make the purchase on the State's account, and that an entry should not be made upon the books, which would authorize a claim against the State upon a doubtful authority, and that the name of the State was used in the transaction only to facilitate collections, and because the authority to purchase the horses was given to the Governor of the State, and that the whole transaction was in good faith, and was for the interest of the State and of the Federal Government.

In reference to the oat transaction of March 17th, 1864, the Committee find the facts to be as follows, to wit: That on the 25th of November, A. D. 1863, Governor Smith wrote to Nicholas Ball, to deliver to William J. Swinburne & Co., one thousand bushels of oats at Jamestown—a copy of this letter is hereto annexed,—these oats were delivered. March 3d, 1864, Ball wrote Quartermaster General Cooke, desiring to sell him more oats; same day Cooke replied to Ball that he did not want them; copies of letters and reply are herewith filed.

Ball telegraphed Governor Smith on the 14th day of March, 1864, that he had three hundred and fifty bushels of oats, and inquired if

he should leave them at Jamestown, and requested the Governor, if so, to telegraph the Quartermaster of the Regiment to receive them. Governor Smith directed their purchase.

The standard regulation measure for oats, by the authority of the United States, is thirty-two pounds for a bushel. After the delivery of these oats, Governor Smith directed the Quartermaster General to pay for them as for four hundred and twenty-eight bushels, which payment was made. Upon the application of the Quartermaster General made at the Executive office for the proper voucher, it was ascertained by him, that the oats as per receipt of the Regimental Quartermaster, did not weigh but three hundred and fifty bushels, though by dry measure they had measured four hundred and twenty-eight bushels. The statement of Governor Smith, and all other papers presented to the Committee in relation to this transaction, which were before the Committee, are herewith filed.

As the Quartermaster General is elected by the Grand Committee, and is required to give bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, it perhaps may be well suggested that he is liable for any wrong or mistake which may arise in his Department, and that though the Governor is Commander-in-Chief and the military superior of the Quartermaster General, he is only bound to obey the *lawful* orders of the Governor.

Yet, though this was an irregular transaction, your Committee believe that it was the result of a mistake consequent upon the multitudinous duties imposed upon the Executive, allowing him little time to consider any one transaction, and from an excess of a laudable zeal for the public service in this time of public trial and public peril.

Your Committee, however, cannot close this Report, without expressing their approbation of the official conduct of Quartermaster General Cooke, during his term of office, so far as the same has been brought under their observation. The duties of his office in the opinion of your Committee were by him faithfully, ably and honorably discharged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROWSE BABCOCK,
EPHRAIM S. JACKSON,
W. P. SHEFFIELD.

I concur in the foregoing Report, saving and excepting all matters concerning transactions in oats, which subject I do not consider properly before the Committee under the Resolution of the House.

ALEX. FARNUM.

PROVIDENCE, February 16, 1863.

Received of Major S. P. Sandford, order on Treasurer United States, for sixty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars, payable in Certificates of Indebtedness, deposited by General Frieze, in Globe Bank.

(Signed)

GEO. LEWIS COOKE.

Q. M. Gen., State of R. I.

True Copy,

W. M. BAILEY,

Late Chairman Finance Committee, House of Rep.

THE UNITED STATES.

TO GLOBE BANK.

For the following horses furnished, and for which

funds were advanced by said Bank, viz: am't..... \$92,137 90

FOR "2d REGIMENT R. I. CAVALRY."

1862.

Dec. 6.	400 horses...	\$112 90	\$45,160 00
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1863.

Jan. 6. \$5,000 00.

"	12.	\$6,290 00.	100	do.	\$112 90	\$11,290 00
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“ 20. \$5,000 00.

" 29. \$5,000 00.

“ 31. \$5,000 00.

Feb. 3.	\$7,692 90.	201	do.	\$112 90	\$22,692 90
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For "1st REG'T R. I. LT. ARTILLERY."

1862.

Sept. 14.	113 horses...	\$115 00	\$12,995 00
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\$92,137 90

GLOBE BANK.

To the UNITED STATES.

For amount refunded for above advances, being same collected of Maj. Stewart Van Vliet, Q. M. U. S. A. New York, by Maj. S. P. Sanford, State Agent, &c., in orders on the Treasurer of the United States. (Interest settled as per entries in Day Book, pages 26 and 196,) viz. : amt.

\$92,137 90

1868.

Feb. 16.	Cash part of order.....	\$17,445 00
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Mar. 17.	"	from sale of Certf. of Indebt.....	9,000	00
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" 21. " " " " " .. . 43,000 00

Apr. 4.	"	part of order.....	11,692 90
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1864.

Mar. 9.	"	from sale of Certf. of Indebt.....	11,000 00
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\$92,137 90

PROVIDENCE, November 25, 1863.

Hon. NICHOLAS BALL, Senator:

Dear Sir:—I have seen the Quartermaster General Cooke, and desire you will send the 500 *bushels oats* you had for me, and 500 more to William S. Swinburne & Co., Newport, and they will want you to deliver them over to Jamestown wharf. Let them come promptly.

Very truly,

JAMES Y. SMITH.

True copy—

JAMES Y. SMITH.

[Telegraph.]

NEWPORT, March 14th, 1864.

To Gov. J. Y. SMITH:

Have three hundred and fifty bushels oats on board my boat. Shall I leave them to Jamestown. If so, answer to Quartermaster Mowry to receive them.

NICHOLAS BALL.

CAMP MEADE, JAMESTOWN, R. I. }
March, 15th, 1864. }

To His Excellency James Y. Smith, Governor:

Sir:—I have the honor to advise you of the receipt of your order by telegraph, for me to receive of N. Ball, 350 bushels oats. In obedience to said order I have this day received from him 214 bags containing 428 bushels by his measurement, which weigh however, only (11,207) eleven thousand two hundred and seven pounds, equal to 350 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, at 32 pounds to the bushel, for which amount I have receipted to him for.

Very respectfully, your obdt. servt.,

S. MOWRY,

1st Lieut. and Q. M. 8d Regt, R. I. Cav.

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

To NICHOLAS BALL, Dr.

1864.

Mar. 16. For 428 bushels oats, delivered Quartermaster of 3d

R. I. Cavalry, per his receipt 428 bushels at 90 cts. \$385 20

PROVIDENCE, March 16th, 1864.

Received of George Lewis Cooke, Quartermaster General, three hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty cents, in full of the above account.

NICHOLAS BALL.

I certify that the above account is correct; that the articles charged therein were required and furnished on account of the service above mentioned, and that the same were necessary therefor.

Approved,—CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

By order of Governor and Commander-in Chief.

NEW SHOREHAM, March 3d, 1864.

Quartermaster General State of Rhode Island:

MR. COOKE,—Dear Sir, I have succeeded in purchasing about (350) three hundred and fifty bushels more of oats for you. Shall deliver them to the Cavalry at Jamestown as before, unless I receive orders from you at Newport Post Office to the contrary.

Yours, very respectfully,
NICHOLAS BALL.

State of Rhode Island, &c.,

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, March 4, 1864. }

NICH'S BALL, Esq., New Shoreham:

Sir,—I have the honor to advise you of the receipt of your letter of 3d inst. I have just purchased a month's supply of oats for the Cavalry at Jamestown, which is all they will probably need. I do not therefore feel justified in buying the lot of you. You may however, see the Quartermaster of the Regiment, and if he wants any more you may deliver same, taking his receipt.

Very respectfully,

Your obd't. serv't.,

(Signed)

GEO. LEWIS COOKE,
Q. M. Gen'l, State R. I.

A true copy—

FARRAR, Chief Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, January 20, 1865. }

HON. SAMUEL W. CHURCH,

Chairman Committee of Finance:

I heard last evening, that the Joint Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives were entertaining the Quartermaster General's accounts, and that I was quoted in connection with the same. I will say, I have necessarily known much in connection with them, and the subject that was referred to, the supplies under the contract of Messrs Swinburne and others. Messrs. Swinburne had a contract with the Quartermaster General, and did deliver considerable quantities of oats, hay, wood, &c., under the same.

When the price advanced above the prices they were to receive under the contract they did not deliver so freely until the supply was quite limited. General Cooke, the Quartermaster General for Rhode Island, came to me about the same. Several conversations were had with General Cooke, as also Messrs. Swinburne & Co., at the time they applied for their pay under the contract, and General Cooke was disinclined to settle with them. Messrs. Swinburne & Co., finally came with General Van Zandt, and I told the Quartermaster after reading his contract, and finding the contract an open one, that he, Gen. Cooke, had better consider the subject before we refused finally to pay.

Messrs. Swinburne & Co., stated that they would be obliged to be protested if they did not obtain the money then due. General Van Zandt and Mr. Swinburne stated they would continue to deliver the supplies, if the State would pay them the amount due, to save them from protest. I afterwards said to General Cooke as the contract was not binding in *penalty*, he had better pay as the State would be held for damages, provided we did not pay, and they were protested.

He, General Cooke, then said what shall we do for oats, hay and wood. I told him we could buy, and that week Senator Ball, of New Shoreham, had furnished me with 600 or 700 bushels of oats for my own use, and I had arranged for another boat load ; when this change occurred, I wrote him to send the 500 bushels he had purchased for me, and obtain 500 bushels more and forward to Messrs. Swinburne & Co., Newport, and they would want them to deliver at the wharf in Jamestown. I did not know of the light weight even for my own, but as the price was lower than was paid by weight, about the same amount was paid as for those bought elsewhere ; I did give the order to pay the bill, and was in duty bound to do so. Senator Ball had bought the oats for Rhode Island, as requested by me, to aid in supplying the camp, and should be dealt with accordingly. The United States Quartermaster could only receipt for forage, except by weight, and the oats should have been so entered by Gen. Cooke without making this reference. I also bought wood, when the Quartermaster General Cooke said he could not get it promptly as wanted. I then arranged with our teams, (Scituate Co.,) and brought wood daily to the steamtug, and camp on the hill, and Major S. P. Sanford purchased more at Wickford, by my direction, also sent out on the railroads to buy, and it was bought and at about the same price as the contractors had agreed for.

I have also to refer to one requisition in the Quartermaster's account of several hundred dollars ; the amount was paid to the Globe Bank, General Frieze, or Messrs. A. & W. Sprague. This amount was paid, and the Quartermaster General assured me that it was correct ; and this, I afterwards learned, was for *interest* on a loan for buying horses. This bill for the purchase of the horses was made out in the name of the State of Rhode Island, and collected of the United States. The sum of \$214,000 was collected up to a certain date, and only \$123,000 of which is found in this account. The moneys collected from the Government of the United States, should be paid over to the General Treasurer. I think we cannot obtain settlement of our accounts while this discrepancy exists. I believe a much larger amount had been paid by the State for *interest* on the same contract. The money was paid by the Quartermaster General, on the first requisition mentioned, before the same was presented for my signature.

It will be impossible for our State and the United States, to settle these accounts with such dispositions made of the money.

I have this morning communicated to the Senate, that we are called on to furnish all accounts from 1861 to present time, and this account being one of them, should be corrected as early as possible.

[COPY.]

PROVIDENCE, March 25th, 1863.

Second Regt. Cavalry, (March 24) \$1,022 54
 To Cash \$1,022 54

For paid Globe Bank for balance due them for interest on funds, for the purchase of horses. for 2d Regiment Cavalry, as per T. Salisbury's receipt of this date, \$1,022 54, viz. :—

1st Regt. Light Artillery,—September 14, 1862, Loaned on Quartermaster General Frieze's memo. check on demand \$12,995 00

Dec. 6, 1862, do. do. do. do. 45,160 00

Jan. 6, 1863, Loaned on A. & W. Sprague's memo. check on demand \$5,000 00

Jan. 12, 1863. Loaned on A. & W. Sprague's memo. check on demand \$6,290 00

Interest on above to March 21, 1863,

- 188 days on \$12,995 \$407 18

105 " " 45,160 790 30

74 " " 5,000 61 67

68 " " 6,290 71 28

\$1,830 43

\$70,775 43

CR.

Feb'y. 16, 1863. By cash rec'd of Treas. United States \$17,445 00

Mar. 17, 1863. By cash from Q. M. Gen. Cooke, for sale of Certificates \$9,000 00

36 days accrued interest 53 23

\$9,053 23

Less 1-4 per cent. commissions, Jackson

& Butts 22 50

\$9,030 73

Mar. 21. By ditto \$43,000 00

10 days interest 282 69

\$43,282 69

Less 1-4 per cent. commissions, paid Jack-

son & Butts 107 50

\$43,175 19

Interest on same to March 21, 1863 :

33 days on \$17,445 00 \$95 95

4 " " 9,030 73. 6 02

\$101 97

\$69,752 89

Balance \$1,022 54

I certify, that the above is a true copy of the original entry on the Day Book of Gen. Geo. Lewis Cooke, late Q. M. General, page 26.

DEWITT C. REMINGTON,

Brig. Gen., Q. M. Gen. State of R. I.

[COPY.]

MARCH 9th, 1864.

Second Cavalry, Dr. to..... \$246 56

Cash.

Paid Globe Bank for balance due them for interest on funds advanced for purchase of horses for 2d R. I. Cavalry, as per receipt of of this date, \$246 56, viz. :

Jan. 20, 1863.	Loaned on A. & W. Sprague's memo.	
	check on demand.....	\$5,000 00
" 29, "	Memo. check on demand.	5,000 00
" 31, "	" " " "	5,000 00
Feb. 3, "	" " " "	7,692 90
Interest to April 4th, '63,	on \$7,692 90, 60 days... .	76 92
" " " " '63,	on \$5,000 00, 63 "	52 50
" from April 4th, '63,	to March 9th, '64, on \$1,000	
340 days.....		56 67
Interest from Jan. 20, '63,	to March 9th, '64, on \$5,000,	
414 days.....		345 00
Interest from Jan. 29, '63,	to March 9th, '64, on \$5,000,	
405 days.....		387 50
		<hr/>
		\$23,561 49

PER CONTRA.

By cash, April 4, 1863, received of U. S.	
Treasurer.....	\$11,692 90
March 9, 1864. By cash of Geo. Lewis	
Cooke, Q. M. General, for sale of	
Certificates of Indebtedness, dated	
March 30, 1863.....	\$11,000 00
Accrued In. bonds.....	622 03
	<hr/>
	\$11,622 05
	\$23,314 93
	<hr/>
	\$246 56

I certify, that the above is a true copy of the original entry on the Day Book of General Geo. Lewis Cooke, late Q. M. General, page 196.

DEWITT C. REMINGTON,

Brig. Gen., Q. M. Gen. State of R. I.

Resolution instructing the Committee on Finance, to report the amount of the State's indebtedness.

***Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance, be, and it is hereby instructed to inquire and report, without delay, the amount of the State's indebtedness on the first day of June last, with the amount then due from the United States, to be credited to said indebtedness, including unpaid bounties, and unliquidated claims against the State, which will be due or outstanding on the first day of June next, and whether any, and if any, what further legislation is necessary to secure the prompt payment of the interest upon such indebtedness.**

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS TO ESTABLISH

THE

BOUNDARY LINE

OF

East Providence.

PROVIDENCE:
HIRAM H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at their January Session, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to report that, under and by virtue of a resolution of this General Assembly, passed at the May session, 1864, in the words following: "*Resolved*, That three Commissioners be appointed by the Governor to establish the western boundary of the town of East Providence, and also the boundary line between the towns of East Providence and Pawtucket,"—we were, by his Excellency the Governor, appointed and duly commissioned to establish said boundary line. Having been engaged upon our commissions, we gave notice in each of the daily newspapers published in the city of Providence, and in the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, that we would meet in the town of Pawtucket, at the Town Clerk's office, on Tuesday, July 26th, at three o'clock P. M.; in the town of East Providence, at the house adjoining Washington Bridge, on Tuesday, August 2d, at three o'clock P. M.; and in the city of Providence, at the office of T. P. Shepard & Co., No. 12 North Main street, on Tuesday, August 9th, at three o'clock P. M., to hear the parties interested in the establishment of said line, which said meetings were so holden. The Commissioners have also met by adjournment from time to time, until, as they believe, all parties have had full opportunity to be heard.

From the evidence and the statements made before us, it appears, that the town of Pawtucket, which, under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, was bounded on the east by the Ten Mile River, that the boundary line of the State of Rhode Island, as established in 1862, is at high water mark on the eastern side of said Ten Mile River. The town of Pawtucket, with its boundaries and name unchanged, was made and erected into a town in this State, while the town of East Providence was made out of all the territory in this State which had before that time formed a part of the town of Seekonk, in Massachusetts. The effect of this legislation was to place a portion of the Ten Mile River, and its

easterly banks, within the jurisdiction of East Providence, although lying between the town of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and Seekonk in Massachusetts. We have corrected this error, by extending the present boundary lines between the towns of Pawtucket and East Providence across Ten Mile River until it intersects the State line.

It also appeared in evidence before us, that while the boundary line between the two States was in dispute, the city of Providence claimed, and at times exercised jurisdiction to high water mark, on the easterly side of Seekonk River, while the town of Seekonk claimed, and at times exercised jurisdiction to the middle of said river, and that the town of East Providence now claims jurisdiction over the easterly half of said river, as being territory formerly within the jurisdiction of the town of Seekonk. The individuals who own land adjoining Seekonk River and Providence River, which was formerly within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, claim an ownership in the shore to low water mark. Under the laws of that State, as limited by the ordinance of 1641, which provides "That in all creeks, coves, and other places about and upon salt water, where the sea ebbs and flows, the proprietor of the land adjoining shall have propriety to the low water mark, where the sea doth not ebb above one hundred rods, and not more wheresoever it ebbs farther," and objected to any boundary line which should divide the property of each riparian owner. We became convinced that it would be impossible to adjust these conflicting claims and give due weight to the statements and claims of parties owning property along the shore of said river, without having before us a map or survey of the same, showing the course of the channel and the depth of the water at different points in said river. We therefore caused to be made a map of a portion of Seekonk River, surveyed and platted by Cushing and DeWitt, which is herewith presented, marked A, and have also caused to be made a map of a portion of Providence River, copied from sundry plats and surveys by Cushing and DeWitt, which is herewith presented, marked B, the line as established by us being marked on said map in dark blue ink.

In determining the westerly boundary of the town of East Providence, we have not adopted the line claimed by the said town, nor the one claimed by the city of Providence, but have endeavored to mark out a conventional line, which should give to each jurisdiction over that portion of the disputed territory which would be of any value to the corporation, conflict as little as possible with the interests and rights of landholders, and make, wherever it is needed, a proper harbor line, on the eastern shore of the river, to which the owners of the upland may fill.

We therefore further report that we have established the following boundary line between the town of East Providence and Pawtucket. Beginning at a point in Seekonk River in range with the present boundary line between said towns, two hundred feet from ordinary high water mark on the eastern shore, thence running easterly along the said present boundary line and in

continuation thereof across Ten Mile River, until it strikes the boundary line between the State of Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

That we have established the following line as the western boundary of the town of East Providence. Beginning at the point above described in Seekonk River, in range with the present boundary line between said town of East Providence and Pawtucket, two hundred feet from ordinary high water mark on the eastern shore; thence, running southerly in a straight line to a point in said river two hundred feet due west from the most westerly point of Bucklin's Island at ordinary high water mark; thence, running southerly in a straight line, to a point in said river two hundred feet due west from the most westerly projection of Grinnell's Point at ordinary high water mark; thence southerly in a straight line to a point in said river two hundred feet due west from the most westerly projection of Walker's Point at ordinary high water mark; thence southerly and westerly to the northwesterly corner of the stone abutment of Central Bridge upon the easterly side of said river; thence southerly and westerly to the northwesterly corner of the stone abutment of Washington Bridge on the easterly side of said river; thence along the face of said abutment to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence southerly to the northwesterly corner of the stone abutment of the Railroad Bridge on the easterly side of said river, and now forming the east abutment of the draw bridge; thence southerly along the face of said abutment and the continuing stone wall one hundred feet, measuring from the north side of said draw; thence southerly and westerly in a straight line to the northeast corner of the wharf belonging to the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, on the east side of the river; thence along the front of said wharf to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence around Burges' Point, following a line in said river where the water is five feet deep at ordinary low water, until it comes to a point in said river in range with the division line between the land of the late Tristram Burges and the land of A. H. Okie, trustee; thence southerly in a straight line to a point in Providence River three hundred feet due west of the most westerly projection of Devil Hand Rock at ordinary high water; thence southerly in a straight line to the most westerly projection of Kettle Point at ordinary high water; thence along the easterly shore of Providence River until it comes to the boundary line between the town of East Providence and Barrington, including in the limits of said town of East Providence all islands and rocks exposed at ordinary high water, lying between the channel of said Providence River and the easterly shore thereof.

6 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO ESTABLISH THE BOUNDARY LINE.

We have certified the following bills against the State :

Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, for advertising,.....	\$2 50
Providence Journal, for advertising,.	8 25
Providence Press, for advertising,.....	8 75
Providence Post, for advertising,.....	8 75
Bill of Cushing & DeWitt, for surveys and maps,.....	210 50

\$288 75

And have charged for our services, expenses, horse hire, &c., \$50 each..... 150 00

\$388 75

Which includes all the expenses of this commission.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

EDWARD D. PEARCE,
E. G. BURROWS,
J. O. STARKWEATHER.

Providence, February 8, 1865.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

ON THE

PETITION OF JAMES JEFFERSON

AND OTHERS,

FOR

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS.

PROVIDENCE:
HIRAM H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.

REPORT.

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the petitions of certain citizens, asking for equal school rights, present their report thereon, and recommend the passage of the accompanying act.

There are certain towns that object to the admission of colored children to the public schools; the proposed act will avoid *compelling* them to do so; at the same time will insure to the colored children, whichever system be adopted, an education in every way equal to that which is secured to the white children.

If the towns find the system of separate schools too expensive, no cause of complaint is left them, as they have a choice between the *two* systems.

JAMES DEW. PERRY.
GEO. G. KING,
GEO. W. HALL.

AN ACT

IN ADDITION TO AND IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XIII, CHAPTER 71, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Each town or city in this State shall either admit colored children to its public schools with the same privileges as white children, or, out of the monies appropriated for the support of public schools, provide and maintain schools for the education of the children of colored persons within its limits, and within the districts where they reside. Said schools shall be under the supervision and management of the school committee, and be either exclusively for colored children or not, as the town or city may direct; and shall be equal in appointments, instruction and grades to other public schools in the same town or city.

SEC. 2. The Commissioner of Public Schools shall enforce the observance of section 1, and shall visit the schools established for the children of colored persons as often as four times each year, and make a statement of their condition in his annual report.

SEC. 3. So much of sections 11 and 12, chapter 71 of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent herewith, and all other acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

ON THE

PETITION OF JAMES JEFFERSON

AND OTHERS,

FOR

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS.

PROVIDENCE:
HIRAM H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.



REPORT.

The undersigned, of the Committee on Education, to whom were referred sundry petitions, praying for the abolition of separate schools for the colored population of the State, beg leave to present the following as their Report:

It will be remembered that this subject was brought to the attention of the General Assembly, at the January session of 1864, as it had been several times before presented in the past ten years.

The petitions then presented, were referred to the Committee on Education before whom both petitioners and remonstrants appeared and had several full hearings of the views which they respectively entertained of the question at issue. The Committee, after a careful consideration of the whole subject, at the January session of last year, submitted a report setting forth the facts pertaining to the present school privileges of the colored children of the State, under the laws, and unanimously recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

They also reported an act which they recommended should be passed, but before the final action of the House was taken, the whole subject was postponed to the following session, in the hope that such action would be taken by the several cities and towns that are concerned, as might render any immediate legislation, if not wholly unnecessary, at least less difficult and embarrassing than at that time it seemed to be.

No sufficient action of this kind, however, has been taken, and the subject has been again urged upon the attention of the General Assembly by new petitions, even more earnestly than before. These

petitions have been carefully considered by the Committee. They are found to come from the great mass of the colored population of the State, and they undoubtedly express the wishes and convictions of this entire portion of the community. These petitions are seconded by other petitions from white citizens, in considerable numbers, residing in different parts of the State. Nor, with a single exception, has any formal remonstrance been offered from any quarter whatever.

The Committee have held public hearings, at which not only the petitioners, but all remonstrants who chose, have advocated their views, and the whole subject has received as full and as fair an examination, as it has been in the power of the Committee to give to it.

The result of this examination is, that the undersigned of the Committee, are clearly and decidedly of the opinion, that the prayer of the petitioners ought immediately to be *granted*; and that so far as the privileges of education are concerned, all distinctions should be abolished, between the several portions of the population of the State.

The undersigned have found it impossible to adopt any other conclusion, except by denying the fundamental principles on which our civil society is founded. Indeed, so far as the simple question of rights is concerned, it would be difficult to find a clearer case than that presented in these petitions. It is that of a portion of the respectable citizens of Rhode Island, asking that they no longer be separated from their fellow-citizens, in the privileges of public education. It is plain that their request cannot be refused on any ground of justice or right.

The undersigned are aware that the granting of the prayer of these petitioners will encounter the apparent opposition of a very active if not a very numerous portion of the community. This opposition, however, they are happy to know, is constantly diminishing.

It is far less persistent than it was a few years since, and has lost power very perceptibly, even since the last session of the General Assembly. It is evident that many who formerly opposed the measure have abandoned their opposition, and that not a few have become its advocates and promoters. The tendencies of public opinion, both in this State and throughout the country, are wholly in this direction. The great events of the time, are, also, all in favor of the elevation of the colored man. They are all tending to merge the distinctions of race and of class in the common brotherhood of humanity. They have already declared the negro and the white man to be *equal* before the law; and the privileges here asked for by these

petitioners, are simply a necessary result of this recognized equality. Nor is there any sufficient reason for believing that this measure, if adopted, will be productive of any other than good results in our system of public instruction.

It is easy to *imagine* evils in connection with any change that may be proposed,—but it is better to learn the lessons of experience, and to be guided by them. It should be kept in mind that this mingling of the two races in the same schools, is no new and untried measure. It has long been in successful operation in other States, where, at first it encountered the same prejudices that are now arrayed against it here, and in every instance, have the predictions of mischievous results been falsified. The prejudices of race have died away wherever the system has been adopted, and great social and moral advantages have been secured to the colored population by their equal participation in the privileges of education.

The testimony which the Committee have received,—especially from school officers and private citizens in the State of Massachusetts,—is such as to strip objections of this sort of all their importance.

The arrangement has long since ceased to be the occasion of even the slightest sensibility among the people of that Commonwealth, and it cannot be doubted, that the same result would follow in Rhode Island, and that too, in a much shorter period of time, on account of the altered condition of the negro in every part of the country. The days of his legalized servitude are rapidly coming to an end.

Now that he is free, and within the limits of this State, a citizen and a voter, let him no longer have cause to complain that he is denied by *law* any privilege, or shut out from any destiny that is within the reach of other citizens of Rhode Island. We have no right to withhold it from him in any case,—least of all have we any right to withhold from him any attribute of full and perfect citizenship in the great interests of education,—in the acquisition of knowledge and the culture of the mind,—for these concern not only his prosperity and happiness as a member of society,—but also his career and destiny as an immortal being.

With these views, the undersigned of the Committee, recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the *Act* accompanying this Report be passed.

A. M. GAMMELL, *Chairman*,
CHAS. W. HOLBROOK.

AN ACT

IN ADDITION TO TITLE XIII. OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF
"PUBLIC INSTRUCTION."

It is, enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In determining the qualification of applicants for admission to any school in this State, made wholly or in part at the public expense, no distinction shall be made on account of race, color, or religious opinions of the applicant.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall impair, in any way affect, section 11 of chapter 66 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 3. So much of sections 11 and 12 of chapter 71 of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent herewith, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE AUDITOR,
MADE TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
AT ITS
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1865.

PROVIDENCE:
H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.

REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR,

JANUARY SESSION, 1865.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, January 2d, 1865. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :

The undersigned, State Auditor, respectfully reports that he has carefully examined the books and ordinary expense accounts of the General Treasurer, for the six months from April 30th, to October 31st, 1864, and found his books in good order and accurately kept, his accounts correctly stated and the charges therein supported by proper and sufficient vouchers, and has also audited the accounts of the Military department of this State, as required by a resolution passed by the General Assembly, at its January Session, A. D. 1864, and found the books in this department in like good order and condition, and found all charges therein supported by sufficient vouchers.

The following are the public funds of the State :

Permanent School Fund.

Two thousand shares Globe Bank, Providence.....	\$101,008 19
Three hundred and thirty-two shares Mechanics Bank, Providence.....	16,600 00
Eleven hundred and sixty-six shares Bank of North America, Providence....	59,289 57
Thirty shares Arcade Bank, Providence.....	1,534 25
Eight hundred and thirteen shares Bank of Commerce, Providence.....	42,935 24
Four hundred and forty-six shares American Bank, Providence.....	28,659 12
	<hr/> \$250,026 37

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund.

Thirty shares Manufacturers Bank, Providence...	\$3,277 25
Thirty-two shares Merchants Bank, Providence...	1,788 27
Twenty shares Weybosset Bank, Providence.....	1,095 14
Ten shares Roger Williams Bank, Providence....	841 50
Twenty-four shares Commercial Bank, Providence.	1,301 00
Two hundred shares Blackstone Canal, Providence.	5,160 97
Twenty-one shares Newport Bank, Newport.....	1,291 85
Eighteen shares Lime Rock Bank, Providence....	926 40
Thirty-four shares Arcade Bank, Providence... ..	1,806 53
	<hr/> \$17,488 91

The undersigned has during the first six months of the present fiscal year, viz: from the 30th of April, 1864, to the 31st of October, drawn and audited orders upon the General Treasurer to the amount of sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and four cents.

These orders have been issued under and charged to the different heads of appropriations in the following amounts:

Salaries	\$10,471 05
Pay of Members of the General Assembly.	1,162 62
Expenses of Members of the General Assembly...	850 23

Judiciary Expenses.

Attorney General.....	318 50
Jurors.....	5,609 20
Witnesses in higher Courts.....	1,418 95
Clerks of Courts.....	385 19
Officers in higher Courts.....	3,356 15
Incidental expenses of Courts.....	518 20
Justices of the Peace.....	274 80
Witnesses in Justices Courts.....	129 98
Officers for service in Criminal cases.....	927 60
Jailors and board of persons in Jail.....	634 33
Orders of Governor.....	32 00
Public printing.....	8,319 57
Repairs of Court Houses and Jails.....	445 71
Railroad Commissioners.....	500 00
Fuel and gas.....	796 49
Rents of public offices.....	706 25
Public Schools...	15,000 00
Normal School.....	1,155 41

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

5

Providence Reform School.....	8,169 36
Support of insane and other dependent persons....	7,558 58
Militia and Military.....	494 70
Expenses of Bank returns.....	423 20
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,995 93
Military department.....	743 04
	<hr/> \$68,427 04

In order that the Honorable General Assembly may possess the fullest and latest information in relation to the condition of the State finances, so far as the ordinary current expenses are concerned, I have obtained from the General Treasurer his statement of receipts and expenditures from April 30th, 1864, to January 24th, 1865, which is as follows :

State tax.....	\$322,731 35
Banks for tax on capital stock.....	69,915 49
Banks for tax on surplus profits....	1,068 39
Banks for tax on increased capital.....	6,652 20
Banks for tax for expenses for monthly returns...	847 00
Institutions for savings....	16,897 26
State Insurance Companies.....	8,281 56
Foreign Insurance Companies.....	3,621 94
Supreme Court....	2,057 60
Court of Common Pleas....	1,577 64
Court of Magistrates, Providence. . .	1,914 11
Justices, Newport.....	149 15
Auctioneers.....	722 72
Justices of the Peace.....	196 30
Town Councils....	19,604 41
Peddler's licences.....	3,450 00
Interest from deposit of revenue.....	5,983 75
Civil Commissioners.....	445 00
Colonial Records....	20 25
Revised Statutes..	39 00
Inspectors of the State Prison.....	2,225 00
Dividends on school fund stock.....	14,302 00
Charters.....	8,800 00
Jailors.....	1,189 31
Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike Company....	300 83
Sheriffs.....	15 23
Unclaimed balances.....	34 97
	<hr/> \$493,042 46
Balance in the Treasury, April 30th, 1864.....	117,942 82
	<hr/> \$610,985 28

Payments from April 30th, 1864, to January 24th, 1865.

Salaries.....	\$15,121 05
Pay of Members of the General Assembly . . .	1,166 37
Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of Officers.....	928 79
Supreme Court.....	6,844 77
Court of Common Pleas.....	7,918 50
Court of Magistrates, Providence.....	642 33
Court of Justices, Newport	43 15
Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.....	31 55
Orders of the Governor	57 00
Printing laws and schedules and all printing ordered by General Assembly.. . . .	4,024 78
Public Schools... ..	48,665 90
Expenses for monthly returns of Banks... ..	776 53
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly	33,516 32
Unclaimed balances... ..	34 97
State tax for interest on bonds... ..	261,876 03
	<hr/>
	\$381,648 14
Balances in the Treasury, January 24th, 1865... ..	229,337 14
	<hr/>
	\$610,985 28

It will be readily seen by the General Treasurer's report that our finances, so far as the ordinary receipts and expenditures are concerned, are in a very satisfactory condition. There being on the 24th day of January 1865, seventy thousand three hundred and four dollars and sixteen cents (\$70,304 16,) in the Treasury, more than there was on the 16th day of January, 1864.

Whilst our war debt is increasing rapidly, it may be well to inquire if any changes can be made, whereby the expenses of this department may in any way be diminished. All, who have any connections with our Courts, feel that too much time is taken up by the trial of small cases by jury in the Court of Common Pleas. To obviate this, I would recommend that the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace be extended so that they may have original jurisdiction in all cases where the debt, damages, or demand does not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, with the right of appeal, in all cases, to the Court of Common Pleas; and that all claims or demands, wherein the debt or damages laid in the writ shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, shall be commenced in the Supreme Court, subject to the same rules, as regards costs, which now govern in that tribunal.

Not only would this be a saving to the State, but would enable plaintiffs to obtain judgments in those small cases, where there are no defense, without requiring them to wait until a trial or judgment can be obtained in the Court of Common Pleas.

In a very large proportion of all the cases brought in the Justices Court and the Court of Magistrates, the parties are satisfied with one trial, and only a very small proportion brought in the Court of Magistrates in this city, are appealed, as the statistics will show.

I find by examining the Court records, that there were five hundred and twenty-four judgments rendered in the Court of Magistrates, in the city of Providence, during the year 1864, and out of this number only twenty-five were appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, showing conclusively that this change would not only be a saving to the State, but a saving of both time and expense to all parties concerned.

Undoubtedly the criminal proceedings might be carried on with less expense to the State, if they could be confined principally to one Court, sitting four times per annum, (and perhaps oftener in the county of Providence,) and whose more particular business it should be to attend to and dispose of them. Much might also be gained in the summariness of the proceeding; and the number and expenses of jury trials, in those cases, would be materially lessened if the proceedings were made short and decisive, because defendants would not contend against the State so often as they do under the present system, which involves more delay and renders conviction less certain. It would therefore manifestly result in much advantage to the State, as it appears to me, to adopt some such plan. Taking these criminal proceedings out of the Supreme Court would enable that tribunal to transact its business with much more facility; and if the original civil jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas should be abolished as above recommended, all criminal cases might be tried here without the expense of establishing a new Court.

A small amount of some hundreds of dollars might be saved to the State in the way of rents, by holding the Court of Magistrates in the Police Court room, in the city of Providence, instead of the Court room where it is now held. I therefore recommend that your honorable body will take this subject into consideration and ascertain the exact amount to be saved to the State in this way, of which at the present time I have not the means of informing you.

I would recommend that additional facilities be given for the support of our insane, so that they may be taken care of within our own

State. We are now paying more than four thousand dollars per annum for the support of our insane poor in other States. This is not only taxing our citizens for the support of the institutions of another State, but at the same time sends these unfortunate persons beyond the immediate reach and influence of their friends.

I add here for the information of the General Assembly complete lists of all orders drawn by me upon the General Treasurer, upon claims audited during the six month ending November 31st, 1864, with the dates and amounts thereof arranged under their appropriate classification.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

JAMES C. COLLINS,

State Auditor.

I.

Paid Salaries.

1864.

May 5.	To order in favor of J. C. Collins, on last years salary, unpaid.....	100 00
6	To order in favor of Geo. A. Brayton.....	450 00
12.	" " " Samuel Ames.....	625 00
13.	" " " Amasa S. Wescott.....	221 05
17.	" " " J. C. Collins, (Insurance Commissioner,) last years salary.....	50 00
27.	To order in favor of Samuel A. Parker.....	200 00
30.	" " " J. B. Chapin.....	100 00
June 6.	" " " John F. Tobey.....	250 00
8.	" " " C. T. Robbins, for J. R. Bullock.....	450 00
10.	To order in favor of Henry A. Ward.....	100 00
	" " " Lycurgus Sayles.....	200 00
15.	" " " J. C. Collins, on claim of last quarter's salary.....	50 00
21.	To order in favor of J. C. Collins, S. Auditor.	250 00
23.	" " " W. A. White.....	150 00
30.	" " " J. B. Chapin.....	100 00
	" " " J. C. Collins, (Ins. Com.)	50 00
July 1.	" " " S. G. Shearman.....	450 00
	" " " C. A. Updike.....	200 00

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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2.	To order in favor of Josiah Perkins.....	100 00	
	" " " J. R. Bartlett.....	250 00	
5.	" " " Samuel Ames.	125 00	
18.	" " " Abraham Payne.....	300 00	
June 13.	" " " James Y. Smith.....	1000 00	
July 28.	" " " J. B. Chapin.....	100 00	
Aug. 1.	" " " J. C. Collins.....	150 00	
30.	" " " Samuel A. Parker.....	200 00	
	" " " J. B. Chapin.....	100 00	
31.	" " " Horatio Rogers, Jr....	450 00	
Sept. 1.	" " " Samuel Ames.	625 00	
2.	" " " John R. Randolph. ..	200 00	
	" " " John F. Tobey.....	250 00	
3.	" " " George A. Brayton....	450 00	
8.	" " " C. T. Robbins, for J. R. Bullock.....	450 00	1
8.	To order in favor of James G. Topham.....	100 00	
8.	" " " William White....	150 00	
10.	" " " J. C. Collins, S. Auditor.	100 00	
10.	" " " J. C. Collins. (Ins. Com.)	50 00	
Oct. 1.	" " " C. A. Updike.....	200 00	
4.	" " " M. T. Bennett.....	100 00	
3.	" " " J. B. Chapin.....	100 00	
4.	" " " Samuel Ames.....	125 00	
4.	" " " S. G. Shearman.....	450 00	
21.	" " " John R. Bartlett.....	250 00	
29.	" " " J. B. Chapin.....	100 00	
		—————	\$10,471 05

II.

Pay of Members of General Assembly of May Session.

June 8.	Benjamin F. Thurston.....	8 80
	Emor J. Angell.....	9 76
	Asa B. Anthony.....	5 44
	Smith R. Arnold.....	13 28
	James Atkinson.....	4 00
	Olney H. Austin..	11 52
	Rowse Babcock....	16 00
	William Binney.....	8 80
	Ellis L. Blake....	11 00
	Joseph M. Blake..	11 20
	Cyrenus Bliss.....	6 56
	William W. Blodget.....	9 60

June 8.	Henry D. Brown.....	10 42
	Oliver C. Brownell.....	7 40
	Hazard A. Burdick, 2d.....	14 40
	William Butler.....	9 60
	Albert W. Carpenter....	9 60
	Hazard E. Champlin....	14 40
	Edmund N. Clarke....	9 72
	John H. Clarke.....	8 80
	Thomas M. Clarke ..	16 00
	Ralph P. Devereaux.....	9 60
	Luther Dickens.....	8 80
	Herbert E. Dodge.....	9 60
	Benjamin F. Drowne.....	9 92
	Alexander Farnum.....	8 80
	Benjamin Finch.....	4 00
	John S. Fiske.....	13 60
	James E. France.....	12 00
	Asa M. Gammell.....	10 40
	Joseph F. Gilmore....	8 80
	Christopher A. Hall.....	14 40
	George W. Hall.....	8 80
	David S. Harris.....	12 00
	Stephen Harris.....	10 72
	Thomas G. Hazard.....	13 60
	Charles W. Holbrook. .	8 80
	George W. Holt....	12 96
	Jefferson S. Howard . .	11 68
	Henry Ide.....	9 54
	Ephraim S. Jackson.....	8 80
	George G. King....	4 00
	Jesse Metcalf. . .	9 44
	Cyrus H. Morse.....	12 80
	Joseph Olney.....	11 36
	George L. Owen.....	11 52
	Benjamin G. Pabodie..	8 80
	George W. Payton.....	8 80
	Samuel W. Pearce....	11 36
	Abraham Peckham . . .	4 80
	James D'Wolf Perry.....	11 20
	Daniel B. Pond.....	11 52
	William M. Rawson....	11 80
	Stafford W. Razee.....	9 76
	William H. Reynolds... .	8 80

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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June 8.	Daniel Sayles.....	11 20
	William P. Sheffield..	4 00
	George W. Sheldon.....	13 60
	William Sheldon..	8 80
	Amasa Sprague	9 44
	L. M. E. Stone.....	9 44
	Lyman A. Taft.....	10 24
	Benjamin J. Tilley ..	4 00
	Henry G. Tucker.....	9 60
	James Waterhouse.....	10 72
	Henry B. Waterman.....	13 96
	Thomas C. Watson.....	4 80
	Vernon Weaver.....	13 60
	John E. Weeden.....	16 00
	Alfred H. Willard.....	9 44
	Alfred A. Williams.....	9 76
	Rowse Babcock, June Session, 1863.....	9 50
	Rowse Babcock, January Session, 1864....	84 20

B.

Senators.

June 8.	Francis Armington...	9 44
	Nicholas Ball.....	8 80
	Thomas T. Barber.....	15 20
	Jonathan Brayton.....	12 00
	Borden Chaso.....	5 44
	Samuel W. Church.....	11 36
	Lyman A. Cook.....	11 68
	Frederick W. Cottrell.....	4 96
	Gideon H. Durfee.....	6 88
	John C. Ellis.....	10 88
	Lewis Fairbrother.....	9 60
	Stephen C. Fiske.....	13 60
	Anson Greene.....	15 68
	Charles Hart.....	8 80
	Job W. Hill.....	12 32
	Bradbury C. Hill.....	11 52
	Edwin W. Hopkins.....	13 60
	William B. Howland.....	4 80
	William B. Lawton.....	10 40
	Allen C. Mathewson..	10 08
	John W. Mooney.....	14 40
	Abner W. Peckham.....	11 20

June 8.	James M. Pendleton..	16 00
	Lafayette Reynolds..	11 20
	Benjamin Seabury.....	8 00
	Samuel Shove.....	9 60
	John E. Slocum.....	12 80
	Job S. Steere.....	11 84
	Pardon W. Stevens.....	4 00
	Joseph W. Sweet.....	9 12
	Ennis K. Tift.....	14 72
	Laban C. Wade.....	9 28
	Thomas A. Whitman.....	11 04
		<hr/> \$1,162 62

III.

Paid Expenses of General Assembly, including pay of Officers.

May 13.	To order in favor of William B. Lawton..	30 00
21.	“ “ “ John R. Bartlett....	38 00
June 6.	“ “ “ N. Bangs Williams..	265 13
	“ “ “ Mercury Office.....	50 00
8.	“ “ “ Newport Artillery Co.	149 20
10.	“ “ “ T. A. Spencer.....	68 28
15.	“ “ “ John R. Bartlett....	30 00
	“ “ “ Julian R. Campbell..	30 00
	“ “ “ E. G. Burrows.....	12 00
	“ “ “ Joseph C. Lawton...	6 00
	“ “ “ Charles B. Marsh....	6 00
	“ “ “ Thomas Stephens....	6 00
	“ “ “ D. FitzGerald.....	21 00
	“ “ “ John Turner.....	30 00
	“ “ “ Charles Blake.....	30 00
	“ “ “ Joseph W. Congdon..	15 00
	“ “ “ Joseph Taylor.....	12 00
	“ “ “ Robert Seattle....	6 00
	“ “ “ William G. Carpenter.	1 50
	“ “ “ William C. Thurston..	6 00
	“ “ “ Henry Taggart.....	6 00
	“ “ “ Express Bill.....	3 75
	“ “ “ William H. Underwood.	6 00
	“ “ “ Henry N. Ward.....	6 00
	“ “ “ William C. Thurston..	12 80
	“ “ “ S. S. Rider & Brother.	4 07

\$850 23

IV.

Paid Courts—Attorney General.

May 18.	To order in favor of Francis Colwell, Jr., C. C. P., Kent County.....	8 50
24.	To order in favor of Francis Colwell, Jr., pro tem, C. C. P., Washington County.	15 50
	To order in favor of Francis Colwell, Jr., pro tem, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	22 00
July 18.	To order in favor of Abraham Payne, S. C., Providence County.....	200 00
Sept. 1.	To order in favor of Abraham Payne, S. C., Newport County.....	42 50
	To order in favor of Abraham Paine, C. C. P., Newport County.....	29 50
	To order in favor of Abraham Payne, S. C., Washington County.....	16 00
	To order in favor of Abraham Payne, S. C., Kent County.....	9 50
	To order in favor of Abraham Payne, C. C. P., Providence County.....	5 00
		<hr/> \$348 50

V.

Jurors.

May 4.	To order in favor of Charles H. Spooner, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	100 00
9.	To order in favor of Elisha C. Clarke, C. C. P., Washington County.	300 00
19.	To order in favor of Charles H. Spooner, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	25 00
June 7.	To order in favor of Amasa S. Wescott, C. P., Providence County.....	1000 00
9.	To order in favor of Amasa S. Wescott, C. P., Providence County.....	18 40
July 28.	To order in favor of Elisha C. Clarke, S. C., Washington County.....	300 00
	To order in favor of J. H. Kenyon, C. C. P., Kent County.....	175 00
	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, S. C., Newport County.....	350 00
30.	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, C. P., Newport County.....	403 00

Sept.	8.	To order in favor of John H. Kenyon, S. C., Kent County.....	200 00	
		To order in favor of Amasa S. Wescott, C. C. P., Providence County.....	37 40	
	15.	To order in favor of M. T. Bennett, S. C., Bristol County.....	150 00	
	26.	To order in favor of J. A. Gardner, S. C., Providence County.....	2000 00	
Oct.	6.	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, C. C. P., Newport County.....	250 00	
	25.	To order in favor of Elieha C. Clarke, C. C. P., Washington County.....	300 00	
				\$5,609 20

VI.

Paid Witnesses in Higher Courts.

May	3.	To order in favor of Mary McCabe, C. C. P., Providence County	3 30	
		To order in favor of Hannah Wright, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 30	
		To order in favor of William Merrick, S. C., Providence County.....	1 50	
	4.	To order in favor of Marcellia Nichols, C. C. P., Providence County...	5 90	
	5.	To order in favor of Sarah E. Taylor, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 20	
		To order in favor of Charles Nichols, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 10	
		To order in favor of J. P. Smith, S. C., Providence County.....	60	
		To order in favor of Magdaline Rebholtz, S. C., Providence County.....	1 75	
	6.	To order in favor of Esten Inman, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 05	
	13.	To order in favor of James Graves, S. C., Providence County.....	2 70	
	23.	To order in favor of Charles W. Capron, S. C., Providence County.....	3 20	
		To order in favor of Helen Curtis, S. C., Providence County.....	1 40	
	27.	To order in favor of Warren N. Devolve, S. C., Providence County.....	10 20	

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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May	30.	To order in favor of Joseph A. Scott, S. C., Providence County.....	55
		To order in favor of Amos W. Olney, C. C. P., Providence County	1 20
June	8.	To order in favor of Albert G. Olney, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 20
		To order in favor of Emily Albro, C. C. P., Washington County.....	55
	9.	To order in favor of Susan Tongue, C. C. P., Washington County.....	2 00
		To order in favor of Elizabeth Tongue, C. C. P., Washington County.....	2 60
		To order in favor of Charles H. Hazard, C. C. P., Washington County.....	1 50
		To order in favor of George W. Whaley, C. C. P., Washington County.....	1 80
		To order in favor of Ray Austin, C. C. P., Washington County.....	1 95
		To order in favor of Sylvester Robinson, C. C. P., Washington County.....	55
		To order in favor of Sarah Billington, C. C. P., Washington County.....	1 80
		To order in favor of Eben Smith, C. C. P., Washington County.....	1 40
		To order in favor of George S. Anthony, C. C. P., Washington County.....	1 60
		To order in favor of Henry S. Tongue, C. C. P., Washington County.....	2 60
		To order in favor of Owen Vaughn, C. C. P., Washington County.....	3 50
		To order in favor of Harriet C. Bicknell, C. C. P., Washington County.....	60
		To order in favor of Isaac Rhodes, C. C. P., Washington County.....	1 50
		To order in favor of William W. Congdon, C. C. P., Washington County.....	3 70
	10.	To order in favor of James A. Tanner, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	2 75
		To order in favor of Nathan Warren, Jr., C. C. P., Bristol County.....	2 75
		To order in favor of Joseph Ray, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	4 25

June	10.	To order in favor of William Buffington, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	2 75
		To order in favor of Joseph Mason, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	4 25
		To order in favor of George M. Hoyt, 2d, C. C. P., Bristol County....	3 00
		To order in favor of Martin J. Simmons, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	2 75
		To order in favor of Charles Rhodes, C. C. P., Washington County.....	2 05
		To order in favor of Gideon Allen, C. C. P., Washington County.....	2 15
		To order in favor of Jos. M. Blake, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	3 65
		To order in favor of Luther Collamore, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	2 75
		To order in favor of John P. Jayne, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	4 40
		To order in favor of M. T. Bennett, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	1 00
		To order in favor of Stephen Chace, C. C. P., Bristol County	1 50
		To order in favor of Bennett J. Munroe, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of Mason Darling, S. C., Providence County.....	6 00
	13.	To order in favor of Virtue Brown, S. C., Providence County.....	1 95
	23.	To order in favor of John Madigan, C. C. P., Providence County.....	17 10
	28.	To order in favor of Robert Stanfield, S. C., Providence County.....	2 70
		To order in favor of John Brundlett, S. C., Providence County.....	2 70
July	1.	To order in favor of William D. Hilton, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 20
		To order in favor of Emerson Blake, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 10
	5.	To order in favor of Lucius Chamberlain, S. C., Providence County.....	3 50
		To order in favor of L. W. Ballou, S. C., Providence County.....	10 80

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July	5.	To order in favor of Theodore M. Cook, S. C., Providence County.....	5 40
		To order in favor of Bailey E. Borden, S. C., Providence County.....	1 50
	6.	To order in favor of W. Aldrich, S. C., Providence County.....	16 85
	7.	To order in favor of William C. Barker, 2d, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 85
		To order in favor of David B. Mowry, S. C., Providence County....	2 70
		To order in favor of R. G. Lewis, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 50
		To order in favor of Leonard N. Austin, S. C., Providence County.....	2 30
	12.	To order in favor of James H. Armington, C. C. P., Providence County.	1 10
		To order in favor of Ellen Boyle, S. C., Providence County.....	4 40
	15.	To order in favor of Nahum Willard, S. C., Providence County.....	4 60
		To order in favor of George C. Arnold, S. C., Providence County.....	5 15
		To order in favor of Ellen Leach, S. C., Providence County.....	5 60
		To order in favor of J. C. Collins, S. C., Providence County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of L. G. Angell, S. C., Providence County.....	1 10
	16.	To order in favor of Mary J. West, S. C., Providence County.....	6 10
		To order in favor of Ann Russell, S. C., Providence County.....	5 60
		To order in favor of Sarah L. Aldrich, S. C., Providence County.....	75
		To order in favor of George W. Hall, S. C., Providence County.....	8 40
		To order in favor of John Reynolds, S. C., Providence County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of George Farnum, S. C., Providence County.....	3 80
		To order in favor of George Weeden, S. C., Providence County.....	8 80

July 16.	To order in favor of Seth B. Lincoln, S. C., Providence County.....	\$ 20
	To order in favor of Randall H. Greene, S. C., Providence County.....	8 80
	To order in favor of George Greene, S. C., Providence County.....	4 00
	To order in favor of Patrick Barlow, S. C., Providence County.....	3 40
	To order in favor of Martin C. Pollard, C. C. P., Providence County.....	11 65
	To order in favor of William G. Smith, S. C., Providence County.....	25 80
	To order in favor of Sullivan Fenner, S. C., Providence County.....	4 60
	To order in favor of George L. Collins, S. C., Providence County.....	7 50
	To order in favor of James W. C. Ely, S. C., Providence County.....	5 30
	To order in favor of Randall H. Greene, S. C., Providence County.....	2 50
	To order in favor of Eli Aylesworth, S. C., Providence County.....	2 10
	To order in favor of James Miner, S. C., Providence County.....	5 15
	To order in favor of David Heaton, 2d, S. C., Providence County.....	1 75
	To order in favor of John Brayton, S. C., Providence County.....	10 50
	To order in favor of I. W. D. Pike, S. C., Providence County.....	21 40
	To order in favor of Lewis C. Merrill, S. C., Providence County.....	7 35
18.	To order in favor of John W. Chace, S. C., Providence County.....	1 30
	To order in favor of Josiah Love, S. C., Providence County.....	15 60
	To order in favor of N. D. Alverson, S. C., Providence County.....	8 20
	To order in favor of Elijah Lewis, S. C., Providence County.....	15 70
	To order in favor of Gideon G. Burton, S. C., Providence County.....	15 50

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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July 18.	To order in favor of Richard Brown, S. C., Providence County...	6 20
	To order in favor of Ann Brown, S. C., Providence County.....	6 20
	To order in favor of G. Walter Davis, S. C., Providence County..	6 30
	To order in favor of Robert N. Campbell, S. C., Providence County.....	3 95
	To order in favor of R. G. Lewis, C. C. P., Providence County.....	9 00
	To order in favor of Charles S. Rex, C. C. P., Providence County.....	22 10
	19. To order in favor of Frank J. Potter, S. C., Providence County.....	7 35
20.	To order in favor of Betsey A. Bates, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 65
	To order in favor of Harriet Pollard, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 80
	To order in favor of William P. Dean, S. C., Providence County..	3 95
	To order in favor of N. S. Greene, S. C., Providence County..	2 60
	To order in favor of Mary L. B. Pearce, S. C., Providence County.....	2 60
	To order in favor of Albert J. Ballou, S. C., Providence County.....	23 80
	To order in favor of Albert L. Greene, S. C., Providence County.....	19 25
	To order in favor of John C. Tower, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 50
	To order in favor of R. B. Wilcox, C. C. P., Providence County.....	12 55
	To order in favor of Henry C. Chapman, C. C. P., Providence County.....	19 55
	To order in favor of Lillie Chapman, C. C. P., Providence County.....	19 55
	To order in favor of William Fletcher, S. C., Providence County.....	4 40
	To order in favor of Arnold Whipple, S. C., Providence County.....	75
21.	To order in favor of Henry R. Taft, S. C., Providence County.....	24 35

July	21.	To order in favor of Samuel S. Bowen, S. C., Providence County.....	3 50
		To order in favor of George B. Randan, S. C., Providence County.....	8 40
	22.	To order in favor of William R. Colwell, S. C., Providence County.....	23 25
		To order in favor of Ezra Humes, C. C. P., Providence County.....	7 80
		To order in favor of Louisa Fritche, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 90
		To order in favor of William Holmes, Jr., S. C., Providence County.....	19 45
		To order in favor of C. M. Hayden, S. C., Providence County.....	16 75
		To order in favor of Elias M. Jencks, S. C., Providence County.....	8 10
		To order in favor of Alfred Allen, S. C., Providence County.....	6 50
		To order in favor of Nathan D. Verry, S. C., Providence County.....	8 25
		To order in favor of Thomas C. Greene, S. C., Providence County.....	1 20
		To order in favor of Sylvester G. Shearman, S. C., Providence County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of George L. Sayles, S. C., Providence County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of Nicholas Van Slyck, S. C., Providence County.....	1 20
		To order in favor of James L. Bliss, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 50
		To order in favor of Warren P. Andrews, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 20
		To order in favor of F. F. Balcom, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 50
		To order in favor of John H. Weeden, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 50
		To order in favor of William H. Hudson, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 20
		To order in favor of Joseph S. Pitman, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 65
		To order in favor of Isaac Shove, C. C. P., Providence County.....	8 65

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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July 22.	To order in favor of David Perrin, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 50
	To order in favor of Frank Pratt, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 50
	To order in favor of William Holmes, Jr., C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 25
	To order in favor of James M. Ripley, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 20
	To order in favor of Marian Mulvey, S. C., Providence County.....	9 20
	To order in favor of Ira B. Wilson, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 95
	To order in favor of Naham Willard, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 95
23.	To order in favor of Thomas Bennett, S. C., Providence County.....	3 95
	To order in favor of George Weeden, S. C., Providence County.....	5 30
25.	To order in favor of Oliver McAninch, S. C., Providence County.....	3 95
26.	To order in favor of David Rand, S. C., Providence County.....	3 20
	To order in favor of Frank Bogan, S. C., Providence County.....	2 95
	To order in favor of Ebenezer Kingman, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 50
	To order in favor of Daniel M. Payne, S. C., Providence County.....	6 05
	To order in favor of Alfred Allen, S. C., Providence County.....	2 70
	To order in favor of Pardon Sayles, S. C., Providence County.....	3 35
28.	To order in favor of Christian Ruckert, S. C., Providence County.....	2 20
	To order in favor of George Horton, C. C. P., Providence County.....	55
	To order in favor of Ann E. Baxter, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 65
	To order in favor of Lydia Horton, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 05
	To order in favor of Ellen Dyer, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 05

July	28.	To order in favor of Ellen Tyng, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 55
		To order in favor of Ann M. Sweet, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 50
		To order in favor of Sybil Bucklin, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 05
		To order in favor of Lemuel Angell, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 40
		To order in favor of Charles Gould, C. C. P., Providence County.....	6 30
		To order in favor of Ambrose S. Nichols, C. C. P., Providence County.....	6 55
		To order in favor of Martha Orr, S. C., Providence County.....	1 20
		To order in favor of Amos L. Greene, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 20
		To order in favor of Rufus Poor, C. C. P., Providence County.....	5 05
		To order in favor of Stephen Johnson, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 35
		To order in favor of John Burns, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 60
		To order in favor of George Leah, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 15
	29.	To order in favor of John McNulty, S. C., Providence County.....	3 95
		To order in favor of Bernard Campbell, S. C., Providence County.....	3 95
	30.	To order in favor of William A. Sylvester, C. C. P., Providence County.....	14 75
		To order in favor of George Henry, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 00
		To order in favor of Sarah Sisson, C. C., P., Newport County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of Mary Quilty, C. C. P., Newport County.....	1 10
Aug.	29.	To order in favor of John C. Wilder, C. C. P., Providence County.....	12 05
		30. To order in favor of Margaret McAninch, S. C., Providence County.....	4 45
		31. To order in favor of Joseph Conlin, S. C., Providence County.....	2 40

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Aug. 31.	To order in favor of Richard A. Conlin, S. C., Providence County.	2 95
Sept. 1.	To order in favor of Benjamin C. Allen, C. C. P., Providence County.....	6 05
	To order in favor of John Lanergan, S. C., Providence County.....	3 50
	To order in favor of Mary Conley, S. C., Providence County... ..	2 40
	To order in favor of Seth Keach, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 65
2.	To order in favor of Charles W. Capron, C. C. P., Providence County.....	75
	To order in favor of John Tucker, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 80
	To order in favor of Henry C. Lane, S. C., Providence County.....	2 50
5.	To order in favor of Josiah A. Whaley, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 65
	To order in favor of Cranston Collins, S. C., Washington County.....	70
	To order in favor of A. H. Spicer, S. C., Washington County.....	1 20
	To order in favor of Weeden H. Berry, S. C., Washington County.....	6 90
	To order in favor of B. W. Pierce, S. C., Washington County.....	6 90
	To order in favor of J. W. Smith, S. C., Washington County.....	3 40
	To order in favor of Stanton Clark, S. C., Washington County	6 90
	To order in favor of Amos Collins, S. C., Washington County.....	6 90
	To order in favor of Charles W. Smith, S. C., Washington County.....	6 90
	To order in favor of David Smith, S. C., Washington County.....	6 90
	To order in favor of George D. Cross, S. C., Washington County.....	6 80
	To order in favor of Simeon B. Gardner, S. C., Washington County.....	3 80
	To order in favor of Hazard Burlingame, S. C., Washington County.....	1 60

Sept.	5.	To order in favor of George S. Searles, S. C., Washington County...	6 00
		To order in favor of Salem Willis, S. C., Washington County....	6 00
		To order in favor of William R. Gray, S. C., Washington County.....	95
		To order in favor of George E. Greene, S. C., Washington County.....	1 20
		To order in favor of A. J. Dawley, S. C., Washington County...	55
		To order in favor of Benjamin D. Hunt, S. C., Washington County.....	6 20
	6.	To order in favor of F. N. Goff, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 15
		To order in favor of Sheldon Knight, S. C., Providence County.	3 40
		To order in favor of John C. Church, C. C. P., Providence County..	2 75
		To order in favor of Joseph S. Davis, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 95
	7.	To order in favor of John H. Clegg, S. C., Newport County..	1 10
		To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of Robert Seattle, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of John W. Davis, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of Weeden T. Underwood, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of Joseph S. Eddy, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of Thomas T. Easton, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of Darius M. Wilcox, S. C., Newport County..	1 10
		To order in favor of J. H. Inel, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
		To order in favor of David M. Coggeshall, S. C., Newport County.....	60
		To order in favor of Eliza A. Munroe, S. C., Newport County.....	55

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Sept. 7.	To order in favor of Thomas Ward, S. C., Newport County.....	55
	To order in favor of Elizabeth Dougherty, S. C., Newport County.....	55
	To order in favor of John Mahony, S. C., Newport County.....	55
	To order in favor of Margaret Conly, S. C., Newport County.....	55
	To order in favor of Thomas C. Hagan, S. C., Newport County.....	55
	To order in favor of Mary Tierney, S. C., Newport County.....	55
	To order in favor of Charles Cotton, S. C., Newport County.....	55
	To order in favor of Johanna Sullivan, S. C., Newport County.....	55
	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, S. C., Newport County.....	55
	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Margaret Conly, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Mary Tierney, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Thomas Ward, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Charles Cotton, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Adeline Ail, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Robert Seattle, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Theodore B. Dawley, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Elizabeth Dougherty, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Elizabeth Lawton, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Thomas A. Hagan, S. C., Newport County.....	1 10
8.	To order in favor of Cyrus M. Thornton, S. C., Providence County.....	1 00

Sept.	8.	To order in favor of Thomas K. Bateman, C. C. P., Kent County.....	4 20
		To order in favor of George W. Jackson, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 20
		To order in favor of Abel C. Kenyon, C. C. P., Kent County.....	4 20
		To order in favor of B. E. Vaughn, C. C. P., Kent County	1 30
		To order in favor of Daniel Barney, C. C. P., Kent County.....	1 30
		To order in favor of Sheffield Reynolds, C. C. P., Kent County.,	1 40
		To order in favor of Margaret Reynolds, C. C. P., Kent County.....	55
		To order in favor of S. Moses, C. C. P., Kent County.....	55
		To order in favor of Frances Austin, C. C. P., Kent County.....	55
		To order in favor of Henry King, C. C. P., Kent County...	55
		To order in favor of John B. Northup, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 60
		To order in favor of O. S. Kenney, C. C. P., Kent County.....	55
		To order in favor of G. Howard, C. C. P., Kent County.....	55
		To order in favor of Howard Bannon, C. C., P., Kent County.....	65
		To order in favor of Sarah J. Wood, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 80
		To order in favor of Frederick Cahone, C. C. P., Kent County.....	65
		To order in favor of Mariah Moon, C. C. P., Kent County.....	1 95
		To order in favor of Patrick Conly, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 25
		To order in favor of Samuel Omrod, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 25
		To order in favor of Sarah Battey, C. C. P., Kent County...	2 70
		To order in favor of George W. Battey, C. C. P., Kent County.....	70

Sept. 8.	To order in favor of Benjamin C. Greene, C. C. P., Kent County.....	1 40
	To order in favor of Susan Handy, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 60
	To order in favor of William G. Battey, C. C. P., Kent County.....	1 90
	To order in favor of Phebe Cahone, C. C. P., Kent County....	1 30
	To order in favor of Isaac Ray, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 80
	To order in favor of James Handy, C. C. P., Kent County.....	1 65
	To order in favor of Almon Cahone, C. C. P., Kent County.....	1 95
	To order in favor of Ann M. Moon, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 00
	To order in favor of Sarah M. Greene, C. C. P., Kent County.....	1 40
	To order in favor of George Hawkins, C. C. P., Providence County.....	6 25
9.	To order in favor of Albert Rogers, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 80
	To order in favor of William Miller, C. C. P., Kent County.....	1 00
	To order in favor of Sarah J. Wood, C. C. P., Kent County	2 75
	To order in favor of Sarah M. Greene, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 80
	To order in favor of Benjamin Moore, C. C. P., Kent County....	2 55
	To order in favor of William Miller, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 60
	To order in favor of Pardon Spencer, C. C. P., Kent County.....	1 65
	To order in favor of Maria Moon, C. C. P., Kent County.....	80
	To order in favor of Phebe Cahone, C. C. P., Kent County.....	65
	To order in favor of Olney Wood, C. C. P., Kent County.....	65
	To order in favor of Caleb Weaver, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 30

Sept. 10.	To order in favor of Sarah F. Dennis, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 65
12.	To order in favor of Ansel Baxter, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 00
	To order in favor of Charles W. Farnum, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 95
	To order in favor of Catharine Stokes, S. C., Providence County.....	9 20
8.	To order in favor of James Sanders, S. C., Providence County..	8 15
	To order in favor of Thomas J. A. Gross, S. C., Providence County.....	4 85
	To order in favor of F. A. Waldron, S. C., Providence County.....	4 50
	To order in favor of W. B. Cranston, S. C., Providence County.....	1 20
	To order in favor of Warren G. Slack, S. C., Providence County.....	9 40
	To order in favor of William J. Cobb, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 20
	To order in favor of Warren G. Slack, C. C. P., Providence County.....	55
	To order in favor of Thomas W. Hart, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 85
	To order in favor of Frank J. Potter, S. C., Providence County..	12 50
	To order in favor of William J. Cobb, S. C., Providence County.....	21 40
	To order in favor of Hiram Hart, S. C., Providence County.....	7 10
14.	To order in favor of Benjamin A. Newell, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 85
16.	To order in favor of Michael Casey, S. C., Providence County.....	2 75
	To order in favor of William S. Taylor, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 75
21.	To order in favor of Clarence O. Ellis, S. C., Providence County.....	12 50
24.	To order in favor of George W. Wrightman, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 10
29.	To order in favor of William H. Rice, S. C., Providence County...	3 30

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Sept. 30.	To order in favor of Christopher Ormsbee, C. C. P., Providence County.....	13 00
Oct. 4.	To order in favor of James O. Swan, S. C., Providence County.....	6 50
	To order in favor of James O. Swan, C. C. P., Providence County.....	5 50
	To order in favor of Horace M. Pearce, S. C., Providence County.....	2 70
5.	To order in favor of S. W. Hayward, S. C., Providence County.....	11 40
7.	To order in favor of James P. Mason, S. C., Providence County.....	3 50
11.	To order in favor of John K. Mannix, S. C., Providence County.....	16 80
	To order in favor of Ralph C. Hill, S. C., Providence County.....	16 80
	To order in favor of William F. Spink, C. C. P., Providence County.....	5 40
	To order in favor of Henry Hawkins, C. C. P., Providence County.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Jessie Bicknall, S. C., Kent County.....	1 40
Sept. 14.	To order in favor of Benjamin A. Newhall, S. C., Providence County.....	1 65
Oct. 11.	To order in favor of Henry Vaughn, S. C., Kent County.....	3 25
	To order in favor of William P. Dean, S. C., Kent County.....	3 95
	To order in favor of S. E. Moses, S. C., Kent County.....	1 40
	To order in favor of John B. Northup, S. C., Kent County.....	1 30
	To order in favor of Huldah D. Nichols, S. C., Kent County.....	3 20
	To order in favor of Israel A. Capwell, S. C., Kent County.....	3 65
	To order in favor of Nancy A. Capwell, S. C., Kent County.....	65
	To order in favor of G. A. Nichols, S. C., Kent County.....	2 70
	To order in favor of Nancy A. Nichols, S. C., Kent County.....	3 00

Oct.	11.	To order in favor of Peleg F. Wilbur, S. C., Kent County..	3 20
		To order in favor of Charles W. Atwood, S. C., Kent County	2 80
		To order in favor of Jonathan C. Taylor, S. C., Kent County..	1 60
		To order in favor of Oliver Matteson, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 20
	12.	To order in favor of Asahel Stone, C. C. P., Providence County	2 80
	13.	To order in favor of George S. Knutton, S. C., Providence County..	1 10
	14.	To order in favor of George E. Bean, S. C., Providence County.....	2 05
	15.	To order in favor of Albert Law, S. C., Providence County.....	3 30
		To order in favor of George Cahoon, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 70
	19.	To order in favor of Asa Lyman, S. C., Providence County.....	9 80
	20.	To order in favor of Gardner Brown, C. C. P., Newport County	55
		To order in favor of Catherine Collins, C. C. P., Newport County.....	55
		To order in favor of Mary Collins, C. C. P., Newport County.....	55
		To order in favor of Adeline F. Ash, C. C. P., Newport county.....	3 30
		To order in favor of Adeline Ash, C. C. P., Newport county....	1 65
		To order in favor of Elizabeth Lawton, C. C. P., Newport county.....	2 20
		To order in favor of Henry Ash, C. C. P., Newport county.....	3 30
		To order in favor of Amanda S. Kane, C. C. P., Newport county.....	4 65
		To order in favor of Theodore B. Dawley, C. C. P., Newport county.....	1 65
		To order in favor of Thomas S. Tilley, C. C. P., Newport county... ..	1 65
		To order in favor of Sylvester R. Hazard, C. C. P., Newport county... ..	1 65

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Oct. 22.	To order in favor of Samuel S. Arnold, C. C. P., Providence county.....	4 40	
24.	To order in favor of James McMannus, S. C., Providence county.....	55	
	To order in favor of Sarah McMannus, S. C., Providence county.....	55	
31.	To order in favor of William J. Homan, S. C., Providence county.	3 25	
	To order in favor of Henry Brown, S. C., Providence county.....	2 70	
		<hr/>	\$1,418 95

VII.

Paid Clerks.

May 7.	To order in favor of Amasa S. Westcott, C. C. P., Providence county.....	45 60	
10.	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, S. C., Newport county	10 00	
21.	To order in favor of E. C. Clarke, C. C. P., Washington county.....	62 85	
June 9.	To order in favor of C. H. Spooner, C. C. P., Bristol county... ..	50 00	
July 30.	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, C. C. P., Newport county... ..	34 65	
Sept. 5.	To order in favor of Elisha C. Clarke, S. C., Washington county.....	40 89	
	7. To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, S. C., Newport county.....	49 45	
	8. To order in favor of E. C. Clarke, C. C. P., Washington county.....	1 00	
Oct. 11.	To order in favor of John H. Kenyon, C. C. P., Kent county.....	41 50	
	20. To order in favor of John H. Kenyon, S. C., Kent county	28 50	
	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, C. C. P., Newport county.....	20 75	
		<hr/>	\$385 19

VIII.

Paid Officers in Higher Courts.

May 2.	To order in favor of John M. Shaw, S. C., Providence county.. . . .	42 00
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May	2.	To order in favor of Roger W. Potter, S. C., Providence county.....	42 00
		To order in favor of E. G. Burrows, S. C., Providence county.....	84 00
		To order in favor of Henry Battey, S. C., Providence county.....	42 00
	3.	To order in favor of W. H. Hudson, S. C., Providence county....	42 00
		To order in favor of P. Fairbrother, S. C., Providence county.....	42 00
	6.	To order in favor of I. W. D. Pike, S. C., Providence county....	60 00
	9.	To order in favor of John A. Corey, S. C., Providence county.....	2 84
	21.	To order in favor of Weeden H. Berry, C. C. P., Washington county.....	18 33
		To order in favor of E. S. Babcock, C. C. P., Washington county.....	4 50
		To order in favor of William W. Congdon, C. C. P., Washington county.....	4 50
		To order in favor of David Douglass, C. C. P., Washington County.....	8 00
		To order in favor of George W. Greenman, C. C. P., Washington County.....	4 50
	8.	To order in favor of E. G. Burrows, S. C., Providence County.....	72 00
		To order in favor of John M. Shaw, S. C., Providence County.....	36 00
		To order in favor of Roger W. Potter, S. C., Providence County.....	36 00
June		To order in favor of William H. Hudson, S. C., Providence County.....	36 00
		To order in favor of I. W. D. Pike, S. C., Providence County.....	36 00
		To order in favor of Phineas Fairbrother, S. C., Providence County.....	36 00
	9.	To order in favor of Henry Battey, S. C., Providence County.....	36 00
		To order in favor of Amasa S. Westcott, (special) C. C. P., Providence County.....	10 20
		To order in favor of Updike C. Whitford, C. C. P., Washington County....	8 80

June 9.	To order in favor of Mathew Chappel, C. C. P., Washington County.....	3 75
	To order in favor of Robert J. Gardner, C. C. P., Washington County.....	3 30
10.	To order in favor of J. B. Pierce, C. C., P., Bristol County	27 45
	To order in favor of H. D. Maxfield, C. C. P., Bristol County.. . . .	12 00
	To order in favor of E. S. Babcock, C. C. P., Washington County.....	8 50
	To order in favor of N. S. Greene, C. C. P., Bristol County.. . . .	15 90
	To order in favor of James C. Sheridan, C. C. P., Bristol County...	2 10
	To order in favor of John N. Miller, C. C. P., Bristol County.. . . .	6 00
	To order in favor of Robert Dunbar, C. C. P., Bristol County.....	4 50
	To order in favor of Joseph C. Lawton, J. C., Newport County.....	1 30
	To order in favor of John M. Carr, J. C., Newport County.....	1 85
14.	To order in favor of J. B. Simmons, S. C., Providence County.....	5 00
16.	To order in favor of Henry Battey, C. C. P., Providence County.. . . .	9 00
	To order in favor of Roger W. Potter, C. C. P., Providence County.....	7 50
17.	To order in favor of E. G. Burrows, C. C. P., Providence County...	18 00
June 17.	To order in favor of William H. Hudson, S. C., Providence County.....	7 50
	To order in favor of E. G. Burrows, S. C., Providence County.....	15 00
20.	To order in favor of Ansel Carpenter, C. C. P., Providence County.....	9 00
	To order in favor of John M. Shaw, C. C. P., Providence County.....	9 00
22.	To order in favor of F. N. Goff, C. C. P., Providence County.....	9 00
	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wrightman, C. C. P., Washington County.....	1 50

June 30.	To order in favor of William Holmes, Jr., C. M., Woonsocket.....	7 30
	To order in favor of C. M. Hayden, C. M., Woonsocket....	3 90
1.	To order in favor of John M. Shaw, C. C. P., Providence County.....	22 50
2.	To order in favor of R. W. Potter, C. C. P., Providence County.....	22 50
	To order in favor of William H. Hudson, C. C. P., Providence County.....	22 50
5.	To order in favor of William H. Hudson, C. M., Providence County.....	2 30
	To order in favor of C. E. Craig, S. C., Providence County....	8 50
6.	To order in favor of William P. Dean, C. M., Providence County.....	4 90
7.	To order in favor of Nahum Willard, C. M., Providence County.....	1 00
9.	To order in favor of William H. Hudson, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 50
	To order in favor of J. B. Simmons, C. C. P., Providence County.....	25 50
	To order in favor of Roger W. Potter, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 50
	To order in favor of John M. Shaw, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 50
11.	To order in favor of Henry Battey, C. C. P., Providence County.....	27 00
	To order in favor of P. Fairbrother, C. C. P., Providence County.....	27 00
	To order in favor of Christopher Holden, C. C. P., Providence County.....	54 00
13.	To order in favor of J. A. Gardner, C. C. P., Providence County.....	4 00
	To order in favor of J. A. Gardner, S. C., Providence County.....	4 30
	To order in favor of John M. Shaw, C. C. P., Providence County.....	147 40
15.	To order in favor of John M. Shaw, S. C., Providence County..	279 90
	To order in favor of Henry Battey, S. C., Providence County.....	4 50

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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June	16.	To order in favor of William H. Hudson, S. C., Providence County.....	4 80
		To order in favor of Amasa S. Wesscott, S. C., Providence County.....	16 00
		To order in favor of William G. Smith, S. C., Providence County.....	10 00
		To order in favor of Charles S. Rex, S. C., Providence County.....	10 40
	18.	To order in favor of I. W. D. Pike, S. C., Providence County.....	34 65
		To order in favor of Roger W. Potter, S. C., Providence County.....	4 50
		To order in favor of Thomas R. Hill, S. C., Providence County.....	2 80
	19.	To order in favor of C. S. Rex, C. C. P., Providence County.....	30 40
		To order in favor of Christopher Holden, S. C., Providence County.....	9 00
	18.	To order in favor of J. B. Simmons, S. C., Providence County.....	4 50
	July 19.	To order in favor of Phineas Fairbrother, S. C., Providence County.....	4 50
		To order in favor of E. G. Burrows, S. C., Providence County.....	4 80
		To order in favor of F. N. Goff, C. C. P., Providence County.....	3 50
	20.	To order in favor of William H. Pullen, S. C., Providence County.....	5 55
		To order in favor of Uzriel Gleason, C. C. P., Providence County.....	2 20
		To order in favor of P. Fairbrother, S. C., Providence County.....	7 50
		To order in favor of Ansel Carpenter, C. C. P., Providence County.....	15 90
		To order in favor of John Harris, C. C. P., Providence County.....	8 40
		To order in favor of J. A. Brown, C. C. P., Providence County.....	6 80
		To order in favor of Ansel Carpenter, S. C., Providence County.....	1 00
	21.	To order in favor of, George A. Billings, S. C., Providence County.....	15 30

July 22.	To order in favor of William Holmes, Jr., S. C., Providence County.	38 00
	To order in favor of C. M. Hayden, S. C., Providence County.	6 10
	To order in favor of Augustus E. Field, S. C., Providence County.	3 10
	To order in favor of C. M. Hayden, C. C. P., Providence County.	7 60
	To order in favor of William Holmes, Jr., C. C. P., Providence County.	4 30
	To order in favor of Elisha Scott, C. C. P., Providence County.	5 80
	To order in favor of Joseph M. Mason, C. C. P., Providence County.	5 80
23.	To order in favor of Joseph C. Lawton, C. C. P., Providence County.	21 00
	To order in favor of Corbin Cooper, C. C. P., Providence County.	4 20
	To order in favor of Elisha Scott, S. C., Providence County.	10 60
26.	To order in favor of Ansel Carpenter, C. C. P., Providence County.	60
	To order in favor of David Perrin, C. C. P., Providence County.	4 50
	To order in favor of Silas Hemenway, C. C., P., Providence County.	2 50
	To order in favor of E. G. Burrows, C. C. P., Providence County.	2 10
28.	To order in favor of George F. H. Greene, C. C. P., Providence County.	4 00
29.	To order in favor of Robert Wilson, C. C. P., Providence County.	7 80
30.	To order in favor of J. B. Simmons, S. C., Providence County.	6 10
	To order in favor of Daniel Patt, C. C. P., Providence County.	1 00
	To order in favor of Henry Taggart, C. C. P., Newport County.	19 50
	To order in favor of William C. Thurston, C. C. P., Newport County.	29 50
	To order in favor of Joseph C. Lawton, C. C. P., Newport County.	21 00

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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July 30.	To order in favor of Robert Seattle, C. C.	
	P., Newport County.....	13 50
	To order in favor of William A. Slocum, C.	
	C. P., Newport County.....	6 00
	To order in favor of Joseph Taylor, C. C.	
	P., Newport County.....	15 90
	To order in favor of William A. Coggeshall,	
	C. C. P., Newport County.....	13 50
	To order in favor of David M. Coggeshall,	
	C. C. P., Newport County.....	38 00
	To order in favor of William Carpenter, C.	
	C. P., Newport County.....	6 00
Aug. 1.	To order in favor of J. C. Potter, S. C.,	
	Providence County.....	21 80
	To order in favor of Hawley W. Bennett,	
	S. C., Providence County.....	2 50
	To order in favor of J. C. Potter, C. M.,	
	Providence County.....	2 50
	To order in favor of William P. Dean, C.	
	M., Providence County.....	2 80
	To order in favor of Phineas Fairbrother,	
	C. M., Providence County.....	3 00
	To order in favor of Russell Clapp, C. M.,	
	Providence County.....	3 30
29.	To order in favor of William G. Carpenter,	
	J. C., Newport County.....	5 70
	To order in favor of Oliver C. Colwell, C.	
	C. P., Providence County.....	20 80
	To order in favor of Joseph C. Lawton, J.	
	C., Newport County.....	3 20
Sept. 3.	To order in favor of Gilbert Rounds, C. C.	
	P., Providence County.....	3 70
	To order in favor of George W. Greenman,	
	S. C., Washington County.....	7 50
	To order in favor of Benjamin York, S. C.,	
	Washington County.....	7 50
	To order in favor of David Douglass, S. C.,	
	Washington County.....	9 50
	To order in favor of Weeden H. Berry, S.	
	C., Washington County.....	25 30
	To order in favor of E. S. Babcock, S. C.,	
	Washington County.....	7 50

Sept.	5.	To order in favor of Henry Battey, C. C. P., Providence County	3 00
		To order in favor of John M. Shaw, C. C. P., Providence County	1 50
		To order in favor of E. S. Babcock, S. C., Washington County	4 90
		To order in favor of Cyrus H. Morse, S. C., Washington County	2 80
		To order in favor of Weeden H. Berry, S. C., Washington County	23 30
	6.	To order in favor of Roger W. Potter, C. C. P., Providence County	3 00
		To order in favor of William P. Dean, C. M., Providence County	2 70
	7.	To order in favor of Robert Seattle, C. C. P., Newport County	6 00
		To order in favor of Joseph C. Lawton, S. C., Newport County	13 50
		To order in favor of Henry N. Ward, S. C., Newport County	9 00
		To order in favor of Robert Seattle, S. C., Newport County	13 50
		To order in favor of David M. Coggeshall, S. C., Newport County	31 10
		To order in favor of William C. Thurston, S. C., Newport County	18 43
		To order in favor of Willie A. Goggeshall, S. C., Newport County	13 50
		To order in favor of David M. Coggeshall, S. C., Newport County	2 60
		To order in favor of Joseph Taylor, S. C., Newport County	6 05
		To order in favor of David M. Coggeshall, S. C., Newport County	2 30
	8.	To order in favor of George W. Sheldon, C. C. P., Kent County	3 00
		To order in favor of L. J. Lee, C. C. P., Kent County	4 50
		To order in favor of Sylvester Hazard, J. C., Newport County	5 20
		To order in favor of Henry N. Ward, J. C., Newport County	4 90

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Sept. 8.	To order in favor of William G. Carpenter, J. C., Newport County.....	5 00
	To order in favor of Thomas Bateman, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 90
9.	To order in favor of Ferdinand Richmond, C. C. P., Kent County.....	26 30
	To order in favor of Warren P. Andrews, C. C. P., Kent County.....	8 65
	To order in favor of Charles W. Smith, C. C. P., Kent County.....	2 10
	To order in favor of Peleg D. Brown, C. C. P., Kent County.....	14 30
	To order in favor of Henry B. Potter, C. C. P., Kent County.....	6 35
	To order in favor of Stephen U. Brown, C. C. P., Kent County.....	1 50
	To order in favor of Thomas Arnold, C. C. P., Kent County.....	8 00
	To order in favor of L. L. Tillinghast, C. C. P., Kent County.....	12 67
	To order in favor of James H. Atwood, C. P., Kent county.....	9 20
13.	To order in favor of Warren G. Slack, C. M., Providence county....	299 45
	To order in favor of William J. Cobb, C. C. P., Providence county.....	1 10
	To order in favor of Warren G. Slack, C. C. P., Providence county.....	10 00
	To order in favor of Frank J. Potter, C. M., Providence county.....	8 95
	To order in favor of F. A. Waldron, C. M., Providence county.....	219 45
	To order in favor of F. A. Waldron, C. C. P., Providence county.....	11 30
	To order in favor of F. A. Waldron, S. C., Providence county.....	13 00
	To order in favor of Warren G. Slack, S. C., Providence county.....	97 45
	To order in favor of Frank J. Potter, S. C., Providence county.....	36 45
	To order in favor of Frank J. Potter, C. C. P., Providence county.....	1 10

Sept.	13.	To order in favor of J. C. Potter, C. M., Providence county.....	13 65
		To order in favor of William B. Cranston, C. M., Providence county.....	2 65
		To order in favor of Hiram Hart, C. M., Providence county.....	2 10
		To order in favor of Ira B. Wilson, C. M., Providence county.....	2 50
	24.	To order in favor of Thomas R. Hill, C. C. P., Providence county.....	5 60
	29.	To order in favor of George A. Atwood, S. C., Providence county.....	1 80
Oct.	3.	To order in favor of William H. Pullen, C. M., Providence county.....	8 20
	4.	To order in favor of H. M. Peirce, S. C., Providence county.....	1 74
		To order in favor of H. D. Maxfield, S. C., Bristol county.....	9 00
		To order in favor of John H. Cokely, C. M., Providence county..	2 60
		To order in favor of J. B. Pearce, S. C., Bristol county.....	3 00
		To order in favor of John N. Miller, S. C., Bristol county.....	4 50
		To order in favor of Robert Dunbar, S. C., Bristol county.....	3 00
		To order in favor of N. S. Greene, S. C., Bristol County.....	3 00
	7.	To order in favor of William P. Dean, C. M., Providence county.....	2 00
	11.	To order in favor of S. J. Lee, S. C., Kent county .	4 50
		To order in favor of William A. Stone, S. C., Kent county.....	6 70
		To order in favor of Peleg D. Brown, S. C., Kent county...	3 00
		To order in favor of Warren P. Andrews, S. C., Kent county. .	3 00
		To order in favor of George W. Sheldon, S. C., Kent county	4 50
		To order in favor of S. L. Tillinghast, S. C., Kent county.....	16 35

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Oct. 11.	To order in favor of Thomas Arnold, S. C., Kent County	2 40	
19.	To order in favor of Silas Hemmenway, C. M., Providence County.. ..	4 80	
20.	To order in favor of Joseph C. Lawton, C. C. P., Newport County.	6 00	
	To order in favor of Willie A. Coggeshall, C. C. P., Newport County... ..	4 50	
	To order in favor of Robert Seattle, C. C. P., Newport County.....	4 50.	
	To order in favor of William C. Thurston, C. C. P., Newport County.....	10 00	
	To order in favor of Henry Taggart, C. C. P., Newport County.....	4 50	
	To order in favor of David M. Coggeshall, C. C. P., Newport County.....	15 50	
	To order in favor of William G. Carpenter, C. C. P., Newport County.....	3 50	
	To order in favor of Sylvester R. Hazard, C. C. P., Newport County	8 20	
25.	To order in favor of Christopher Holden, C. C. P., Providence County.....	6 00	
27.	To order in favor of Christopher Holden, C. C. P., Providence County.....	15 00	
28.	To order in favor of David Douglass, C. C. P., Washington County.....	3 00	
	To order in favor of E. S. Babcock, C. C. P., Washington County.....	12 00	
	To order in favor of George W. Greenman, C. C. P., Washington County.....	3 00	
		<hr/>	\$3,856 15

IX.

Paid Incidental Expenses of Courts.

May 2.	To order in favor of E. G. Burrows, C. C. P., Providence County.....	9 00	
6.	To order in favor of C. E. Hammit, S. C., Newport County.. ..	2 20	
16.	To order in favor of DeWolf House, S. C., Bristol County.....	7 00	
21.	To order in favor of Lemuel Angell, C. C. P., Providence County.....	7 50	

May	26.	To order in favor of Knowles, Anthony & Co., C. C. P., Providence County	29 25
July	12.	To order in favor of Thomas W. Hart, C. C. P., Providence County	108 00
	13.	To order in favor of J. A. Gardner, S. C., Providence County	5 27
	16.	To order in favor of S. G. Shearman, C. C. P., Providence County	3 60
	19.	To order in favor of G. H. Whitney, S. C., Providence County	39 26
		To order in favor of S. S. Rider, S. C., Providence County	3 88
		To order in favor of Knowles, Anthony & Co., S. C., Providence County	26 50
	20.	To order in favor of Christopher Holden, C. C. P., Providence County	13 20
		To order in favor of P. Fairbrother, C. C. P., Providence County	9 00
	30.	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, C. C. P., Newport County	5 52
		To order in favor of A. J. Ward, C. C. P., Newport County	2 60
		To order in favor of James Atkinson, C. C. P., Newport County	1 25
		To order in favor of C. E. Hammett, C. C. P., Newport County	15 62
Aug.	1.	To order in favor of Aketman & Co., S. C., Providence County	7 00
Sept.	7.	To order in favor of George T. Hammond, S. C., Newport County	1 62
		To order in favor of James Atkinson, S. C., Newport County	1 25
		To order in favor of C. E. Hammett, Jr., S. C., Newport County	17 50
		To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, S. C., Newport County	85 31
	8.	To order in favor of Gladding & Brothers, C. C. P., Kent County	8 82
	14.	To order in favor of Gladding & Brothers, S. C., Bristol County	9 00
Oct.	5.	To order in favor of N. S. Greene, S. C., Bristol County	3 00

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Oct.	20.	To order in favor of Thomas W. Wood, C. C. P., Newport County.....	20 05	
	28.	To order in favor of Charles R. Wheelock, S. C., Providence County.....	126 00	
				\$518 20

X.

Paid Justices of the Peace.

May	2.	To order in favor of S. L. Tillinghast....	1 80
	4.	" " " Owen Vaughn.. . . .	1 85
		" " " John Turner.....	8 65
	6.	" " " John L. Brown.....	1 50
	7.	" " " John H. Kenyon....	1 25
	9.	" " " Elisha R. Potter.....	17 00
	10.	" " " William H. Gooding.	1 55
		" " " John J. Carpenter...	1 00
	11.	" " " Thomas A. Paine...	1 25
	17.	" " " Jonah Titus.....	1 75
	28.	" " " James R. Smith.....	16 00
June	9.	" " " Isaac Greene.....	1 50
	10.	" " " Bennett J. Monroe...	5 60
		" " " John Turner	2 50
July	2.	" " " Pardon Spencer.....	5 40
	5.	" " " John Turner... ..	2 50
	16.	" " " Isaac Saunders.....	3 75
		" " " John Brayton... ..	6 50
		" " " Robert G. Lewis.....	6 60
	18.	" " " Robert G. Lewis. . .	13 20
	22.	" " " Daniel A. Peirce....	4 20
		" " " William Earle.....	3 85
		" " " William H. Gooding.	5 20
		" " " Whipple Walling....	1 25
	26.	" " " Daniel N. Payne. . .	5 70
		" " " R. B. Wilcox.....	2 50
		" " " Daniel Pearce.....	2 10
	29.	" " " Robert Wilson.....	16 05
Sept.	1.	" " " Bennett J. Monroe..	35 70
	2.	" " " John Tucker.. . . .	19 10
	8.	" " " Elisha R. Potter.....	1 75
	9.	" " " Charles Phillips.....	9 40
	10.	" " " Randall B. Wilcox...	2 20
	20.	" " " James R. Smith.....	8 80

Sept.	24.	To order in favor of Harrison Clarke....	2 30
		“ “ “ James R. Smith.....	6 30
Oct.	4.	“ “ “ John Turner.....	18 80
	11.	“ “ “ Charles Phillips.....	2 30
		“ “ “ Wilkins Updike.....	2 75
	20.	“ “ “ Charles Phillips.....	5 75
	28.	“ “ “ William H. Goodwin.	18 15

XI.

Paid Jailors.

May	25.	To order in favor of Mary L. B. Pearce, Bristol County.....	111 13
	28.	To order in favor of Henry Taggart, New- port County.. ..	40 85
June	6.	To order in favor of E. S. Babcock, Wash- ington County.....	105 86
July	7.	To order in favor of George W. Sheldon, Kent County.....	87 88
Sept.	3.	To order in favor of Mary L. B. Pearce, Bristol County.....	141 73
	12.	To order in favor of S. L. Tillinghast, Kent County.....	14 00
	18.	To order in favor of E. S. Babcock, Wash- ington County.....	128 12
	28.	To order in favor of Henry Taggart, New- port County.....	55 26

XII.

Paid Orders of the Governor.

June	6.	To order in favor of N. Banks Williams...	11 00
	7.	To order in favor of E. G. Burrows.....	21 00

XIII.

Paid Public Printing.

May	12.	To order in favor of Miller & Simmons...	88 25
	16.	“ “ “ Akerman & Co.....	1 62
	25.	“ “ “ F. H. Richmond....	1457 95
	26.	“ “ “ Knowles, Anthony & Co	28 00

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June	4.	To order in favor of Alfred Anthony.....	7 00
	10.	" " " W. N. Sherman.....	50 00
	20.	" " " Akerman & Co.....	729 16
	22.	" " " Newport Daily News.	30 15
July	6.	" " " Cooke, Jackson & Co.	2 50
	8.	" " " Knowles, Anthony & Danielson...	25 00
	9.	To order in favor of Cooke, Jackson, & Co.	66 58
		" " " Knowles, Anthony & Danielson	15 00
		To order in favor of S. S. Rider... ..	112 50
	12.	" " " J. R. Bartlett.....	4 00
	15.	" " " James Atkinson.....	31 25
	16.	" " " Alfred Anthony.....	50
Sept.	1.	" " " W. N. Sherman.....	17 50
	2.	" " " Knowles, Anthony & Co.....	84 00
	5.	To order in favor of Cooke, Jackson & Co.	472 51
	6.	" " " C. A. Greene... ..	20 50
	16.	" " " Oakley & Thompson.	38 85
	22.	" " " Cooke, Jackson & Co.	8 75
Oct.	18.	" " " James Atkinson.....	15 00
	24.	" " " Knowles, Anthony & Co... ..	13 00
			<hr/> \$8319 57

XIV.

Paid Repairs of Court Houses and Jails.

May	23.	To order in favor of Joseph Taylor, Jail, Newport County.....	50 00
June	6.	To order in favor of William Barstow, Court House, Providence County.....	7 33
	17.	To order in favor of John Byrne, Court House, Providence County.....	3 37
	27.	To order in favor of Joseph Taylor, Court House, Newport County.....	9 26
July	7.	To order in favor of John J. Healy, Court House, Kent County.....	2 00
		To order in favor of George W. Sheldon, Court House, Kent County.....	5 00
	22.	To order in favor of J. Congdon & Son, Court House, Providence County.....	13 70
	27.	To order in favor of A. F. Welcome, Court House, Providence County.....	12 00

Aug.	30.	To order in favor of C. W. Lovell, Jail, Kent County.....	18 82
		To order in favor of Thomas Bateman, Court House, Kent County.....	8 00
		To order in favor of William H. Hunt, Court House, Kent County.....	7 71
Sept.	3.	To order in favor of Mary L. B. Pearce, Jail, Bristol County.. . . .	48 18
		To order in favor of Anthony, Potter & Co., Court House, Providence County	82 00
	8.	To order in favor of Simon Moffitt, Jail, Newport County...	8 50
	13.	To order in favor of E. S. Babcock, Jail, Washington County.....	41 70
	17.	To order in favor of John A. Howland, Court House, Providence County.....	47 95
	28.	To order in favor of Robert Woodburn, Jail, Washington County.....	83 23
Oct.	4.	To order in favor of William H. Berry, Jail, Washington County.....	46 51
	10.	To order in favor of Finch, English & Co., State House, Newport County	45

XV,

Paid Railroad Commissioners.

May	26.	To order in favor of Samuel Rodman.....	100 00
		" " " Spencer Mowry.....	100 00
		" " " Henry Staples.....	100 00
		" " " William P. Bateman..	100 00
		" " " John J. Hilton, Jr..	100 00

XVI.

Paid Fuel and Gas.

May	9.	To order in favor of N. S. Greene, Court House, Bristol County.....	90
	13.	To order in favor of J. B. Pearce, Kent County Jail.....	22 00
	17.	To order in favor of Providence Gas Co. . .	21 44
	24.	To order in favor of Charles H. Cozzens, Sheriff's Office, Providence County... .	1 75

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May	25.	To order in favor of Mary L. B. Pearce, Jail, Bristol County..	40 95
June	16.	To order in favor of Hugh McGonagle, Court House, Providence County.....	14 70
	17.	To order in favor of John Byrne, charcoal, Court House, Providence County.....	1 90
	20.	To order in favor of Peck & Salsbury, coal, Auditor's and S. Com. Office, Prov. C.	44 14
		To order in favor of Peck & Salsbury, Court of Magistrates, Providence County.	233 38
	29.	To order in favor of H. C. Clarke, Sheriff's Office, Providence County.....	9 50
July	11.	To order in favor of Moses Hill, Auditor's and S. Commissioners Office, Prov. C.	3 50
	21.	To order in favor of Day & Pierce, Court House and Jail, East Greenwich.....	91 50
	28.	To order in favor of Hill & Pierce, Audi- tor's Office, \$14 25, S. Com. \$7 15...	21 40
Aug.	4.	To order in favor of Providence Gas Co., State House and Offices, Providence C.	9 35
	29.	To order in favor of Newport Gas Co., Jail and State House, Newport County.	18 80
		To order in favor of William J. Swinburne, Jail, Newport County.....	17 88
Sept.	8.	To order in favor of William J. Miller, Jail, Bristol County....	12 92
	17.	To order in favor of Hill & Pierce, Court House, Providence County...	150 00
	26.	To order in favor of William Smith, Court of Magistrates, Providence County....	6 40
Oct.	1.	To order in favor of Philip Lewis, Court of Magistrates, Providence County... . .	5 43
	29.	To order in favor of Mary L. B. Pearce, Jail, Bristol County.....	68 70
			<hr/> \$796 49

XVII.

Paid Rents of Public Offices.

June	6.	To order in favor of John F. Tobey, Clerk's room, Court of Magistrates, Providence C.	25 00
July	1.	To order in favor of Elisha Dyer, State Auditor's Office	37 50

July	1.	To order in favor of Elisha Dyer, School Commissioners Office.....	37 50
	2.	To order in favor of A. B. Dike, Court of Magistrates Room.....	200 00
	8.	To order in favor of Augustus Hoppin, Sheriff's Office.....	43 75
	18.	To order in favor of O. J. Rathbun, Court of Magistrates Room, Woonsocket.....	18 75
Sept	2.	To order in favor of J. F. Tobey, Court of Magistrates Room, Providence.....	25 00
Oct.	1.	To order in favor of Elisha Dyer, Auditor's Office.....	37 50
		To order in favor of Elisha Dyer, School Commissioners Office.....	37 50
	8.	To order in favor of A. B. Dike, Court of Magistrates Room....	200 00
	19.	To order in favor of H. D. Hoppin Sheriff's Office, Providence County.....	43 75

XVIII.

Paid Public Schools—Towns Apportionment.

June	21.	Barrington.....	112 50
		Bristol.....	187 50
		Burrillville..	600 00
		Charlestown..	262 50
		Coventry.....	675 00
		Cranston.....	412 50
		Cumberland.....	750 00
		East Greenwich....	187 50
		East Providence.....	300 00
		Exeter.....	487 50
		Foster..	712 50
		Gloucester..	562 50
		Hopkinton..	450 00
		Jamestown.....	75 00
		Johnston.....	562 50
		Little Compton	375 00
		Middletown	187 50
		Newport.....	225 00
		New Shoreham.....	187 50
		North Kingstown.....	525 00

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June 21.	North Providence	375 00	
	Portsmouth	262 50	
	Providence	862 50	
	Pawtucket	187 50	
	Richmond	487 50	
	Scituate	712 50	
	South Kingstown	787 50	
	Smithfield	1,850 00	
	Tiverton	450 00	
	Warwick	562 50	
	Warren	187 50	
	Westerly	487 50	
	West Greenwich	450 00	
			<hr/> \$15,000 00

XIX.

Paid Normal School.

June 29.	To order in favor of Joshua Kendall	375 00	
	“ “ “ Ellen R. Luther	112 50	
	“ “ “ Ellen Le Gro	100 00	
July 5.	“ “ “ John P. Hubbard	6 00	
	“ “ “ John Boynton	3 30	
Sept. 3.	“ “ “ Ellen Le Gro	61 11	
13.	“ “ “ Silliman & Dana	10 00	
Oct. 3.	“ “ “ Ellen R. Luther	112 50	
	“ “ “ Joshua Kendall	375 00	
			<hr/> \$1,155 41

XX.

Paid Providence Reform School.

July 15.	To order in favor of Joseph C. Peckham ..	3,344 79	
Sept. 28.	“ “ “ Joseph C. Peckham ..	4,824 57	
			<hr/> \$8,169 36

XXI.

Paid for Support of Insane and other Dependent Persons.

July 6.	To order in favor of P. Wells	708 78	
7.	“ “ “ Isaac Ray	2,419 77	
13.	“ “ “ Thomas G. Turner ..	20 00	
15.	“ “ “ H. Woodward ..	25 00	
19.	“ “ “ State Lunatic Hospital	125 00	
	“ “ “ Albert Angell	25 00	

Aug. 29.	To order in favor of Philip A. Marks....	20 00
Sept. 10.	" " " James B. Hoekins...	20 00
30.	" " " Weeden Halloway...	50 00
Oct. 10.	" " " State Lunatic Hospital	125 00
	" " " P. Wells.....	677 75
12.	" " " American Asylum...	867 99
20.	" " " Susan E. Bowen....	20 00
21.	" " " State Lunatic Hospital	25 40
22.	" " " Isaac Ray.....	2,403 89
26.	" " " Albert Angell.....	25 00
		<hr/> \$7,551

XXII.

Paid Witnesses in Justices Court.

May 2.	To order in favor of Thomas Gorman, Providence.....	55
	To order in favor of Eliza Gorman, Provi- dence.....	55
4.	To order in favor of James H. Case, Provi- dence.....	1 60
	To order in favor of J. B. Pearce, Provi- dence.....	1 10
	To order in favor of John Glover, Provi- dence.....	2 75
6.	To order in favor of Walter S. Brownell, Providence.....	1 80
	To order in favor of William Sherman, Provi- dence.....	70
	To order in favor of George S. Rathbun, Providence.....	70
	To order in favor of Levi L. Pierce, Woon- socket.....	55
	To order in favor of C. M. Hayden, Woon- socket.....	55
	To order in favor of Johanna Sheridan, Woonsocket.....	55
	To order in favor of Ann Gregory, Woon- socket.....	55
	To order in favor of William Shepherd, Woonsocket..	1 10
7.	To order in favor of Elizabeth Asher, New- port.....	55
	To order in favor of James Lees, Newport.	55

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May	7.	To order in favor of	Hannah C. Northup.	55
		"	"	"
		"	Mary Elderskin.....	55
	9.	"	"	"
		"	Michael Brennan....	55
		"	Joseph Sisson.....	55
		"	Mary McGettrick....	55
		"	Michael McGettrick..	55
		"	Thomas Bateman....	55
		"	Jane Shipley.....	55
		"	Daniel Gardner.....	55
		"	Daniel Shearman....	55
		"	Winnie Barns.....	55
		"	William Cornell....	55
		"	J. G. Tilletts.....	55
		"	Freeborn Shippee..	55
		"	Edwin M. Tilley....	55
		"	W. W. Briggs.....	55
		"	Richard Gordon.....	55
		"	Samuel E. Rice.....	55
		"	S. S. Tillinghast....	55
		"	James Fones.....	55
		"	Wanton Boyd.....	55
		"	Charles Greene.....	55
		"	John F. Lock.....	60
		"	George Sefton....	60
		"	Henry Rice.....	60
		"	James S. Spencer...	55
		"	F. J. Tilley.....	55
		"	Albert Vaughn.....	55
		"	William G. Spencer..	55
		"	George M. Reading..	55
	10.	"	"	"
		"	Margaret Hamilton .	55
	11.	"	"	"
		"	Wellington Aldrich..	1 10
	11.	"	"	"
		"	Charles S. Rex.....	2 20
	13.	"	"	"
		"	Alonzo Foster.	55
	14.	"	"	"
		"	Daniel Pearce.....	3 30
		"	Thomas Gamble.....	60
	16.	"	"	"
		"	Frank Bogan	55
		"	J. C. Potter.....	3 33
	18.	"	"	"
		"	Alba Clarke	1 10
	23.	"	"	"
		"	A. J. Greely.....	55
		"	Marvin S. Cook..	55
	28.	"	"	"
		"	Martin Winsor.	2 00

June	6.	To order in favor of Samuel Short.....	80
	10.	" " " Thomas Durkin.....	60
	18.	" " " Elizabeth Berry.....	1 10
	14.	" " " Samuel Negus.....	1 20
		" " " Thomas Durfee.....	1 20
		" " " Christopher White....	70
		" " " William Gray.....	70
	15.	" " " Clarissa Jackson....	55
	30.	" " " Hannah Keach.....	55
July	2.	" " " Ira K. Miller..	55
		" " " Rachael C. Dawley..	55
		" " " Martin Mulhall.....	50
	5.	" " " Mary Coyle.....	60
	6.	" " " John Coyle.....	55
		" " " Frank Lascelle.....	55
		" " " William Rawcliff....	55
		" " " Michael Welch.....	55
		" " " Bridget Mulhall.....	50
	7.	" " " John Shelley.....	1 10
		" " " Robert G. Lewis....	1 65
	9.	" " " Jeremiah Splaney...	1 10
	21.	" " " G. A. Billings, Prov.	1 10
	22.	" " " Henry J. Sisson.....	55
		" " " Stephen Thompeon...	55
		" " " Horace Richmond...	65
		" " " O. A. Inman.	4 50
	28.	" " " Ezra Smith.....	55
		" " " Bridget Mitchell....	60
	29.	" " " Emma F. Brown....	70
		" " " Abby Brown.....	70
	30.	" " " James F. Stewart....	80
		" " " Henry Heath..	1 20
Aug.	4.	" " " Mary O'Connor, New-	
		port.....	55
		To order in favor of John Weaver.....	55
		" " " Sarah Jane Weaver..	55
		" " " Edward Terrell.....	55
	29.	" " " William L. Salisbury.	55
	30.	" " " Elizabeth Harvey....	55
	31.	" " " Nahum Willard.....	55
		" " " Margaret McSoley...	1 20
Sept.	1.	" " " Ellen Falvey.....	60

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Sept.	2.	To order in favor of Mary McKernon....	55
	3.	“ “ “ Mary J. Ferguson...	1 10
		“ “ “ James G. Moffit.....	1 10
		“ “ “ Mary Allen.....	1 10
		“ “ “ William H. Gooding.	55
	6.	“ “ “ Daniel F. Potter, Prov	3 40
	8.	“ “ “ Elizabeth Holiday....	55
		“ “ “ Mary Collins, New-	
		port.....	55
		To order in favor of Dennis Murphy, New-	
		port.....	55
		To order in favor of Charles H. Mumford.	55
		“ “ “ F. B. Carr... ..	55
		“ “ “ John W. Godfrey....	55
		“ “ “ S. A. Godfrey.....	55
		“ “ “ Catha'e Collins, New-	
		port.....	55
		To order in favor of Gardner Brown.....	55
	9.	“ “ “ Martin Irons....	2 60
	13.	“ “ “ Samuel H. Eldridge..	55
	8.	“ “ “ F. A. Waldron, Prov.	1 10
	13.	“ “ “ William J. Cobb....	2 70
	15.	“ “ “ Redman Grey.....	1 10
	22.	“ “ “ Henry Salsbury.....	55
Oct.	4.	“ “ “ James W. Brannon..	1 10
		“ “ “ James Brown.....	55
		“ “ “ Mary Sniverly	55
		“ “ “ N. S. Greene, Bristol.	55
		“ “ “ J. B. Pearce.....	55
		“ “ “ John Turner.....	7 70
	7.	“ “ “ Pardon H. Brown...	55
	12.	“ “ “ Thomas Mulley... ..	1 30
	19.	“ “ “ Lewis C. Allen, Prov.	1 10
	21.	“ “ “ George Elderkin.....	55
	22.	“ “ “ William Frsoythe....	55
	25.	“ “ “ Alb't C. Crowell, Prov	1 10
	26.	“ “ “ Lawrence Galligan...	55
	27.	“ “ “ James Mahern... ..	55
	28.	“ “ “ John Whipple.....	4 50
		“ “ “ F. W. Whipple.....	1 50
		“ “ “ Charles H. Whipple..	3 00
		“ “ “ F. Whipple.....	1 50

 \$129 98

XXIII.

Paid Officers for Services in Criminal Cases.

May	2.	To order in favor of S. L. Tillinghast, Com.	3 10
		" " " S. L. Tillinghast, Com.	18 60
		" " " S. L. Tillinghast, Justice return	2 90
		To order in favor of E. G. Burrows, Com.	18 00
	4.	" " " Cyrus Morse	3 70
	"	" " " N. S. Greene	5 00
		" " " J. B. Pearce	8 50
	6.	" " " Jos. M. Mason, Com.	1 85
		" " " John Harris	3 60
		" " " U. C. Whitford	3 30
		" " " C. M. Hayden	40
		" " " William Holmes, Jr.	2 20
	7.	" " " Robert Seattle	2 50
		" " " John M. Carr	1 90
		" " " Joseph C. Lawton	1 30
		" " " Joseph Taylor	50
		" " " Thomas Arnold	1 10
	9.	" " " William P. Dean	4 80
		" " " Thomas Bateman	4 90
		" " " S. J. Lee	8 10
		" " " S. L. Tillinghast	8 50
		" " " J. P. Matteson, Aid.	1 00
		" " " William Boyd	1 00
		" " " F. J. Tilley	1 00
	10.	" " " Benjamin F. Buker	1 35
	11.	" " " Wellington Aldrich	1 80
	12.	" " " William H. Hudson	3 80
		" " " Charles S. Rex	11 20
	18.	" " " Alonzo Foeter, Aid.	1 00
	14.	" " " Ansel Carpenter	2 75
		" " " Wm. C. Vincent, Com.	8 60
	16.	" " " Corbin Cooper	18 80
	17.	" " " George A. Atwood	3 50
	21.	" " " John M. Carr, Com.	6 70
		" " " Jos. C. Lawton, Com.	6 70
	24.	" " " William Lees, Aid.	1 00
	25.	" " " Wm. Holmes, Jr., Aid	25 20
		" " " Oliv'r O. Colvin, Com	1 25
	26.	" " " Henry Waterman	2 70

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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May 28.	To order in favor of Stephen Brown, Com.	4 40
	" " " Joseph A. Brown....	11 30
	" " " Marvin S. Cook.....	2 50
30.	" " " Cyrus H. Morse, Com	2 70
	" " " Fred. N. Goff.....	3 50
8.	" " " C. M. Hayden.....	13 10
9.	" " " N. S. Greene, Com..	3 90
14.	" " " Manning H. Angell..	4 30
	" " " John B. Simmons...	4 35
	" " " Asa Gray.....	13 20
16.	" " " Elisha Scott.....	3 20
	" " " Marvin S. Cook, Com.	1 70
17.	" " " Stephen Wheelock...	10 50
	" " " E. G. Burrows, Com.	8 10
21.	" " " George Howland....	11 00
22.	" " " C. M. Hayden.....	4 30
23.	" " " S. L. Tillinghast....	4 60
July 2.	" " " Peleg D. Brown.....	7 60
	" " " John R. Rice, Aid...	2 10
	" " " James McKenna....	23 90
	" " " Jona'n Spencer, Com.	2 70
5.	" " " N. S. Greene... ..	1 80
6.	" " " Wm. A. Stone, Com.	8 50
10.	" " " William H. Pullen..	2 60
	" " " John Case.....	1 00
	" " " Christopher Holden..	9 90
	" " " Benj. S. Baker, Com.	3 80
23.	" " " Wm. G. Carpenter, "	6 70
25.	" " " C. M. Hayen, Com..	8 20
26.	" " " C. M. Hayden, " ..	4 10
29.	" " " A. E. Field.....	15 00
	" " " John Harris... ..	3 10
	" " " George F. H. Greene.	4 60
	" " " J. B. Simmons	4 90
22.	" " " Corbin Cooper.....	1 90
30.	" " " Charles S. Rex, Com.	45 90
	" " " J. B. Simmons.....	80
	" " " James F. Stewart, Aid	1 00
	" " " A. E. Field, Com....	6 40
Aug. 29.	" " " Henry A. Ward, Com.	6 90
30.	" " " Geo. A. Atwood, Com	6 40
Sept. 2.	" " " John C. Wilcox, Com.	4 00
	" " " Jos. A. Brown, Com.	22 70

Sept.	3.	To order in favor of	William H. Pullen...	13 30
	5.	" " "	Jeremiah Yeaw, Com.	3 45
		" " "	Geo. Lawless, Com..	6 30
	7.	" " "	Geo. Psine, Aid....	1 00
	8.	" " "	Benj. B. Cornell, Aid.	50
		" " "	Thomas S. Tilley, Aid	50
		" " "	Robert Seattle, Aid...	50
	10.	" " "	C. M. Hayden, Com.	4 10
		" " "	Wm. Holmes, Jr., "	4 10
		" " "	Harley W. Bennett, "	9 60
		" " "	John C. Wilcox.....	5 55
	8.	" " "	F. A. Waldron, Com.	22 30
		" " "	Jas. W. Sanders, Com.	3 80
	13.	" " "	Warren G. Slack, Com.	21 45
		" " "	Chas. E. Chaffee, Com.	4 10
		" " "	C. M. Hayden, Com.	8 20
		" " "	F. J. Potter, Com....	32 85
	14.	" " "	Benj. A. Newhall, Aid	1 00
	16.	" " "	C. M. Hayden, Com.	12 90
	22.	" " "	Geo. A. Howland...	11 00
	23.	" " "	Gilbert Rounds, Com.	4 10
	24.	" " "	Frank J. Potter...	59 40
	26.	" " "	Cyrus M. Thornton..	8 70
	29.	" " "	A. B. Anthony, Com.	5 30
	30.	" " "	B. A. Slocum.....	8 20
Oct.	4.	" " "	J. B. Pearce, Com...	17 25
		" " "	H. Luther.....	50
		" " "	Robert Dunbar.....	1 80
		" " "	N. S. Greene.....	14 10
		" " "	J. B. Pierce... ..	4 20
	5.	" " "	N. S. Greene, Com..	3 90
	6.	" " "	Thos. J. Ross, Com..	3 50
		" " "	C. M. Hayden, Com.	4 10
	7.	" " "	George Morse, Aid...	1 00
	11.	" " "	E. S. Babcock... ..	16 80
	14.	" " "	H. W. Bennett, Com.	9 00
	15.	" " "	Peleg D. Brown, Com.	3 30
	20.	" " "	Warren P. Andrews.	6 55
	26.	" " "	Joseph A. Brown....	2 70
	28.	" " "	F. N. Goff.....	45 45
		" " "	William P. Dean....	4 80
	29.	" " "	William A. Stone....	5 20
		" " "	Sylv'r G. Hazard, Com	13 40

XXIV.

Paid Militia and Military Affairs.

May	6.	To order in favor of	Cooke, Jackson, & Co.	48 75	
	14.	" "	Alfred Anthony.....	30 40	
	30.	" "	Newport Artillery Co.	336 50	
July	6.	" "	Cooke, Jackson & Co.	32 50	
Sept.	8.	" "	Cooke, Jackson & Co.	21 25	
Oct.	11.	" "	Cooke, Jackson & Co.	5 50	
	25.	" "	Samuel W. Brown...	19 80	
				<hr/>	\$494 70

XXV.

Miscellaneous Expenses.

May	2.	To order in favor of John A. Creighton, care of Court of Magistrates, Providence.	10 70
	4.	To order in favor of N. Bangs Williams, twine box for State Auditor's Office....	1 00
	6.	To order in favor of C. Earle Whitaker, articles for Court House, Providence...	45 48
	9.	To order in favor of Charles Morris, care of School Commissioner's Office.....	9 00
	10.	To order in favor of Samuel B. Cushing, erecting stone bounds between Massachu- setts and R. I., allowed by Gen. Assembly.	150 00
		To order in favor of N. P. Hill, supplying the town with weights and measures....	48 45
	12.	To order in favor of William Smith, charcoal Clerks of Court of Magistrates, Prov...	1 60
	14.	To order in favor of I. W. D. Pike, resolu- tion of General Assembly.....	32 90
	17.	To order in favor of Anthony, Potter & Dennison, book case and lounge Auditor's Office.....	87 00
	18.	To order in favor of Anna Gardner, clean- ing Auditor's Office... ..	3 10
	21.	To order in favor of John Byrne, work at Court House, Providence.....	36 17
		To order in favor of John Byrne, care of Governor's and Secretary's Office.....	6 00
		To order in favor of D. FitzGerald, Deputy Secretary.....	30 00

May	25.	To order in favor of S. B. Cushing, erecting stone bounds between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, allowed by Gen. Assembly.	22 58
		To order in favor of D. A. Martin, Directory for Auditor's Office.	1 50
	28.	To order in favor of James H. Field, case of drawers for Clk's Office, Court of Magist's	23 50
		To order in favor of Barker, Whitaker & Co., articles for Sheriff's Office.	56
	30.	To order in favor of John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence. . .	9 00
		To order in favor of J. C. Collins, expenses to Newport Dec. and May to examine Treasurer's report.	12 00
		To order in favor of William H. Pullen, summoning and paying witnesses before R. R. Commissioners.	68 55
		To order in favor of E. S. Babcock, arresting a deserter.	15 00
	June 4.	To order in favor of Gordon H. Hoxie, services as a Com. of Narragansett Indians.	75 00
	6.	To order in favor of John A. Creighton, care of Court of Magistrates, Providence.	11 07
	9.	To order in favor of Elisha C. Clarke, resolution of General Assembly, for arranging files in Clerk's Office, C. C. P., Washington County.	75 00
	10.	To order in favor of S. B. Cushing, resolution of General Assembly for fixing boundary between Johnston and North Prov. .	15 00
		To order in favor of Matthew Vance, carting of ashes, Court House, Providence.	6 75
		To order in favor of Jethro Peckhan, Inspector of Ferries.	20 00
		To order in favor of Knowles, Anthony & Co., Advertising North Providence and Johnston boundary.	2 67
		To order in favor of Joseph Eaton, Inspector of Ferries.	20 00
		To order in favor of Wheeler & Elsbree, hire of horses and carryall used by Commissioners on boundary line between N. Providence and Johnston.	3 00

June 10.	To order in favor of Cooke, Jackson & Co., advertising boundary line between North Providence and Johnston	2 00
17.	To order in favor of John Byrne, care of Court House, Providence.	36 87
20.	To order in favor of D. M. Cargill, damage done to wood lot in Cumberland in run- ning the State boundary line.	5 00
23.	To order in favor of Thomas S. Wrightman, allowed by the legislature for arresting a deserter.	10 00
24.	To order in favor of T. Curtis, brush for S. Commissioner's and Auditor's Office. . . .	3 75
27.	To order in favor of Robert Seattle, work at Court House, Newport.	8 40
	To order in favor of Henry H. Tilley, hal- yard and rope for flag, State H., Newport.	94
28.	To order in favor of Daniel Wilkinson, reso- lution of General Assembly for boundary line between Johnston and N. Providence.	15 00
	To order in favor of D. FitzGerald, Deputy Secretary	30 00
	To order in favor of D. FitzGerald, Express, Secretary's Office.	10 68
	To order in favor of Samuel A. Parker, wood, 6 postage, \$4 56; Kingsley for Express and telegraphing, \$7 11; sta- tionery, \$6 20.	23 87
30.	To order in favor of W. C. Thurston, at- tending Justices Court, Newport	25 00
	To order in favor of J. H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence.	9 00
July 1.	To order in favor of G. H. Whitney, sta- tionery, Auditor's Office.	15 38
	To order in favor of John W. Moony, Indian School.	150 00
	To order in favor of Owen McCarron, care of Auditor's and School Com. Offices. .	19 50
2.	To order in favor of William Douglass, Chap- lain State Prison	100 00
	To order in favor of G. H. Whitney, sta- tionery Court of Magistrates, Providence.	20 75

July	2.	To order in favor of W. C. Simmons, postage Auditor's Office.....	48 64
		To order in favor of John A. Creighton, care of Court of Magistrates, Providence...	10 71
		To order in favor of W. C. Simmons, postage S. Commissioner's Office.....	10 14
		To order in favor of W. C. Simmons, Sec. State's Office...	24 18
		To order in favor of John Byrne, care of Governor's and Secretary of S. Office...	13 80
	5.	To order in favor of S. Clough, book for Library Secretary of State's Office.....	4 00
	6.	To order in favor of C. Earl Whitaker, for articles Court of Magistrates, Providence.	8 90
	7.	To order in favor of Walter S. Brownell, resolution of General Assembly on boundary line between Johnston and N. Prov.	15 00
		To order in favor of Gladding & Brothers, stationery Auditor's Office.....	8 26
	11.	To order in favor of John Byrne, care of Court House, Providence.....	42 00
	16.	To order in favor of William H. Fenner & Co., blacking stove, Auditor's Office...	1 50
	19.	To order in favor of S. S. Rider, stationery Secretary of State's Office.....	13 60
		To order in favor of S. S. Rider, stationery School Commissioner's Office.....	4 20
	20.	To order in favor of S. S. Foss, printing for Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket...	7 25
	21.	To order in favor of S. A. Parker, postage General Treasurer's Office.....	10 15
	25.	To order in favor of D. FitzGerald, Deputy Secretary.....	24 00
	30.	To order in favor of John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence...	8 00
		To order in favor of John Byrne, care of Court House, Providence.....	31 50
Aug.	29.	To order in favor of R. W. Potter, holding inquest at Jail, Providence.....	12 45
	30.	To order in favor of L. C. Ashley, taking of deposition in a criminal case.....	4 70
		To order in favor of John Byrne, care of Secretary of State's Office...	16 00

Aug.	30.	To order in favor of Knowles, Anthony & Co., printing for the Commissioners on the draft.....	4 00
		To order in favor of William G. Caswell, allowed by legislature for transport'g arms	9 62
	31.	To order in favor of John Byrne, care of State House, Providence.....	44 75
Sept.	1.	To order in favor of John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence...	9 00
	8.	To order in favor of James G. Topham, postage Justices Court, Newport.....	48
	10.	To order in favor of Matthew Vance, for carting dirt, Court House, Providence..	10 00
		To order in favor of William H. Pullen, summoning witnesses before R. R. Com....	30 50
	13.	To order in favor of T. A. Jenekes, allowed by General Assembly of 1862, as counsel for the State.....	750 00
		To order in favor of D. FitzGerald, Deputy Secretary.....	42 00
		To order in favor of D. FitzGerald, Express Governor's and Secretary's Office....	12 60
		To order in favor of E. S. Babcock, attending meetings in Charlestown.....	5 00
		To order in favor of D. C. Wood, umbrella, Auditor's Office.....	1 25
	14.	To order in favor of Wm. Hadden, Insurance Gazette, Insurance Commissioner.	1 50
	17.	To order in favor of John A. Howland, articles for Court of Magistrates, Providence	8 45
	20.	To order in favor of J. B. Chapin, cleaning School Commissioner's Office.....	1 25
	22.	To order in favor of William Barstow, carpeting Secretary of State's Office....	8 80
	23.	To order in favor of G. T. Swartz, coffin for prisoner in State Jail.....	8 00
	24.	To order in favor of John Byrne, work at State House, Providence.....	42 00
	26.	To order in favor of John Byrne, care of Secretary of State's Office	8 00
	30.	To order in favor of John Byrne, articles for Court House, Providence.....	1 75

Sept.	30.	To order in favor of Bridget Byrne, work at State House, Providence.....	7 50
		To order in favor of Bridget Hanna, work at State House, Providence.....	7 50
		To order in favor of S. T. Taber, articles for Court House, Providence.....	2 99
Oct.	1.	To order in favor of George H. Whitney, stationery, Auditor's Office.....	3 25
	3.	To order in favor of George H. Whitney, articles Court of Magistrates, Providence.	44 95
	1.	To order in favor of Owen McCarron, care of S. Com. and Auditor's Offices.....	19 50
	4.	To order in favor of George H. Whitney, stationery, Secretary of State's Office..	2 75
		To order in favor of W. C. Simmons, postage, S. Commissioner's Office.....	7 42
		To order in favor of W. H. Berry, attending Indian meeting, Charlestown.....	9 00
		To order in favor of W. H. Berry, posting notices of bribery, \$7 00; distributing notices of the amendment of Constitution, \$7 00.....	14 00
		To order in favor of W. H. Berry, allowed by General Assembly.....	10 00
	5.	To order in favor of George H. Whitney, stationery for School Commissioner.....	30
		To order in favor of W. C. Simmons, postage for Secretary of State's Office.....	25 49
	6.	To order in favor of W. C. Simmons, postage for Auditor's Office.....	23 81
	7.	To order in favor of John H. Gould, attending Court of Magistrates, Providence...	9 00
	13.	To order in favor of S. S. Rider & Bro., stationery for Auditor's Office.....	3 00
		To order in favor of S. S. Rider & Bro., stationery for Secretary of State's Office.	3 87
	15.	To order in favor of D. FitzGerald, Deputy Secretary.....	30 00
		To order in favor of S. A. Parker, postage for General Treasurer's Office.....	6 64
	17.	To order in favor of Owen McCarron, for putting faucet on ice tank, S. Com. Office.	75

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Oct.	21.	To order in favor of S. S. Rider & Bro., tape for Auditor's Office.....	1 37	
		To order in favor of John R. Bartlett, ex- penses in visiting the State Beneficiaries in Hartford, Boston, &c.....	50 00	
	22.	To order in favor of Providence Gas Co., for Gas at State House, 99c. ; rent of meter in School Commissioner's Office, 50c...	1 49	
	24.	To order in favor of George Lawless, assist- ing Coroner R. W. Potter on post mortem examination, on body of Rich'd Naville.	2 00	
	31.	To order in favor of John Byrne, for work at Court House, Providence.....	52 65	
		To order in favor of John Byrne, for care of Governor's and Secretary's Offices.....	11 60	
		To order in favor of John H. Gould, attend- ing Court of Magistrates, Providence...	9 00	
			<hr/>	\$2,995 98

XXVI.

Paid Expenses of Bank Returns.

May	16.	To order in favor of Ackerman & Co., Annuals.....	16 20	
	17.	To order in favor of J. C. Collins.....	30 00	
	30.	" " " J. C. Collins, Annual.	62 00	
June	23.	" " " Cooke, Jackson & Co..	45 00	
	30.	" " " Knowles, Anthony & Co.	60 00	
July	9.	To order in favor of J. C. Collins.....	50 00	
Sept.	16.	" " " Cooke, Jackson & Co.	45 00	
	21.	" " " Knowles, Anthony & Co.....	60 00	
Oct.	1.	To order in favor of Knowles, Anthony & Co.....	10 00	
	22.	To order in favor of James C. Collins ...	45 00	
			<hr/>	\$423 20

XXVII.

Paid Military Department.

May	17.	To order in favor of A. W. Corliss... .	63 00	
	28.	" " " Frederick Dennison...	180 68	
	30.	" " " Harris Howard.....	449 26	
June	9.	" " " W. O. Bartlett.....	50 10	
			<hr/>	\$743 04

A.

Recapitulation of Receipts and Payments by Counties.

PAYMENTS—PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Appropriation for Public Schools.....	22,593 92
Members of the General Assembly..	518 18
	<hr/> \$2

Supreme Courts.

Attorney General.....	200 00
Jurors.....	2,000 00
Witnesses.....	747 00
Officers.....	1,843 42
Incidental Expenses.....	207 91
	<hr/>

Court of Common Pleas.

Attorney General.....	5 00
Jurors..	1,055 80
Witnesses.....	367 80
Clerks.....	45 60
Officers.....	652 60
Incidental Expenses.....	179 55
	<hr/>

B.

Payments—Newport County.

Appropriation for Public Schools.....	3,555 43
Members of the General Assembly.....	100 68
	<hr/>

Supreme Court.

Attorney General.....	42 50
Jurors..	350 00
Witnesses.....	28 10
Clerks.....	59 45
Officers.....	109 98
Incidental Expenses.....	57 88
	<hr/>

Court of Common Pleas.

Attorney General.....	29 50
Jurors.....	653 40
Witnesses.....	23 90
Clerks..	55 40
Officers.....	225 60
Incidental Expenses..	45 04
	<hr/>

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

65

C.

Payments—Bristol County.

Appropriation for Public Schools.....	1,599 45	
Members of the General Assembly.....	74 56	
	<hr/>	\$1,674 01

Supreme Court.

Jurors	150 00	
Officers.....	22 50	
Incidental Expenses.....	19 00	
	<hr/>	\$191 50

Court of Common Pleas.

Attorney General..	22 00	
Jurors.....	125 00	
Witnesses ..	36 90	
Clerks.....	50 00	
Officers ..	67 95	
	<hr/>	\$301 85

D.

Payments—Washington County.

Appropriation for Public Schools.....	3,928 55	
Members of the General Assembly.....	233 60	
	<hr/>	\$4,162 15

Supreme Court.

Attorney General.....	16 00	
Jurors.....	300 00	
Witnesses.....	79 80	
Clerks.....	40 89	
Officers.....	88 30	
	<hr/>	\$524 99

Court of Common Pleas.

Attorney General....	15 50	
Jurors.....	600 00	
Witnesses ..	31 85	
Clerks.....	63 85	
Officers.....	78 68	
	<hr/>	\$789 88

E.

Payments—Kent County.

Appropriation for Public Schools.....	\$3,320 00	
Members of the General Assembly.....	139 90	
	<hr/>	\$3,459 90

Supreme Court

Attorney General	9 50
Jurors	200 00
Witnesses	31 60
Clerks	28 50
Officers	40 45

\$310
Court of Common Pleas.

Attorney General	8 50
Jurors	175 00
Witnesses	72 00
Clerks	41 50
Officers	99 47
Incidental Expenses	8 82

\$400

REPORT

OF

Commutation Commission,

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY, 1865.

PROVIDENCE:

H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c. :

The undersigned respectfully submit the following Report of their doings under the act passed March 24th, 1864, and entitled, "An act to provide for paying certain drafted men certain bounties and commutations, and to pay for substitutes for drafted men."

As soon as practicable after their appointment, on Friday, April 1st, 1864, a meeting was held for the purposes of organization and consultation, at which SAMUEL W. CHURCH was chosen Chairman, and THOMAS A. WHITMAN, Secretary of the Board.

It was determined that, with a view to promote the object for which they were appointed, they would hold a series of meetings, which all those desiring the benefit of the said Act should be invited to attend and produce proper evidence that they were entitled to its privileges, their certificates of exemption and other papers to be left with the Board, to be by them retained or given up to the claimant as he might decide at a future time. Such meetings to be freely advertised and held frequently, at points easy of access to the people of each county, until the time had expired to which the reception of such claims was limited by the Act, to wit, the first day of August, 1864.

Then to continue the meetings for the purpose of paying such claimants as had in the opinion of the Board furnished the requisite evidence entitling them to the bounty of the State.

Each applicant to give up his papers of exemption, &c., and sign a release of his personal exemption from military service (except in such cases as were provided for by the Act) upon receiving the amount awarded him.

Such a series of meetings has been held at times and places of which a full and minute account is given by the record of the Board that accompanies this paper.

Twenty-one meetings were held for receiving claims, which were duly advertised in the principal journals of the State, and one thousand sixty-one claims

(including those made by towns that had procured substitutes or commuted for the men drafted from them) were presented for payment.

Soon after the Commission had got fairly to work, it was ascertained that the amount of business it would be called upon to perform would be more than the Commissioners could, with proper attention to their own affairs, attend to, and upon the recommendation of Commissioner Church, Wm. G. Cushman, of Bristol, was employed to do the writing, and otherwise to conduct in the business of the Board.

It has been a chief object with your Commissioners to give all the business reasonable, as to the time, place and object of their meetings, and it is gratifying that few can complain of remissness in this particular.

On the 23d of August, a meeting was held to make arrangements for the payment of the claims that had been preferred. The Chairman, Saml. Church, or in his absence, the Secretary, Thomas A. Whitman, were authorized to sign the orders upon the General Treasurer for the sums that were awarded to claimants.

The meetings to pay the bounty, nineteen in number, were commenced on Thursday, Sept. 1st, 1864, and were continued, from time to time, as deemed advisable; and nearly all who presented claims have been forthwith received their reward, a very large proportion having chosen to take the release and sign the release, instead of receiving back their papers of exemption.

Of the above-mentioned whole number of claims, seven hundred and eighty-one (781) were preferred by individuals, of whom 321 had commuted, 460 substituted, and 58 had gone into the United States service. Of these seven hundred and fifty-four (754) have been paid; eight still remain unpaid, having presented themselves for payment; sixteen withdrew their papers, and three have not been allowed.

To these should be added twelve individual claims paid in North Providence and one in Little Compton.

There were seven cases in North Providence where claims were preferred by persons who had paid in part for commutation or substitution and were required to pay the balance; five of these claims have been paid, and there remain two unpaid in this town, three claims for the whole amount and one for payment in part, and one undecided by the claimant, at the time the Commission adjourned, whether to accept the award or not.

The towns of Tiverton, Little Compton, North Providence, Scituate, Foster, and Burrillville, having made claims for the amounts due them for drafted men, have been paid the sum of sixty-six thousand and two hundred twenty-seven (66,227) dollars in settlement of those claims.

The whole amount paid by the Board to claimants under the Act of 1863, is two hundred ninety-four thousand six hundred eighty-five (294,685) dollars, account of which is hereto appended.

The expenses of the Commission have been as follows, viz. :

For clerk hire, advertising, stationery, &c.....	\$620 11
Service and expenses of Commissioners.....	808 62
Whole amount.....	\$1,428 98

The claims that have been disallowed, are those that, in the opinion of the Board, do not come properly under the description of cases contemplated by the Act.

Of these, some in the first instance commuted or procured substitutes for themselves and were afterwards re-imburzed by the town. In one case the claimant had paid his fee for commutation previous to an examination by the proper officers to ascertain his fitness for service, and on being so examined was found not up to the desired standard and was discharged and *not held to service*. One was in possession of a commission in the United States service at the time the Act was passed. In another case, the father procured a substitute for the son, and preferred a claim for the bounty, but says that his son does not wish to give up his papers of exemption and is unwilling to sign a release of his personal exemption from liability to the draft.

The Board have a form of affidavit prepared, to be signed in such cases by the claimant, (a copy of which is herewith presented,) which has been cheerfully signed by other persons who were similarly situated, but this claimant, although he acknowledges verbally the points in such an instrument to be correct, in his case declines to execute one, claiming that in so doing he is sustained by the Act, being willing to carry out his interpretation of the said Act, but not that of the Commissioners.

There was also one case where two claimants appeared for the award. The person drafted had deceased, and no administrator had been appointed upon his estate ; the Board, therefore, were in doubt as to who was the legal representative until further evidence had been produced.

These cases, as well as a *full* account of *all* the proceedings of your Commissioners, are on record herewith, and also an abstract of the same with a tabular statement of results, are hereunto appended for the purpose of clearness and convenience.

The time for receiving claims (other than from those in service) being limited to four months from the time the Act was passed, has, notwithstanding the efforts made to have the fact generally understood, cut off several individuals from a participation of its privileges. Having received evidence under oath from some of these persons as to their title to the bounty, the Commissioners believe that they are proper subjects to receive similar benefits, and recommend their situation to the favorable notice of your honorable body.

These persons, on being sworn, testified as follows, viz. :

John W. Northup, of South Kingstown. Was away from home during the time for entering a claim for the bounty.

This was the first case that appeared, and as the Commissioners then decided what course to pursue in regard to them, he was not at length.

George E. Eddy, of Smithfield. Stated that he had been absent from the State during the whole time that the Commission had been opened, and knew nothing of the matter until his return to the State last week, (Oct. 2). He wishes to surrender his papers and receive the bounty.

James Healy, North Providence. He presented his certificate of exemption from commutation from the first district of the State, was drafted from North Providence. Before the draft was made he had removed to Norwich, Conn. Did not know of the Commission until the time for presenting certificates expired. He is unmarried, went to Norwich to work, but considers himself a citizen of Rhode Island.

Caleb W. Eddy, Fifth Ward, Providence. He was drafted, but was compelled to serve or pay, on account of the sickness of his wife, until November, 1864, when he was called upon to pay, furnish a substitute, or enter the service. He commuted by paying \$300 on the first of December, 1864. The money was furnished by A. C. Eddy, of Garfield & Eddy, Providence.

Benjamin F. Congdon, Bristol. Was at sea at the time of the draft, and did not return until November 4, 1864. Upon his arrival home he learned of the fact that he had been drafted, and must either pay or serve. He commuted, his father, Franklin E. Congdon, furnishing the money. His papers were left, and a receipt given for them.

Stephen H. Northup, Warwick. He enlisted in the navy on July 1, 1863, as per certificate of Capt. C. H. Salisbury. Received discharge from the U. S. ship "Vermont," and from the naval service. Served thirteen months. Was drafted from Warwick, July 10th, 1863, and the Provost Marshal after his return on the 28th day of December, 1863, commuted by paying \$300. He served on the iron-clad "Patapsco" for thirteen months, and was employed running a small schooner, a tender to the Port Royal. Has good certificate of character, &c. His papers were left with the Board.

Other cases similar to these no doubt there are, where persons who were drafted have, from some peculiarity of situation, been unable to obtain knowledge of the benefits afforded them by the Act of March 24, 1862. Many of these as desire to receive the said benefits, and can give clear title to them, should, in the opinion of this Board, be made the recipients of a like bounty.

The performance of these duties has occupied a much longer time than the Commissioners had anticipated at the time they received the applications. They have endeavored to perform their duties with as great a regard to justice as a proper discharge of them would seem to warrant.

Notwithstanding the somewhat tedious length to which the Commission has attained, should their efforts meet your approbation, as they hope they have that of *most* if not *all* of those who have appeared before them as claimants, the time occupied by it will not be regretted by us, and we shall be cheered by the hope that by these acts many families have been better prepared to meet the wants of the inclement season through which we are now passing.

JOSEPH OSBORN, SAM'L W. CHURCH, JNO. C. TOWER, GEO. H. OLNEY, THOS. A. WHITMAN,	}	<i>Commissioners.</i>
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PROVIDENCE, January 25, 1865.

Commutation Commission.---State of Rhode Island, &c.

APPOINTED UNDER THE ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MARCH 24, 1864

SUMMARY OF THE RECORD,

TO ACCOMPANY THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

BRISTOL COUNTY.—BRISTOL.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Sept. 1	1	Nathaniel P. Willis.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	\$800
"	"	2 George B. Warren.....	"	1	...	...	800
"	"	3 Ambrose B. Mason.....	"	1	...	...	800
"	"	4 Wm. Henry Davis.....	Father.....	...	1	...	800
"	"	5 Martin J. Simmons.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	800
"	"	6 Nathan N. Cole.....	" .....	...	1	...	800
"	"	7 Wm. R. Cole.....	"	1	...	...	800
"	"	8 Alex'r F. Marchant.....	" .....	...	2	...	800
"	"	9 Fred'k A. Wright.....	Father.....	1	...	...	800
"	"	10 Thomas P. Bowler.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	800
"	22	11 Hiram F. Andrews.....	Father.....	1	...	...	800
"	"	12 Henry D. Gladding.....	"	1	...	...	800
"	"	13 Joseph A. Fish.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	800
"	"	14 Alfred Wright.....	Father.....	1	...	...	800
"	"	15 Edw'd B. Pearse.....	"	1	...	...	800
"	"	16 George F. Stanton.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	800
"	"	17 William H. Spooner.....	"	1	...	...	800
"	"	18 John G. Sparks.....	Father.....	1	...	...	800
"	"	19 Leonard Munroe.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	800
"	23	20 Frederick Smith.....	Robert Rogers.....	...	1	...	800
"	"	21 Albert W. S. Davis.....	James P. Pierce.....	...	1	...	800
"	"	22 Ellsha H. Wright.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	800
"	"	23 John D. Dimond.....	"	1	...	...	800
"	"	24 Charles H. Norris.....	Father.....	...	1	...	800
"	"	25 Adelbert Frisbie.....	"	1	...	...	800
Nov. 4	26	Charles E. Read.....	Town Council, Bristol....	...	...	1	800
		26 claims.		18	7	1	\$7,800

Whole amount paid \$7,800.

Nota.—The abbreviations at the head of the columns are: "Com." for commuted; "Sub." for substituted; "Ser." for in service.

WARREN.

Time of Payment	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.				
Sept. 1	1			300
" 22	2			300
" "	3			300
" 1	4			300
" "	5			300
" "	6			300
" "	7			300
" "	8			300
" 22	9			300
" "	10			300
" "	11			300
" 1	12			300
" "	13			300
13 claims.	13			\$3,900

Whole amount paid, \$3,900.

BARRINGTON.

Sept. 1	1	William J. Peck	Himself	1	\$275
" "	2	Samuel N. Drowne	"	1	300
" "	3	Charles E. Martin	Father	1	300
" "	4	Eben'r Tiffany, Jr.	Himself	1	300
4 claims.	8			1	\$1,175

Whole amount paid, \$1,175.

NEWPORT COUNTY.—NEWPORT.

Sept. 9	1	Charles D. Hammett, Jr.	Father	1	\$300
" "	2	George H. Huddy	Himself	1	300
" "	3	Wm. S. Bacheller, Jr.	"	1	300
" "	4	Albert G. Crosby	"	1	300
" "	5	Thomas S. Burdick	"	1	300
" "	6	Thomas Crosby	"	1	300
" "	7	Thos. W. Freeborn	Father	1	300
" "	8	Wm. H. Freeborn	Withdrew his Papers	1	
" "	9	John B. Allen	Himself	1	300
" "	10	Sylvester Brownell	"	1	300
" "	11	Geo. C. Kaull, Jr.	"	1	300
" "	12	Fred'k A. West	"	1	300
" "	13	David R. Johnson	"	1	300
" "	14	Edwin G. Spooner	"	1	300
" "	15	B. F. Davis	"	1	300
" 23	16	S. Clark Potter	G. H. Thurston, per order	1	300
" 9	17	Mulford O. Stoddard	Himself	1	300
" 10	18	John M. Taylor	"	1	300
" "	19	James H. Taylor	"	1	300
" 9	20	James M. Sayer	"	1	300
" "	21	Nicholas Underwood	"	1	300
" "	22	James E. Ash	"	1	300
" 23	23	Daniel Watson, Jr.	"	1	300
" "	24	William Spooner	"	1	300
" "	25	Samuel Lawton	"	1	300
" "	26	John Coggeshall	"	1	300
" 15	27	John M. Holt	"	1	300
" 9	28	John M. Hall	"	1	300
" 10	29	Arnold James	"	1	300
29 claims.	24			4	\$8,400

Whole amount paid, \$8,400.

NEWPORT.—Continued.

Time of Payment	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub.	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.			Amount forward..	24	4	1	\$8,400
Sept.	9 30	William Crook.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
"	" 31	James Dugan.....	J. G. Weaver, per order..	...	...	1	300
"	" 32	Henry A. Heath.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
"	" 33	Henry W. Cozzens.....	".....	1	...	...	300
"	" 34	Job A. Peckham, Jr.....	".....	1	...	...	300
"	10 35	Frederick Tompkins.....	".....	1	...	...	300
"	9 36	Seth Swinburne.....	".....	1	...	...	300
"	" 87	Albert E. Kenyon.....	".....	1	...	...	300
"	" 38	Martin Gladding.....	".....	1	...	...	300
"	" 39	Nathan King.....	".....	...	1	...	300
"	" 40	George Lawton.....	".....	...	1	...	300
"	23 41	George Newton.....	Dudley Newton, per order	1	...	...	300
"	9 42	George Rice.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
Dec.	23 43	Charles H. Helme.....	Wife.....	...	...	1	300
Sept.	9 44	Luke B. Noyes, Jr.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
"	" 45	Geo. H. Richardson.....	Philip Simmons, per order	...	...	1	300
"	" 46	John W. Boardley.....	John T. Bush, per order..	...	...	1	300
"	" 47	Geo. S. Pierce.....	Sarah D. Cook, per order..	...	...	1	300
Oct.	7 48	Geo. W. Easton.....	Alex'r Easton, per order..	...	...	1	300
	48			35	6	7	\$14,100

Whole amount paid in Newport.....\$14,100

Claims paid..... 47

Claims withdrawn..... 1

Total..... 48

JAMESTOWN.

Oct.	7 1	Eben N. Teft.....	Thos. A. Hazard, per order	...	1	...	\$300
Sept.	9 2	John E. Hammond.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	300
Oct.	7 3	Albert Caswell.....	".....	...	1	...	300
Oct.	13 4	William A. Arnold.....	M. A. Arnold, adm'x.....	...	...	1	300
		4 claims.		...	8	1	\$1,200

Whole amount paid.....\$1,200.

TIVERTON.

Sept. 9, 40 claims. The Town paid for all.
Paid to Town Treasurer Joseph Osborn,.....(40).....\$12,000

LITTLE COMPTON.

Sept. 10, 14 claims made by the Town, who paid for them all.
Paid to Town Treasurer, Henry T. Brown.....(14).....\$3,600
12 claims paid, 2 withdrew their papers.
Oct. 13, 1 claim, Josiah Marcy, Jr., paid to himself.....(1)..... 300
15 claims. Whole amount paid.....\$3,900

PORTSMOUTH.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Sept. 10.	1	Edward A. Coggeshall...	Himself	1	1	...	\$300
" "	2	William H. Sisson.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	3	William H. Gifford.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	4	Francis M. Heath	"	1	1	...	300
" "	5	John G. Barker.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	6	Benj. F. Borden.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	7	Isaac Albro.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	8	Joseph Anthony, 2d.....	William Anthony	1	1	...	300
" "	9	James Anthony.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	10	Samuel G. Arnold.....	Himself	1	1	...	300
" "	11	John H. Arnold.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	12	Albert G. Gifford.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	13	Henry Walker	"	1	1	...	300
" "	14	William M. Sisson.....	"	1	1	...	300
Oct. 1	15	Coomer A. Easterbrooks.	Hezekiah Barker.....	1	1	...	300
Sept. 10	16	Edward A. Mott.....	Himself	1	1	...	300
" "	17	George H. Fish.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	18	Geo. A. Coggeshall.....	Father	1	1	...	300
" "	19	Joseph G. Dennis.....	Himself	1	1	...	300
" "	20	Henry Anthony.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	21	Wm. D. C. Main.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	22	William H. Cory.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	23	Peter E. Cooke.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	24	Lewis J. Munroe.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	25	Almerin L. Ackley.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	26	Josiah C. Gifford.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	27	George N. Bayliss.....	"	1	1	...	300
Oct. 1	28	Joshua S. Fish.....	Benj. Hall, per order.....	1	1	...	300
" "	29	William B. Fish.....	Borden Chase, per order..	1	1	...	300
" "	30	Andrew J. Davoll	Unpaid	1	1	...	300
		30 claims.		15	15	...	\$8,700

One claim unpaid.... \$300. Whole amount paid..... \$8,700.

MIDDLETOWN.

Sept. 10	1	Edward A. Harrington...	Father, per order.....	1	1	...	\$300
" "	2	Charles Peckham, 2d,....	Himself	1	1	...	300
" "	3	Chris'r S. Peckham.....	"	1	1	...	300
Oct. 1	4	Thomas S. Barker.....	"	1	1	...	300
Sept. 10	5	Timothy D. Gould.....	"	1	1	...	300
" "	6	Alanson C. Spooner.....	"	1	1	...	300
		6 claims.		5	5	...	\$1,800

Whole amount paid..... \$1,800.

NEW SHOREHAM.

Sept. 9, 1 claim. James T. Sands, commuted. Paid to himself.....\$300

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—NORTH KINGSTOWN.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Sept. 16	1	Stephen H. Arnold.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	\$290
"	"	2 George Mitchell.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	3 Marshall P. Greene.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	4 Gardner B. Slocum.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	5 William B. Slocum.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	6 William J. Himes.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	7 Horace P. Hammond.....	".....	1	1	...	275
"	"	8 James A. Gardner, Jr.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	9 Benj. R. Gardner.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	10 Thomas P. Sherman.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	11 William Hunt.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	12 William T. Arnold.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	23	13 John R. Greene.....	Withdrew.....	1	1	...	...
"	22	14 Varnum Fuller.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
"	16	15 Alphonzo G. Shippee.....	".....	1	1	...	295
"	"	16 Daniel T. Gardner.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	17 Elisha D. Pierce.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	18 William C. Sherman, Jr.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	19 Alonzo Gardner.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
"	"	20 Franklin Rodman.....	" per order.....	1	1	...	300
"	"	21 Jediah H. Willis.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	23	22 Samuel D. Allen.....	Father.....	1	1	...	300
"	"	23 Oliver W. Greene.....	Withdrew.....	1	1	...	...
"	16	24 John F. Arnold.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
"	23	25 Alfred R. Gardner.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	26 John M. Reynolds.....	Father.....	1	1	...	300
"	16	27 Whiting S. Gardiner.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	28 David Cranston.....	Withdrew.....	1	1	...	...
"	22	29 Thos. S. Wightman, Jr.....	Father.....	1	1	...	300
"	"	30 Jas. R. S. Wightman.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	16	31 Willard F. Sunderlin.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
"	"	32 Charles L. Wightman.....	".....	1	1	...	300
Oct. 1	33	33 Walter B. Chapin.....	Sam'l W. Curry, per ord'r.....	1	1	...	300
Sept. 16	34	34 John T. Nichols.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
"	"	35 Charles Weeden.....	Father, per order.....	1	1	...	300
"	"	36 Thomas N. Fry.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
"	"	37 Nathan Arnold.....	Joshua T. Arnold, per or.....	1	1	...	300
"	"	38 Pardon S. Jones.....	A. N. Gardner, per order.....	1	1	...	300
"	"	39 William Willis.....	Jno. A. Browning, ".....	1	1	...	300
"	"	40 John B. Spink.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
"	30	41 John B. Crandall.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	22	42 Peleg W. Wightman.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	15	43 Moses Essex.....	".....	1	1	...	300
"	30	44 James F. Watson.....	Rich'd Watson, per order.....	1	1	...	300
44 claims.				10	29	5	\$12,280

Whole amount paid. \$12,280.

Forty-four claims. Three withdrew; forty-one paid.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Sept. 16	1	Michael Bradley	Himself		1	...	\$295
" "	2	Samuel Potter	"		1	...	280
" "	3	George W. Browning....	"	1	...	...	300
" "	4	Daniel Brown	"		1	...	295
" "	5	John A. Harvey	"		1	...	280
" "	6	John R. Browning	"	1	...	...	300
" "	7	John H. Wells	"		1	...	300
Nov. 18	8	Henry H. Rodman	"		1	...	295
Sept. 16	9	John B. Green	"	1	...	...	300
" "	10	Albert K. Underwood....	"		1	...	300
" "	11	Potter Browning	"	1	...	...	300
" "	12	John F. Brown	"		1	...	275
" "	13	Benj. N. Clark	"	1	...	...	300
" "	14	Horace Northup	"		1	...	300
" "	15	Samuel C. Adams	"		1	...	300
" "	16	Wm. C. Chappell	"	1	...	...	300
" "	17	John Babcock	"		1	...	280
" "	18	John H. Whaley	"		1	...	295
" "	19	Asa F. Gardner	"		1	...	300
" "	20	John H. Gardner	"		1	...	300
" "	21	Caleb K. Armstrong	"		1	...	300
" "	22	John B. Champlin	George H. Olney, per ord.			1	300
" 16	23	Jesse V. B. Watson	Himself		1	...	300
" "	24	John D. Babcock	"		1	...	300
" "	25	Carey D. Slocum	"		1	...	300
" "	26	Hiram G. Tefft	"		1	...	300
" "	27	Elisha D. Browning	"		1	...	300
Oct. 14	28	Christopher C. Clark	"		1	...	300
Sept. 16	29	Charles H. Kenyon	"		1	...	280
" "	30	Nathan H. Knowles	"		1	...	300
" "	31	Hazard G. Knowles	"		1	...	300
" "	32	William Segar	"		1	...	300
" "	33	Matthew Watts	"		1	...	298
" "	34	John K. Knowles	Not allowed			1	.....
" "	35	J. Franklin Browne	Himself		1	...	300
" "	36	Samuel W. Allen	"		1	...	300
" "	37	James Taylor	"		1	...	300
" 30	38	Edward D. Taylor	"		1	...	300
" 22	39	John K. Gardner	"		1	...	300
" 16	40	Samuel Rodman, Jr.	"		1	...	300
" 30	41	Samuel Potter	E. R. Potter, per order			1	300
Nov. 18	42	Thomas G. Watson	Himself			1	300
	43	Sanford J. Sherman	Unpaid		1	...	.....
	44	Jeremiah G. Peckham	"	1	...	...	.....
	44	claims.		7	33	4	\$12,178

Whole amount paid..... \$12,178.

Forty-four cases. Forty-one paid; two unpaid; one not allowed.

CHARLESTOWN.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Sept. 15	1	Joseph D. Wilcox.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	\$300
" "	2	John G. Wilcox.....	".....	1	...	...	800
Nov. 4	3	Benj. A. Reynolds.....	".....	...	1	...	275
Sept. 15	4	Edward W. Macomber ..	".....	1	...	...	800
" "	5	Charles M. Burdick	".....	...	1	...	800
" "	6	Alpheus Nichols.....	".....	...	1	...	800
" "	7	Hazard A. Burdick.....	".....	1	...	...	800
" 30	8	Stephen F. Crandall.....	Jno. W. Money, adm'r...	1	...	...	800
Nov. 4	9	Oliver D. Clark.....	Father.....	...	1	...	295
Sept. 23	10	Joseph A. Church.....	".....	1	...	...	800
" 15	11	Billings D. Macomber....	Himself.....	1	...	...	800
" "	12	George N. Greene.....	Job C. Greene, per order.	...	...	1	800
" "	13	Joel B. Kenyon.....	Phebe E. Kenyon, "	...	...	1	800
" "	14	Charles Church..	Father.....	1	...	...	800
	14			8	4	2	\$4,170

Fourteen cases. All paid. Whole amount paid..... \$4,170.

WESTERLY.

Sept. 15	1	Benj. F. Bliven.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	\$800
" "	2	Thomas N. Ennis	".....	1	...	...	800
" "	3	William Burton.....	".....	...	1	...	800
" "	4	Henry B. Gavitt	".....	...	1	...	800
" "	5	John Clark.....	".....	...	1	...	800
" "	6	Henry C. Lamphear.....	".....	...	1	...	800
" "	7	James N. Thompson....	Father, per order.....	...	1	...	800
" "	8	J. Morton Hiscox.....	Himself	1	...	...	800
" "	9	William Randall.....	".....	...	1	...	800
Nov. 4	10	James W. Stillman.....	Withdrew.....	1	...	...	...
Sept. 15	11	Albert N. Crandall.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	800
" "	12	Jonathan Lillibridge.....	".....	...	1	...	277
" "	13	John A. Mowry.....	".....	...	1	...	800
July 15	14	Edward R. B. Gavitt....	Withdrew.....	...	1	...	...
" 8	15	Amos A. Burdick.....	".....	...	1	...	...
Sept. 15	16	James Potter.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	800
" "	17	Wm. Cortland Coon.....	".....	1	...	...	800
" "	18	Benjamin F. Clark.....	".....	...	1	...	800
" "	19	Joseph F. Bliven.....	".....	...	1	...	800
" "	20	Albert E. Dennison.....	".....	...	1	...	800
" "	21	Frank Chapman.....	".....	...	1	...	800
" 16	22	Charles H. Chapman....	".....	...	1	...	800
" 15	23	Walter R. Lewis.....	".....	...	1	...	800
" "	24	Horace Bliven.....	".....	1	...	...	800
" "	25	George W. West.....	".....	...	1	...	800
" 22	26	Albert D. Pendleton....	Withdrew.....	...	1	...	...
" 15	27	Daniel C. Hiscox.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	800
Nov. 18	28	James M. Collins.....	Collins & Turner, att'ys..	...	1	...	200
Sept. 15	29	Gardner Hiscox.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	800
" "	30	Joseph E. Robinson.....	".....	...	1	...	800
Dec. 23	31	Samuel Bliven.....	Father.....	1	...	...	800
Oct. 20	32	Thomas B. Chapman ...	".....	...	1	...	800
	Totals, 32			6	26	...	\$8,277

Twenty-eight cases paid; four withdrew. Whole amount paid..... \$8,277.

HOPKINTON.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Sept. 15	1	Paul M. Barber 2d.....	Himself.....	.....	1	...	\$300
" "	2	Edward G. Cundell.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	3	Calvin D. Lewis .....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	4	Benj. W. Pendleton.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	5	Thomas W. Johnson.....	"	1	.....	...	300
" 16	6	William E. Hoxie.....	"	1	.....	...	300
" 15	7	Benj. F. Burdick.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	8	William L. Clark.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	9	Dan W. Clark....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	10	Ethan C. Crandall.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	11	Nehemiah Watson.....	"	1	.....	...	300
" "	12	George Carmichael, Jr....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	13	Benjamin Kenyon.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	14	Clark H. Sheldon.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	15	Benj. P. Langworthy....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	16	George H. Jordan.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	17	Jairus M. Stillman.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	18	Chas. H. Langworthy....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	19	Nathan F. Newton.....	Geo. E. Crandall.....	1	.....	...	300
Nov. 4	20	John P. Crandall.....	Their N. Crandall, per or.	.....	.....	1	300
		20 cases. All paid.		4	15	1	\$6,000

Whole amount paid....\$6,000.

RICHMOND.

Sept. 16	1	Edward Tucker.....	Himself.....	.....	1	...	\$300
" 15	2	David C. Kenyon.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	3	William E. Greene.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	4	Benj. S. Thayer.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	5	Gideon H. Lewis	Father .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	6	Samuel Perry	Himself.....	.....	1	...	300
" "	7	Henry P. Essex.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	8	Joseph F. Ennis.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	9	Albert R. Greene..	"	1	.....	...	300
" "	10	James Broughton.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	11	Ezekiel S. James.....	Father .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	12	Charles H. Alexander....	Himself.....	1	.....	...	300
" "	13	Nathan A. G. Wilcox....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	14	Amos Tucker.....	"	1	.....	...	300
" "	15	Geo. H. Holburton.....	"	1	.....	...	300
		15 cases. All paid.		4	11	...	\$4,500

Whole amount paid....\$4,500.

EXETER.

Sept. 15	1	Robert P. Sweet.....	Himself.....	.....	1	...	\$300
" "	2	Charles H. Cottrell.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	3	George T. Hathaway...	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	4	Harris H. Woodmancy...	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	5	Sheldon T. Knight.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	6	Robert A. Gardner.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" 16	7	Albert C. Greene.....	" .....	.....	1	...	275
" 15	8	Silas Sherman, Jr.....	" .....	.....	1	...	300
" "	9	Daniel Sweet.....	Father .....	.....	1	...	300
Oct. 8	10	Clark Congdon, Jr.....	Daniel Congdon	1	.....	...	300
Sept. 15	11	William P. Gardiner.....	Himself.....	.....	1	...	300
" 23	12	John W. Whitford.	Withdrew .....	.....	1	.....	...
Dec. 23	13	Christopher A. Hall.....	Himself.....	.....	1	...	300
		13 cases; 12 paid, 1 withdrew		1	12	...	\$3,575

Whole amount paid....\$3,575.

KENT COUNTY.—WARWICK.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Sept. 22	1	Stephen Northup.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	\$800
" "	2	Thomas W. Northup.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	3	Job W. Cory.....	Father.....	...	1	...	300
Oct. 8	4	Charles W. Smith.....	Brother, J. J. S.....	1	...	...	300
Sept. 22	5	Henry C. Westcott.....	Duttee Arnold, per order..	...	1	...	300
" "	6	John Clapp.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	300
" "	7	James Aldrich.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	8	George T. Searle.....	".....	...	1	...	300
" "	9	Oliver S. Baker.....	".....	...	1	...	300
" "	10	Fred'k A. Wightman.....	".....	...	1	...	300
Oct. 1	11	Wm. J. Arnold.....	Father.....	...	1	...	300
Sept. 23	12	Henry C. Budlong.....	".....	...	1	...	300
" 22	13	Anthony G. Wood.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	300
Oct. 1	14	Chris'r G. Wilcox.....	".....	1	...	...	300
Sept. 30	15	George W. Chaffee.....	Thos. Arnold, per order..	...	1	...	300
" 22	16	Albert A. Wilson.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	300
" 30	17	Lemuel A. Church.....	".....	...	1	...	300
" 22	18	Albert C. Greene.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	19	John C. G. Johnson.....	".....	...	1	...	300
" "	20	Andrew J. Church.....	John Allen.....	...	1	...	300
" 30	21	Beriah D. Crandall.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	285
" "	22	Jesse H. Budlong.....	".....	1	...	...	300
Oct. 1	23	Zephaniah Jenkins.....	Benj. V. Tillinghast, ag't.	1	...	...	300
" "	24	George W. Dawley.....	Ferdinand Remington....	1	...	...	300
Sept. 22	25	Henry A. Hamilton.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
" "	26	Norman G. Tefft.....	".....	...	1	...	300
" "	27	Moses B. Thayer.....	".....	1	...	...	300
Oct. 1	28	Joseph F. Allen.....	B. D. Reynolds.....	...	1	...	300
Sept. 22	29	James B. Benchly.....	C. & S. Harris, per order.	1	...	...	300
" "	30	Ishmael R. Low.....	Mrs. Anstius Rhodes, do..	...	...	1	300
Oct. 1	31	George W. Capwell.....	C. & S. Harris, per order.	1	...	...	300
*Jan. 6	32	David D. Boss.....	" " ".....	1	...	...	300
Oct. 7	33	Gilbert Potter.....	" " ".....	1	...	...	300
" "	34	Jason T. Wood.....	" " ".....	1	...	...	300
Sept. 22	35	Henry Nye.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
" "	36	Pardon S. Sweet.....	Jas. P. Fisher, per order..	...	...	1	300
" "	37	George C. Greene.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	300
" "	38	Orrin T. Kenny.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	39	Thomas R. Proffit.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	40	Stukely W. Spencer.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	41	George B. Browne.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	42	Benj. H. Spencer.....	".....	1	...	...	300
42 cases. All paid				22	18	2	\$12,565

*1865

Whole amount paid. ... \$12,565

COVENTRY.

Sept. 22	1	Sandford Bates.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	\$300
" "	2	John E. Whipple.....	do. ....	...	1	...	300
" "	3	Manson H. Briggs.....	do.	1	...	...	300
" "	4	Peleg F. Wilbur.....	do. ....	...	1	...	300
" "	5	John S. Andrew.....	Sheffield Andrews.....	1	...	...	300
" "	6	Henry F. Dawley.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
" "	7	Alva D. King.....	do. ....	...	1	...	300
" "	8	Laban Arnold.....	do. ....	...	1	...	300
" "	9	William Albro.....	do. ....	...	1	...	300
" "	10	Nicholas S. Whitford....	do. ....	...	1	...	300
" "	11	Henry J. Levally.....	do.	1	...	...	300
" "	12	Thomas B. Levally.....	do.	1	...	...	300
" "	13	Stephen Brown.....	do. ....	...	1	...	275
Nov. 18	14	Warren H. Tillinghast...	Father.....	1	...	...	300
Forward.....				7	7	...	\$4,175

COVENTRY.—*Continued.*

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.			Brought forward....	7	7	...	\$4,175
Sept. 22	15	Henry O. Dexter.....	Himself.....	....	1	...	300
do.	16	John J. Battey.....	do. ....	....	1	...	300
do.	17	Bradford T. Briggs.....	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	18	Lewis C. Weaver.....	do. ....	....	1	...	300
do.	19	Charles Mattison.....	Father.....	1	...	...	300
do.	20	Elbridge G. Fairbanks...	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
do.	21	Leonard R. Mattison.....	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	22	Harris H. Potter.....	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	23	Luther Gorton.....	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	24	Joab W. Whaley.....	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	25	Willett W. Wood.....	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	26	Albert D. Remington....	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	27	John J. Kilton, Jr.....	do. ....	....	1	...	275
do.	28	Joshua M. Knight.....	do.	1	...	...	300
Dec. 23	29	Dean B. Tyler.....	Samuel E. Place.....	....	1	...	300
Sept. 22	30	Wm. A. N. Mattison.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
do.	31	Benoni H. Havens.....	Withdrew.....	1	...	...	.....
do.	32	Samuel J. Johnson.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
	32	cases ; 31 paid, 1 withdrew		20	12	...	\$9,250

Whole amount paid.....\$9,250.

EAST GREENWICH.

Sept. 30	1	William L. Dowd.....	Geo. W. Dowd, per order.....	....	...	1	\$300
do. 22	2	Joseph W. Congdon.....	Himself.....	....	1	...	300
Nov. 4	3	William H. Tarbox.....	Joseph Tarbox.....	....	1	...	300
Sept. 22	4	Charles A. Vaughn.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
do.	5	Robert H. Champlin.....	do. ....	....	1	...	300
Sept. 30	6	Alonzo E. Remington....	do. ....	....	1	...	300
do. 22	7	Charles J. Place.....	do.	1	...	...	300
Dec. 23	8	Aaron Pearse.....	S. Wall Pearse...	....	1	...	300
do.	9	Henry E. Tibbetts.....	Whitman Tibbetts.....	....	...	1	300
Oct. 20	10	Geo. W. Cook.....	Himself.....	....	1	...	300
	10	cases. All paid.		2	6	2	\$3,000

Whole amount paid.....\$3,000.

WEST GREENWICH.

Oct. 7	1	William H. Whitford....	Himself.....	....	1	...	\$300
Sept. 22	2	Josiah Andrew.....	do. ....	...	1	...	300
Oct. 7	3	William N. Sweet.....	Father.....	....	1	...	275
Sept. 22	4	Edwin W. Hopkins.....	Himself...	....	1	...	275
Oct. 1	5	Joseph R. Carpenter....	do. ....	....	1	...	300
Sept. 22	6	Pardon D. Harrington....	Father.....	....	1	...	300
do. 23	7	John T. Rathbun...	Himself.....	....	1	...	300
do. 22	8	Spencer H. Shippee.....	do. ....	....	1	...	300
do. 10	9	Halsey J. Briggs.....	do. ....	....	1	...	300
Oct. 7	10	George B. Vaughn.....	do. ....	....	1	...	300
	10	cases. All paid.		....	10	...	\$2,950

Whole amount paid.....\$2,950.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.—PROVIDENCE.

FIRST WARD.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Oct. 7	1	John E. Bowen.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	\$300
" "	2	William L. Burt.....	"	1	1	...	290
" "	3	Alfred Tinker.....	"	1	1	...	275
" "	4	Charles H. Jordan.....	Father, per order.....	1	...	1	800
" "	5	Charles Hurlburt.	H. H. Chase, per order...	1	...	1	800
" "	6	James L. Lincoln.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	280
" "	7	William G. Clapp.....	"	1	1	...	800
" "	8	Elisha C. Hawkins	"	1	1	...	800
" "	9	Benj. F. Worsley.....	"	1	1	...	800
" "	10	Adam Gartside.....	"	1	...	...	800
" "	11	Lyman Jenks.....	"	1	...	...	800
" 13	12	Edwin Pidge, Jr.....	"	1	1	...	300
" 7	13	William H. Webster.....	"	1	1	...	250
" "	14	Nelson Chase.....	"	1	...	...	800
" "	15	Edwin A. Burgess.	"	1	...	...	800
" "	16	Cyrus B. Peckham.....	"	1	1	...	800
" 8	17	Chas. G. Ingraham.....	Father	1	...	...	800
" 7	18	Nathan J. Smith.....	Himself ..	1	...	...	800
" "	19	Elijah E. Baker.....	"	1	1	...	295
" "	20	Lambert N. Cutting	"	1	1	...	800
" 8	21	William T. Hovey.....	"	1	1	...	800
" "	22	Sandford C. Hovey.....	Brother, W. T. H.....	1	1	...	800
" 20	23	Thomas W. D. Bush....	Himself.....	1	1	...	800
" 7	24	Adin Alexander.....	"	1	1	...	290
" 8	25	Julius P. Hamblin.....	Wife, M. A. H., per order...	1	...	1	800
" "	26	Henry A. Church.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	800
" 20	27	Millens Burt.....	"	1	...	...	800
" 13	28	Stanislaus Naff, etc.....	Wife, A. F. N., per order.....	1	...	1	800
" 7	29	Abel C. T. Wheeler.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	262
" 80		Joseph B. Knowles.....	Not allowed.....	1	...	...	.....
" 7	81	Ezra O. C. Hull.....	Withdrew.....	1	1	...	.....
" "	82	Frederic W. Perry	Himself.....	1	1	...	280
" "	83	Peleg Clark, Jr... ..	A. S. Clark, per order....	1	...	1	800
	33	cases.		9	19	5	\$9,122

81 paid; 1 not allowed; 1 withdrew. Whole amount paid..... \$9,122.

SECOND WARD.

Oct. 7	1	John Harris.....	Sullivan Dorr.....	1	...	...	\$300
" "	2	Edwin S. Thurber.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	800
" "	3	James A. Searle.....	"	1	...	...	800
" "	4	John F. Tobey.....	"	1	1	...	275
" "	5	William Jones	Christopher Lippitt.....	1	...	...	800
" "	6	Charles H. Taylor	Himself.....	1	...	...	800
" "	7	William B. Dennis.....	"	1	1	...	800
" "	8	Jennison C. Hall.....	"	1	1	...	299
" 8	9	Edward H. Robinson....	"	1	...	...	800
" 7	10	Geo. H. Anthony.....	"	1	1	...	800
" "	11	Josiah A. Whaley.....	"	1	1	...	800
" "	12	John H. Johnson.....	"	1	1	...	800
" "	13	Robert A. Whaley.....	"	1	...	...	800
" "	14	Benj. D. Carpenter.....	"	1	1	...	800
" "	15	George H. Kendall.....	"	1	1	...	800
" 18	16	Samuel W. Pearce	"	1	...	...	800
" 7	17	Henry Fletcher.....	"	1	...	...	800
				9	8	...	\$5,074

SECOND WARD.—Continued.

Time of Payment.	o Z	Names of Drafted Men	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.			Brought forward..	9	8	...	\$5,074
Oct.	7 18	Charles Stokes	Estate John Brastow .....	...	1	...	300
"	" 19	George D. Kelly	Himself .....	...	1	...	300
Nov.	18 20	Edward G. King	Father	1	...	...	300
Oct.	7 21	John R. Dorrance	Himself .....	...	1	...	280
"	" 22	Abner J. Barnaby	"	1	...	...	300
"	20 23	John H. Rogers	Withdrew .....	...	1	...	...
"	7 24	James B. Angell	Himself .....	...	1	...	300
"	" 25	Samuel A. Nightingale...	" .....	...	1	...	277
"	" 26	James Tillinghast .....	" .....	...	1	...	275
"	" 27	William B. Pearse .....	" .....	...	1	...	300
"	8 28	William H. Carpenter...	" .....	...	1	...	290
"	" 29	William A. Angell .....	" .....	...	1	...	275
"	7 30	Edwin G. Angell	"	1	...	...	300
"	" 31	Benj. F. Almy .....	" .....	...	1	...	300
"	8 32	Henry A. DeWitt	"	1	...	...	300
	33	Nathaniel G. Guild	Unpaid, (\$300) .....	...	1	...	...
	33	cases.		13	20	...	\$9,171

81 paid; 1 unpaid; 1 withdrew. Whole amount paid...\$9,171.

THIRD WARD.

Oct.	8 1	Alonzo Hathaway	J. A. Miller, per order...	...	1	...	\$285
"	20 2	Charles H. Davis	Himself .....	...	1	...	300
"	8 3	James L. Sisson	Brother, J. P. S. ....	...	1	...	275
"	" 4	Lloyd B. Simmons	Himself .....	...	1	...	300
"	" 5	William H. Simmons .....	" .....	...	1	...	300
"	" 6	Darius N. Thurber, Jr. ...	Mrs. P. I. Thurber .....	...	...	1	300
"	" 7	Henry R. Gladding	Himself	1	...	...	300
"	" 8	William M. Arnold .....	" .....	...	1	...	300
"	" 9	Robert Sherman .....	" .....	...	1	...	275
"	" 10	William E. E. West .....	" .....	...	1	...	300
"	" 11	Harvey Mason, Jr. ....	" .....	...	1	...	300
"	" 12	Nicholas B. Young .....	" .....	...	1	...	275
"	" 13	Chauncy C. Williams .....	" .....	...	1	...	290
"	" 14	Joseph J. Luther .....	" .....	...	1	...	280
"	" 15	Alonzo H. Warren .....	" .....	...	1	...	280
"	" 16	Richmond P. Everett	"	1	...	...	300
"	" 17	William B. Justin .....	" .....	...	1	...	300
"	" 18	Richmond Viall	"	1	...	...	300
"	" 19	Andrew Hutchinson	"	1	...	...	300
"	" 20	Frank M. Burroughs	Withdrew	1	...	...	...
"	" 21	William J. Clark	Himself .....	...	1	...	300
"	" 22	Henry Paige	"	1	...	...	300
"	" 23	Samuel A. Hammond .....	" .....	...	1	...	300
"	" 24	Walter S. Horton .....	" .....	...	1	...	290
"	" 25	Pardon T. Head	"	1	...	...	300
"	" 26	Luther M. Haywood .....	" .....	...	1	...	260
"	" 27	Daniel W. Brown .....	" .....	...	1	...	280
"	" 28	Benj. W. Stillwell .....	" .....	...	1	...	275
"	" 29	Edward D. Sweetland	"	1	...	...	300
"	" 30	Edward R. Crowell .....	" .....	...	1	...	285
"	" 31	Daniel D. Perry	Sarah J. Perry, per order.	...	...	1	300
"	" 32	Benjamin D. Hale	Himself	1	...	...	300
Nov.	18 33	Frederick Veazie .....	" .....	...	1	...	229
Oct.	14 34	Newton Dexter	A. F. Dexter, attorney...	...	1	...	275
	34	cases.		9	28	2	\$9,554

33 paid; 1 withdrew. Whole amount paid\$9,554.

FOURTH WARD.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Oct. 8	1	James A. True.....	Himself.....	....	1	...	\$275
" "	2	Edward Bicknell.....	".....	....	1	...	275
" 13	3	John Piercey.....	".....	...	1	...	290
" 8	4	Christopher R. Drown...	".....	1	...	...	300
" 18	5	James E. Luther.....	Father.....	....	1	...	250
" 8	6	Benj. C. Richards.....	Himself.....	....	1	...	275
" "	7	George T. Baker.....	".....	....	1	...	290
" "	8	Walter S. Nichols.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	9	Joseph B. Robins.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" 13	10	John C. Bucklin.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" 8	11	Wm. H. Kingsley.....	".....	....	1	...	275
" "	12	Francis A. Cranston.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	13	Charles A. Kimball.....	".....	....	1	...	275
" "	14	George W. Briggs.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	15	Charles B. Holmes.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" 20	16	Charles S. Treat.....	O. P. Treat, per order...	....	1	...	225
" 8	17	George F. Holroyd.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	275
" "	18	Charles P. Hartshorn....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	19	Addison C. Upham.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	20	Daniel W. Bond.....	".....	1	...	...	300
Nov. 18	21	William C. Bond.....	D. W. Bond, per order ..	1	...	...	300
Oct. 8	22	James B. Harris.....	Himself.....	....	1	...	300
" "	23	Benjamin Grant.....	".....	....	1	...	250
" "	24	William W. Paine.....	".....	....	1	...	285
" "	25	James E. Congdon.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	26	Augustus R. Arnold.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	27	Edward K. Godfrey ...	Withdrew.....	1	...	...	.....
" "	28	Charles E. Jackson.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
" "	29	Thomas Starkey.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	30	John W. Allen.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	31	Samuel Burnham.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	32	James C. Burton.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	33	J. Halsey D'Wolf.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	34	J. W. Vernon.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	35	Philip Kern.....	".....	....	1	...	250
" "	36	Ray G. Knight.....	Unpaid, (\$300).....	....	1	...	.....
36 cases.				10	26	...	\$9,790

84 paid; 1 withdrew; 1 unpaid. Whole amount paid.....\$2,790.

FIFTH WARD.

Oct. 18	1	Daniel Clark.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	\$300
" "	2	William T. French.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	3	Richmond Davis.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	4	Danforth L. Cole.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	5	Henry G. Mumford.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	6	Zerah B. Smith.....	".....	....	1	...	250
" "	7	James M. Rider.....	A. C. Barstow, per order.	1	...	...	300
" "	8	James C. Peck.....	Himself.....	....	1	...	285
" "	9	Gideon B. Walker.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	10	Samuel T. Shattuck.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	11	Alfred A. Dexter.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" "	12	Chas. H. Tillinghast.....	".....	....	1	...	295
" "	13	Chester P. Hutchins.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	14	Frederic H. Hutchins.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" "	15	Allen O. Brown.....	".....	1	...	...	300
" 7	16	Benjamin T. Luther.....	".....	....	1	...	300
" 14	17	James Gill ..	Wm. H. Reynolds, per or.	1	...	...	300
				7	10	...	\$5,080

FIFTH WARD.—Continued.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.			Brought forward..	7	10		\$5,080
Oct. 13	18	Charles D. Battey.....	Himself.....		1		800
" "	19	Thomas Connor.....	".....	1			300
" "	20	Louis J. Doyle.....	".....		1		290
" "	21	Pembroke S. Eddy.....	".....		1		300
" "	22	Francis J. Read.....	".....	1			300
" "	23	David C. Moulton.....	".....		1		300
" 20	24	Thomas Angell.....	".....	1			800
" "	25	Charles H. Perkins.....	".....		1		800
" 18	26	William W. Hill.....	".....	1			300
" "	27	Daniel D. Bucklin.....	".....	1			300
" "	28	Henry H. Brown.....	".....		1		290
" "	29	Christopher Y. Vars.....	".....		1		300
" "	30	Wm. H. Johnson.....	A. E. Johnson, per order.			1	300
" "	31	Charles A. Tucker.....	Himself.....		1		800
" "	32	George C. Calef.....	".....	1			300
" 14	33	Jonathan Sweet.....	Chas. Richards, att'y....	1			800
" 18	34	William B. Bennett.....	Father.....	1			800
" "	35	Charles W. Angell.....	Himself.....		1		275
" "	36	N. Algernon Curtis.....	".....	1			300
" "	37	Samuel A. Hazard.....	".....		1		800
	87	cases. All paid.....		16	20	1	\$10,985

Whole amount paid, \$10,985.

SIXTH WARD.

Oct. 14	1	John R. Cory.....	Himself.....	1			\$800
" "	2	Thomas P. Coddington.....	".....	1			800
" "	3	Benjamin Humes.....	".....	1			800
" "	4	Martin V. B. Searle.....	".....		1		800
" "	5	John Wilbur, Jr.....	Father.....	1			800
" "	6	Henry P. Anthony.....	Himself.....		1		275
" "	7	Nathaniel P. Burroughs..	".....		1		300
" "	8	Pembroke Hickson.....	G. H. Copeland & Co., p. o.	1			300
" "	9	Warren Mosier.....	Himself.....	1			300
Nov. 18	10	Henry F. Olney.....	Father.....		1		300
Oct. 14	11	William B. Nichols.....	".....		1		800
" "	12	Charles A. Hubbard.....	".....	1			800
" "	13	Albert G. Utley.....	".....	1			800
" "	14	Albert L. Whipple.....	".....	1			800
" "	15	Sampson G. Richmond....	".....	1			800
" "	16	William D. Martin.....	Father.....	1			800
" "	17	Samuel A. Slack.....	Himself.....	1			800
" "	18	Erastus O. Myrick.....	".....		1		300
" "	19	Edward N. Patt.....	Father.....		1		800
" "	20	Joseph H. Fanning.....	Himself.....	1			800
" "	21	Samuel A. Pearce, Jr....	S. Fenner, att'y.....		1		285
Dec. 23	22	David S. Bostwick.....	J. M. Bostwick, att'y....	1			800
Oct. 14	23	Wm. E. Smith.....	Himself.....	1			900
" "	24	Eben A. Kelly.....	".....		1		800
" "	25	Hez'h Allen, Jr.....	".....	1			300
" "	26	James F. Smith.....	".....		1		800
" 20	27	Nathan B. Waldron.....	".....	1			300
" 14	28	Horace H. Waterman....	".....		1		800
" 20	29	Sylvester J. Chase.....	".....		1		250
" 14	30	Wheaton O. Blackmer....	Sarah F. Blackmer, p. or.			1	300
" "	31	Thomas A. Bateman.....	Himself.....		1		285
" "	32	John M. Fenner.....	Father.....	1			300
			Forward.....	18	14		\$9,495

SIXTH WARD.—Continued.

Time of Payment.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub.	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.		Brought forward..	18	18	1	\$9,495
Oct. 14	83 Henry H. James	Himself	1			300
"	34 James G. Harvey	Ira Harvey, att'y			1	300
"	85 William D. Hunt	Himself	1			300
"	86 Volney W. Mason	"		1		300
"	87 George Griffen	Wm. H. Pratt, per order			1	300
"	88 David H. Beckwith	Susan A. Beckwith, do.			1	300
"	89 Norris G. Abbott	Himself	1			300
"	40 Isaac Stone	"	1			300
"	41 Samuel B. Stevens	Josephine Perry, per ord.			1	300
"	20 42 William H. Stevens	Himself		1		300
"	14 43 Geo. S. Whitman	Withdrew, (\$300)		1		
"	44 Jno. H. Munroe	Wm. H. Pratt, per order			1	300
Nov. 4	45 Moses F. Brown	Sarah E. Brown, do.			1	300
	46 Solomon Drown	Unpaid	1			
	46 cases.		23	16	7	\$18,095

44 paid; 1 unpaid; 1 withdrew. Total amount paid....\$18,095.

SEVENTH WARD.

Oct. 13	1 Josiah B. Baxter	Himself		1		\$300
"	2 Wilbur Barney	"		1		275
"	3 Thomas S. Kelly	"		1		300
"	4 Geo. S. Davenport	"		1		300
"	14 5 John B. Hazard	"	1			300
"	18 6 Henry H. Sheldon	Wm. Barstow, per order	1			300
"	7 Albert S. Almy	Himself		1		296
"	8 Henry A. Branch	"	1			300
"	9 William T. Throop	"		1		285
"	10 Joseph W. Cole	Father	1			300
"	14 11 George B. Read	Geo. W. Read, att'y		1		275
"	18 12 George H. Pidge, Jr	Himself	1			300
"	20 13 William C. Angell	"		1		300
"	13 14 Arthur A. Seagrave	"		1		290
"	15 Nathan S. Blake	"		1		300
"	16 Charles H. Barnes	"		1		300
"	17 William P. Vaughn	"		1		300
"	18 Warren L. Pierce	"		1		300
"	19 Nicholas S. Prior	"	1			300
"	20 Martin Dewing	"		1		300
"	21 Pardon B. Hall	Brother B. L. H.		1		300
Nov. 4	22 James H. Winsor	Mary C. Winsor, per ord.		1		300
Oct. 18	23 John W. Needham	Father, per order			1	300
"	24 Willard A. White	Himself		1		300
"	14 25 James B. Winsor	"	1			300
"	18 26 Albert A. Harris	F. A. Harris, att'y	1			300
Dec. 28	27 Nath'l E. Buffinton	Jno. C. Tower, per order	1			300
Oct. 18	28 Owen McWilliams	Himself	1			300
"	29 John Williams	"		1		300
"	14 30 Lewis G. Messinger	"	1			300
"	18 31 Henry Wood	"		1		300
"	32 Frank W. Baker	"	1			300
	32 cases. All paid.		12	19	1	\$9,521

Whole amount paid in 7th ward....\$9,521.

Whole amount paid in the city of Providence....\$71,288.

SMITHFIELD.

Time of Payment.	No.	To whom Paid.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Sept. 30	1	William W. Greene.....	Harriet E. Greene, p. ord.	...	...	1	\$300
Nov. 18	2	William H. Read.....	Father	1	...	...	300
" "	3	Hial C. Gove	Father, Hiram Gove.....	1	...	...	300
Sept. 30	4	Stephen Sheldon.....	Himself.....	1	...	...	300
" "	5	William H. Congdon.....	"	1	...	...	300
" "	6	Theodore F. Salisbury...	Thos. Templeton.....	...	1	...	300
" "	7	Thomas Lewis	Father, per order.....	...	...	1	300
" 15	8	George A. Hoyle.....	Himself	1	...	...	300
" 30	9	William D. Paine	"	1	...	...	300
" "	10	Thomas W. Parker.....	"	1	...	...	300
Oct. 1	11	Joseph M. Ross ..	" .....	...	1	...	300
Sept. 30	12	Martin Thurber.....	"	1	...	...	300
" "	13	George T. Tucker.....	"	1	...	...	300
" "	14	Rensselaer L. Mowry ..	"	1	...	...	300
" "	15	Dexter A. Wilbur.....	" .....	...	1	...	300
" "	16	Loring W. Thurber, Jr...	"	1	...	...	300
" 30	17	Benj. R. Madison.....	"	1	...	...	300
" "	18	Charles S. Mowry.....	" .....	...	1	...	300
Oct. 7	19	Parley M. Smith.....	Mrs. Margaret Smith, p. o.	1	...	...	300
" "	20	Leander Aldrich	Geo. C. Ballou, per order.	...	...	1	300
Sept. 30	21	Albert Mowry	Himself	1	...	...	300
" "	22	Geo. A. Holbrook.....	"	1	...	...	300
Oct. 7	23	William H. Lapham.....	" .....	...	1	...	300
" "	24	Henry Aldrich.....	" .....	...	1	...	300
Sept. 30	25	George Bentley.....	"	1	...	...	300
" "	26	Patrick Riley.....	"	1	...	...	300
Nov. 4	27	George S. Potter.....	Sarah E. Potter, per ord.	...	...	1	300
Sept. 30	28	Simeon Dean..	Maria W. Dean, do.	...	...	1	300
Oct. 8	29	Edward A. Patt.....	Wm. H. Gooding, do.	1	...	...	300
Sept. 30	30	Leonard S. Mowry.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	300
" "	31	Dexter C. Wilbur.....	" .....	...	1	...	300
" 15	32	Daniel Mowry.....	Geo. A. Hoyle, per order.	1	...	...	300
" 30	33	James W. Potter.....	G. B. Potter, do.	...	...	1	300
" "	34	John K. Dexter.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	300
" "	35	Hiram T. Marsh	"	1	...	...	300
" "	36	Daniel F. Chandler.....	" .....	...	1	...	300
Oct. 14	37	William R. Cook	"	1	...	...	300
" 8	38	Aldin Lyon .....	" .....	...	1	...	300
Sept. 30	39	Benjamin T. Mowry.....	" .....	...	1	...	300
" "	40	Wilson W. Aldrich.....	Continued for evidence..	...	...	1	.....
Sept. 30	41	Isaac T. Gross.....	Himself.....	...	1	...	300
" "	41	Samuel W. Knight.....	Edward Knight, per order	...	...	1	300
" "	43	Owen M. Barbour.....	Himself .....	...	1	...	300
" "	44	Orvil Ballou.....	Unpaid .....	...	1	...	.....
	44 cases.		cases.	21	15	8	\$12,600

42 paid; 1 unpaid; 1 continued. Total amount paid ...\$12,600.

CUMBERLAND.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub.	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Dec. 23	1	Ambrose W. Clark.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	\$300
Sept. 30	2	Benj. A. Raze.....	".....	1	1	...	300
" "	3	Samuel A. W. Arnold.....	".....	1	1	...	300
" "	4	Andrew Weatherhead.....	".....	1	1	...	300
" "	5	Charles F. Dana.....	".....	1	1	...	300
Oct. 1	6	Elijah B. Fuller.....	".....	1	1	...	300
Nov. 18	7	Edwin W. Wheelock.....	Margaret Wheelock, p. or.	1	1	...	300
Dec. 23	8	Samuel Barstow.....	Jas. C. Collins, attorney..	1	1	...	300
Sept. 30	9	Godfrey K. Melloe.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
Nov. 18	10	Alphonzo M. Lapham.....	Mary Lapham, per order.	1	1	...	300
Sept. 30	11	Michael McCabe.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
Oct. 1	12	William C. Burlingame.....	".....	1	1	...	300
" "	13	Matthew Boylan.....	".....	1	1	...	300
" "	14	Francis B. Fisher.....	B. R. Follett, per order..	1	1	...	300
Sept. 30	15	Timothy J. Braley.....	E. W. Braley, do.	1	1	...	300
" "	16	Nathan W. Whipple.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
Oct. 20	17	Eliab D. Whipple.....	".....	1	1	...	300
Sept. 30	18	Daniel W. Angell.....	".....	1	1	...	300
" "	19	Joseph Day.....	".....	1	1	...	300
Oct. 7	20	Robert Crawshaw.....	Ellen Crawshaw, per ord.	1	1	...	300
Sept. 30	21	Waldo F. Slocum.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	250
" "	22	Welcome Farnum.....	".....	1	1	...	300
" "	23	Frank M. Perkins.....	".....	1	1	...	300
" "	24	Marcus Whipple.....	Unpaid.....	1	1	...	...
	24	cases. 23 paid; 1 unpaid.		8	10	6	\$6,850

Whole amount paid....\$6,850.

EAST PROVIDENCE.

Sept. 23	1	George M. P. King.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	\$300
do.	2	Thomas Munroe.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	3	Luke T. Wall.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	4	Robert R. Pearse.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	5	James E. Barney.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	6	Henry B. Ripley.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	7	James W. Cooper.....	L. S. Sutton.....	1	1	...	300
do.	8	Abel M. Pierce.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
do.	9	Henry F. Reed.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	10	Charles W. Anthony.....	do.....	1	1	...	280
do.	11	Cornelius C. Peck.....	Father.....	1	1	...	300
do.	12	Edwin S. Straight.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
	12	cases. All paid.		6	6	...	\$3,580

Whole amount paid....\$3,580.

PAWTUCKET.

Sept. 23	1	Horace T. Ide.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	\$300
do.	2	Alpheus Borden.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	3	Massena P. Bacon.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	4	Albert Horton.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	5	Benj. W. Hood.....	J. A. Starkweather, p. ord.	1	1	...	300
do.	6	Ephraim W. French.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
do.	7	Edward Thayer.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	8	Anthony Perry.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	9	William H. Kenyon.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
Oct. 1	10	Asher Ellis.....	Ira D. Ellis.....	1	1	...	290
Sept. 23	11	Henry F. Smith.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
do.	12	Frank Callahan.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	13	Edmund S. Mason.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	14	Christopher C. Ryder.....	do.....	1	1	...	300
do.	15	David H. Ryder.....	James M. Ryder.....	1	1	...	300
do.	16	Edwin Darling.....	Himself.....	1	1	...	300
Nov. 4	17	William H. Chase.....	O. V. Chase, per order...	1	1	...	300
	17	cases. All paid.		9	7	1	\$5,090

Whole amount paid....\$5,090.

GLOCESTER.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Com.	Sub	Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.							
Sept. 80	1	Marshall R. Phetteplace..	Himself .....	....	1	...	\$300
do.	2	Pitts Smith	do.	1	...	...	300
Oct. 7	8	Edward S. Cook	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	4	Charles H. Irons	Father ...	1	...	...	300
Sept. 80	5	Jesse T. Steere	Himself	1	...	...	300
do.	6	Elisha Eddy	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	7	James B. Coman	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	8	Abel A. Steere	do.	1	...	...	300
Oct. 1	9	Alba S. Paige	do.	1	...	...	300
Nov. 4	10	Lorin H. West	Olive M. West .....	....	...	1.	300
	10	cases. All paid.		8	1	1	\$3,000

Whole amount paid..... \$3,000.

JOHNSTON.

Oct. 1	1	Louis L. Northup	Himself .....	....	1	...	\$285
do.	2	Otis W. Potter	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	3	Laban F. Waterman	do. ....	....	1	...	300
do.	4	George W. Paine	do. ....	....	1	...	250
do.	5	Daniel M. Winsor	Father .....	....	1	...	280
July 8	6	Israel K. Wilcox	Withdrew .....	....	1	...	.....
Oct. 1	7	Warren F. Clemence	Himself .....	....	1	...	300
do.	8	Albert B. Taylor	do. ....	....	1	...	275
do.	9	John H. Fenner	do.	1	...	...	300
do.	10	Richard Sweet	do. ....	....	1	...	225
do.	11	David Steere	do. ....	....	1	...	225
do.	12	George W. Brown, Jr.	do. ....	....	1	...	225
do.	18	Esbon A. Greene	Walter R. Proctor, p. ord.	....	..	1	300
Oct. '20	14	Benjamin Rathbun	Robert Wilson, per order.	1	...	...	300
" 14	15	William A. Pirce	Himself .....	....	1	...	300
	15	cases.		8	11	1	\$3,865

14 paid; 1 withdrew. Whole amount paid.....\$3,865.

CRANSTON.

This town made a claim for twenty-seven men for whom they commuted by paying \$800 for each one. They also made a claim for 12 men who had, in the first instance, paid for themselves and were repaid by the town, amounting to \$3,485.

27. The first claim for 27 men was paid,.....(27).....(\$300).....\$8,100
The second claim not allowed.

SCITUATE.

This town made a claim for forty-six men for whom the town obtained substitutes by paying \$12,685. Three of these men paid for themselves in the first instance, and the claim for them was not allowed.

48 claims paid.....(48).....\$11,835

FOSTER.

This town made a claim for thirty-four men for whom the town obtained substitutes by paying the sum of \$280 each, say \$9,520.

34 claims paid.....(34).....(\$280).....\$9,520

BURRELLVILLE.

This town made a claim for forty-one men for whom they had either commuted or paid for substitutes by paying the sum of \$11,617. As nine of these men paid for themselves in the first instance, they were not allowed. The town received for

32 claims.....\$8,942

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

Time of Payment.	No.	Names of Drafted Men.	To whom Paid.	Comm.	Sub Ser.	Am't Paid to Person.
1864.						
Sept. 23	1	John A. Brayton.....	Himself.....	1	...	\$300
do.	2	William B. Cole.....	do.	1	...	300
Oct. 8	3	Joseph F. Brown.....	Brother, Ob'h Brown, p. o.	1	...	300
Sept. 23	4	William P. Allen.....	Himself.....	1	...	300
do.	5	William O. Cornell.....	do. ....	...	1	300
do.	6	Joseph M. Read.....	do.	1	...	300
do.	7	Charles T. Cheney.....	do.	1	...	300
do.	8	Charles A. Brayton.....	do.	1	...	300
do.	9	George A. Manchester...	do.	1	...	300
Sept. 30	10	Charles A. Boyd.....	do. ....	...	1	300
" 23	11	George D. Angell.....	do.	1	...	300
	12	George B. Ruggles.....	Unpaid, (\$300).....	1	...	.....
	13	James B. M. Grosvenor..	Continued, (\$300).....	...	1	.....
	13	paid for themselves.		10	8	\$3,800

11 repaid; 1 unpaid; 1 continued. Amount paid, (11 claims).....\$3,800

The following cases were paid in part by the town and part by themselves, viz.:

			11 claims above.....	....	...	...	\$3,800
Sept. 30	1	Warren Baxter.....	Himself.....(Town, \$175)	....	1	...	125
Nov. 18	2	Joseph O. Draper	E. A. Draper,* (do. 270)	....	1	...	80
Dec. 23	3	Erastus M. Hunt.....	Himself.....(Town, 270)	....	1	...	30
Sept. 23	4	Edwin Scott.....	do. ....(do. 275)	....	1	...	25
do.	5	William M. Bly.....	do. ....(do. 270)	....	1	...	30
	6	William Hill.....	Unpaid,(\$30)(do. 270)	1	...	...	...
	7	Laban W. Sweet.....	Withdrew ..(do. 225)	....	1	...	.....
	7	claims.	* Per order.	1	6	...	\$3,540

1 unpaid; 1 withdrew. Amount paid, (16 claims)..... \$3,540

Three men claimed by the Town entered the service, and two of them made a claim for bounty themselves. The claim was not allowed to the Town, and one of the men was paid by us as follows, viz.:

			16 claims above.....	....	...	...	\$3,540
Sept. 23	1	Andrew Glover.....	Catharine Glover.....	....	...	1	300
	2	Benj. G. Walling.....	Unpaid.....	....	...	1	.....
	3	Albert H. Abbott.....	Unpaid...(Made no claim himself.)	....	...	1	.....
	3	cases.		....	...	3	\$3,840

Amount paid, (17 claims)..... \$3,840

The Town made a claim for forty-five men they paid for in full, and for seven men paid for in part, and were paid as follows, viz.:

42 claims in full, 7 claims in part, amounting to..... \$12,630

Total amount paid North Providence..... \$16,470

The whole amount paid out, as per foregoing statement, is Two hundred ninety-four thousand six hundred eighty-five dollars, \$294,685. See annexed table.

TABLE, Showing certain results of the doings of the Commutation Commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, March 24th, 1864.

Number.	NAMES OF TOWNS.	Whole Number Claimed.	Claims paid.	Claims Unpaid.	Substituted.	In Service.	Withdrawn.	Not Allowed.	Amount.
1	Bristol.....	26	26		18	7	1		\$7,800
2	Warren.....	18	18		18				8,900
8	Barrington.....	4	4		8	1			1,175
4	Pawtucket.....	17	17		9	7	1		5,090
5	East Providence.....	12	12		6	6			3,580
6	Newport.....	48	47		35	6	7	1	14,100
7	Jamestown.....	4	4			3	1		1,200
8	Portsmouth.....	30	29	1	15	15			8,700
9	Middletown.....	6	6		5	1			1,800
10	Smithfield.....	44	42	1	21	15	1	1	12,600
11	Cumberland.....	24	23	1	8	10	6		6,850
12	North Kingstown.....	44	41		10	29	5	8	12,260
13	South Kingstown.....	44	41	2	7	33		1	12,178
14	Westerly.....	32	28		6	26		4	8,277
15	Hopkinton.....	20	20		4	15	1		6,000
16	Richmond.....	15	15		4	11			4,500
17	Charlestown.....	14	14		8	4	1		4,170
18	Exeter.....	18	12		1	12		1	3,575
19	Warwick.....	42	42		22	18	2		12,565
20	Coventry.....	32	31		20	12		1	9,250
21	East Greenwich.....	10	10		2	8	2		3,000
22	West Greenwich.....	10	10			10			2,960
23	Johnston.....	15	14		8	11	1	1	3,865
24	Glocester.....	11	10		8	1	1		3,000
25	New Shoreham.....	1	1		1				300
26	Providence—1st Ward*	33	31		9	19	5	1	9,122
..	2d Ward.	33	31	1	18	20		1	9,171
..	3d Ward.	34	33		9	23	2	1	9,554
..	4th Ward.	36	34	1	10	26		1	9,790
..	5th Ward.	37	37		16	20	1		10,965
..	6th Ward.	46	44	1	24	18	7	1	18,095
..	7th Ward.	32	32		12	19	1		9,531

* Providence in all, \$71,288.

Cases where the Town paid all, or in part, for Commutation or Substitution for Drafted Men.

Number	NAMES OF TOWNS	Whole Number Claimed	Claims paid to the Town	Claims paid in part to Town	Claims Unpaid to Individuals.	Commutated	Substituted.	In Service.	Withdrawn	Not Allowed.	Amount.
27	Tiverton.....	40	40			40					\$12,000
28	Little Compton.....	15	12		1	13			2		3,900
29	North Providence*.....	65	42	7	5	16	62		1	3	16,470
30	Cranston.....	39	27			27				12	8,100
31	Scituate.....	46	43				43			3	11,885
32	Foster.....	34	34				34				9,620
33	Burrillville.....	41	32			both.				9	8,942
..	Total.....	1,061	984	7	13	16	468	479	61	19	\$294,685

* The three "not allowed" in this town are in service and claimed by the town, but not paid to it. See Abstract of Record herewith.

REPORT

MADE TO THE SENATE

RELATIVE TO THE

ENLISTMENT OF BOYS

FROM THE

REFORM SCHOOL

INTO THE

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROVIDENCE:

HIRAM H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1865.

REPORT.

THE COMMITTEE, appointed to investigate the circumstances under which George E. Smith and others have been enlisted into the United States army from the Reform School, and to report the same to the Senate, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, respectfully report :

That we have caused the Superintendent of the Reform School, and such of the trustees of that institution as chose so to do, to come before the committee and there meet the complainant, Mrs. Mary C. Dexter, whose letter of complaint was referred to us, and proceeded to examine Mrs. Dexter and the superintendent on the subject of said complaint. Mrs. Dexter testified that her son, George E. Smith, by a former husband, under the age of seventeen years, was committed to the Reform School on the third day of July, 1863, under a sentence from ——— court, for, and during the term of his minority, (the alternative sentence being for three months imprisonment in the Providence County Jail.) She did not understand that he was put there for crime, but for mischievous firing of pistols in the street ; and, while it appeared in the evidence that the firing of pistols was the occasion of his being arrested, it also appeared that he was actually arrested, tried and sentenced for receiving a three dollar bank bill, which, it was alleged, he knew had been stolen, and that he pleaded guilty to the charge.

It appeared further that Mrs. Dexter had occasionally visited said Reform School, to see and to look after her son, and that the boy had expressed to her a desire to enlist as a soldier, which she, in the presence of some one or more officers of the school, discountenanced, saying, in substance, that he should not enlist by her consent. She further declared that she had no intimation whatever, from the officers of said school that they intended to enlist her son, until just before it was time for him to be sent out of the State as a soldier ; that she arrived in time to see him but a few minutes, his uniform then on him. That the boy gave to her fifty dollars, and kept the same amount for himself, the officers of the Reform School taking the balance of the bounty and all the head money, amounting to four hundred and fifty dollars. She further testified that

she had sought information of the Superintendent, but could obtain no satisfaction, as to what was to be done with the head money and bounty belonging to her as the only surviving parent of her minor son.

Many other things were stated, but, as the evidence is reported herewith, it is unnecessary to refer to it more particularly than as above.

The superintendent was also fully examined, and it appeared by his statements that the said George E. Smith was enlisted into the army of the United States for three years, by the advice and assistance of himself and other officers of said institution, on the sixteenth day of February last. That the said Smith was desirous of going to the war, and was, with many others, informed of all the dangers and hardships attending a soldier's life ; but, if they desired to go, and were willing to leave their bounties with the superintendent as their trustee, that they should be allowed to enlist. That they usually conferred with the parents of the boys, and, in this instance wrote a letter to Mrs. Smith, stating the boy would enlist, and that it was on the whole considered proper for him to be enlisted, and that if he did not hear from her in a week, he should consider that she was willing that he should enlist.

That he heard nothing from the mother on the subject, and, of course, he was enlisted. It was admitted by the superintendent that the wishes of the parents had no controlling influence in the matter, and could not say, if Mrs. Dexter had appeared in answer to said letter, (which she testified has never reached her,) and objected to her son's enlistment, that it would have made any difference in their arrangements. It was claimed that the officers of the institution were the guardians of the boy, and that *their* consent was all that was necessary to the legal enlistment of boys from sixteen to eighteen years of age. It was further claimed that they had a right to the custody of the bounties paid for such enlistment, and that the head money, in the eye of strict law, belonged to them absolutely. Although they, the superintendent and trustees, who were present, disclaimed the idea of appropriating said money to their own use, they did not distinctly state what would be done with it, or give any opinion as to its disposal by the trustees at their approaching quarterly meeting. Mr. Talcott stated that the institution had \$1650 of head money, received from enlisting or for presenting to the Provost Marshal for enlistment, George E. Smith, John T. Sykes, and nine other boys, at about the same time.

The case of Caroline R. Dorsey, complaining that the Reform School Corporation enlisted her son, John T. Sykes, is briefly this :

The boy's mother, now Mrs. Dorsey, some three months before he was enlisted, and while he was in said school, distinctly told the superintendent that she would not consent to his going into the United States service. The first she knew of his being enlisted, was when she went one day to the school, expecting to see her son, and was told that he was enlisted and gone. Bounty and head money was received by the officers of the institution, and they have declined to give it up or to give her any satisfaction in regard to it.

This is the substance of the evidence, and mainly admitted to be true. This enlistment violated more pointedly the expressed wishes of the parent, and displays a more determined exercise of power than the case of Smith.

One of the trustees, when asked by what authority the institution assumed the right to enlist boys into the army, referred to the 11th section of chapter 228 of the Revised Statutes, and subsequently to the 7th section of chapter 139, and to chapter 325 and 407, and upon these statutes it was argued, by counsel, that the Reform School had obeyed the spirit and letter of the law. The counsel for the complainant, on the other hand, contended that the action of the institution, although well intended, was justified by neither one nor the other. That the laws referred to gave them no such power, in fact, and that the whole scope and spirit of the statutes forbid its exercise.

From all the facts stated, and on reference to the laws, your committee are satisfied that a practice has grown up in this institution which is justified by no law; which is a perversion of the objects of the institution, as declared in the public laws, and which rides over the rights of parents and guardians, in not only depriving parents of their minor children, without their consent, but depriving them also of the control of those children's earnings paid to them in advance for dangerous and distant service, beyond the reach of kindred, friends, or even the institution itself.

The committee, therefore, while they find nothing in this institution to condemn, with this exception, but, on the contrary, much to admire; while they express their entire confidence in the good faith, honorable motives and blameless moral purity of the officers of this institution, they are at the same time driven to the conclusion that they have, in the practice complained of, greatly erred in judgment, and, in their earnest endeavors to do good, have been the instruments of remediless wrong.

Your committee regret that we cannot devise a plan of complete redress to these complainants, or to those who may now have similar grounds of complaint. The courts are open to them for that redress. But your committee are satisfied that, if, as they claim, the state of the law is such as to justify such treatment of boys sent to this institution for reform, and instruction, and discipline, that it should be so no longer.

They therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying act.*

SAMUEL SHOVE,
JOSEPH W. SWEET,
FRANCIS ARMINGTON.

*The act passed the Senate, but failed to pass the House of Representatives.

TESTIMONY

TAKEN before a Committee of the Senate of the State of Rhode Island, etc., appointed to investigate the enlistment of George E. Smith into the service of the United States.

MARY C. DEXTER, Sworn, and examined by Mr. Burges.

March 7th, 1865.

- Q.** Are you the mother of George E. Smith ?
A. Yes.
Q. How old is he ?
A. He won't be seventeen till April.
Q. When was he committed to the Reform School, as well as you can remember ?
A. On the third of July, 1863.
Q. What was he put in there for ?
A. I can tell you just as it was, as near as I know. He fired a pistol across the street.
Q. Had you been to see him afterwards at the Reform School ?
A. I have been there several times. I went once in two months, and afterwards, when I could not get there so often, once in three months.
Q. You was allowed to see him ?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he ever consult you about enlisting ?
A. He said once,—the last time I was in there,—I want to get out before the war ends. He was ready then to go out,—he was on the first grade. Says I, "I don't want you to go out to enlist; but you stay here, and, just as quick as I can get you a place, I will get you out." The first I knew of it, he was enlisted.
Q. Did he ask permission, or did you give him any permission to enlist ?
A. No, I didn't. It was against my will, and Mr. Whitney was there, and heard me say so.
Q. Did you know that he had enlisted till after he had gone away ?
A. Yes. I heard of it that morning that he was going away. It was merely by accident that I heard of it. Somebody came and told me of it. I came right in, and had a chance to see him about ten minutes, and that was all. He was in the room where they paid them off.
Q. Had he on the uniform ?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you say anything about it to anybody ?
A. It wasn't any use, then. Only I asked him how he came to enlist.
Q. What did he say ?
A. He said he wanted his liberty. Mr. Talcott said he had written me word.
Q. When did you see him ?
A. The next Monday. I asked him how he came to enlist him. He said he had sent me a letter. I said if he had I should have got it. He said he could give proof, and he gave proof. But I think it was not intended that I should ever know it.
Q. Did you get the bounty ?
A. No.
Q. Did you ask for it ?

A. Yes. I went to see him about it that day, and asked Mr. Talcott about it, asking him, "What is it about the bounty?" He walked out of the room to see another person, and didn't return very soon.

Q. Did he say anything more about it?

A. He wouldn't let me have it, and went down to Earl Carpenter's, where the money was, and then he wouldn't let me have it; just as though I hadn't any right to it.

Q. Did you ask him anything about the head money?

A. I told him I understood he had one hundred and fifty dollars for enlisting him. He said the boy wanted that he should take that for the institution,—for the library,—I believe.

Q. Have you ever heard from the boy since?

A. Yes.

Q. Where is he?

A. In Fairhaven. I wrote one letter to New Haven and another to Fairhaven and then he got them both.

Q. You was opposed to his going to the war?

A. Yes, I was. I didn't think he was old enough.

Q. By the Chairman. What is the Christian name of this Mr. Whitney that you spoke of as being present?

A. I don't know. He was the one that always got the boy for me to see when I went in there. He knew that I objected to it.

Q. By Mr. William T. Grinnell. Have you ever expressed your assent to his enlistment, provided you could have received the bounty?

A. No, sir, I did not. But I couldn't get the bounty nor the boy, nor nothing to show that he had had a cent. I asked Mr. Talcott what would become of it if he should be taken away, and I had nothing to show. He said it would go to the next of kin, or they would have the committee dispose of it as they thought best.

Q. Have you received no part of the bounty?

A. He gave me fifty dollars.

Q. Who did?

A. My boy; the day I was in there. There was three hundred that I was to receive besides that. This was the hundred he took himself. He took fifty for himself, and, says he, "I will give you this." And so he handed me that fifty dollars; and, says I, "Where is the rest of your money?" And, says he, "I let Mr. Carpenter have it; I didn't know as I should see you." And then he had wrote a letter that I didn't get; and he said that he wanted me to have the money, and give part of it to his sister. But I didn't want him to have it.

JAMES M. TALCOTT, Sworn, and examined by Mr. Burges.

Q. Have you your record here?

A. I have the warrant on which he was committed. [Presents a mittimus, dated the third July, 1868, committing George E. Smith for receiving stolen money, knowing it to be stolen.]

Q. Did you make any statement to Mrs. Dexter that he was most ready to go out?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was he in the first grade?

A. I think he was in the second, when he went away. I am not positive of it. The record at the school will show. No boy is eligible to be placed out of the institution, unless in the first grade, except by a special act of the trustees. And when they arrive at the fourth class of honor, they are eligible to a discharge, even if they are not arrived at the age of twenty-one years. This is by a regulation of the board.

Q. He would be, in a few months, in the first grade?

A. He was an uncertain boy in his conduct. If a boy's marks of merit were more than his demerit, we advanced him; and, if his demerits exceeded his merits, he was put down into a lower grade. He has sometimes been in the first grade and then fallen from it. I think he was in the second grade when he left, which was by a special act of the committee. There is no rule allowing those not in the first grade, who wished to enlist, to go.

The vote, by which they were allowed to enlist, was like this: Our trustees have semi-monthly meetings, at which I bring up such cases as I want them to decide upon; and, at this meeting, I made a report "that certain numbers wished to enlist. Though under eighteen years of age, they are still large and strong, and I think would be taken if presented." They then made this action: [Reads.]

"As to numbers 572, [etc.] who are desirous of enlisting in the service of the United States, as soldiers, the superintendent was authorized to let them enlist upon a fair representation to them of the duties and dangers of the service, and, provided they were willing to have their bounties placed in some institution for savings to the credit of the superintendent of this school, as their trustee."

At the next meeting there is a record like this. I, in the meantime, saw the trustees individually, and here is the record: [Reads.]

"Approved of the enlistment, by the superintendent, of numbers 894, [etc.—George E. Smith's being one of these numbers,] since the last meeting, and also of his payment, in certain cases, to the parents or other relatives of the enlisted boys, so much of their bounty as they received before leaving the city."

I saw the trustees, informally, before enlisting him, and they approved of it afterwards, as is often the case.

Q. Did you know where his mother lived?

A. I knew the post-office address.

Q. Were you instructed by anybody, officially or otherwise, to first obtain the consent of their parents, where you knew you could confer with them?

A. There was no such positive instruction, but that has always been my course, to confer with the parents when we could.

Q. Would you feel at liberty to enlist any minor against a minor's will?

A. It has been done.

Q. Often?

A. It has been done in two or three cases.

Q. At what age?

A. I am not sure what the age of the boys was. [Presents a copy of a letter to Mrs. Dexter, the copy being made with a copying-press, in a book.] It was placed in the post-office delivery at the school. I direct letters and always put them into the delivery there, and they are taken by a boy appointed for the purpose, and taken to the post-office: [Reads.]

PROVIDENCE, February 8th, 1865.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. DEXTER, Valley Falls, R. I.

Madam:—Your son, George E. Smith, is very anxious to enlist, and, unless I hear from, or see you within one week, I shall think you are willing. He says he knows you will not object, or, if you have objections, you would consent if you knew how much he wants to go. He is very well, and, from what I know of him, I am of opinion that this is the best thing he can do. If he does not go, I fear he will be of little service to you.

Truly, etc.,

J. M. TALCOTT.

Q. Did you hear from Mrs. Dexter?

A. I did not. That was written the eighth and he was enlisted on the sixteenth at about noon. There was a gentleman going to Valley Falls, and he said he would go and tell his mother that he was going away the next day. And he told me that he had written a letter to his mother after he enlisted. And she was there at the City Hall when he went away. He told me that he paid her fifty dollars of his bounty. Furthermore, he said in relation to the bounty, that he had paid his mother what he wanted to now. He wanted me to take the rest and put it into the bank for him till he came back. He didn't want his mother or anybody else to have it. And, says he, if I should be killed, I want you to give half of it to my mother and half of it to my sister. I told him at New Haven that he had better make a will and leave it with me. His mother asked me what was done with his money. I said, it is in the Bank of America to his credit; and, says I, if he dies, it will go to his lawful heirs, unless he leaves a will.

Q. By Mr. Sweet. What became of the hand-money?

A. It is on deposit in the American Bank.

Q. By Mr. Burges. To whose credit?

A. To the credit of the Providence Reform School, at present.

Q. What was the whole amount received?

A. The whole amount received, by my report, was three hundred dollars.

Q. By Mr. Armington. Is this bounty money on credit to the institution?

A. [The witness presents a bank book in which three hundred dollars stands to the credit of J. M. Talcott, as trustee for George E. Smith.]

Q. By Mr. Burges. Are you the superintendent, and do you take your instructions on all matters from the trustees?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you had any instructions from the trustees to retain this head-money?

A. I have had no further instructions than to place it in the bank till the trustees should decide what is to be done with it.

Q. Have you received, in similar cases, any instructions what to do with head-money?

A. I have never received any except what has been given to the boys.

Q. You never enlisted any but once?

A. I never enlisted any when I received head-money. The boys have always had the benefit of it before. And it was a simple question whether it should be given to them or they should make a fund of it. I asked them if they should like to make a fund of it, and have it called by their names. Some of them said they should, and some of them wanted their folks to have it, and some of them wanted it kept for themselves.

Q. You have not yet got your instructions what to do with the head-money?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you get them, it will be your duty to follow them?

A. Yes.

QUESTIONS ASKED OF MR. WILLIAM T. GRINNELL, by Mr. Burges.

Q. Will you point to the law which authorizes the trustees to dispose of youngsters in that way?

A. It is the eleventh section of chapter two hundred and twenty-seven (227) of the Revised Statutes.

Q. Have you any other authority than what is contained there?

A. I do not know that there is any special authority.

Q. This law is all in force now?

A. Yes. I would state that we have not passed any indentures for some time. We have placed them out on trial, and, if they have not behaved well, we have taken them back without any cancelling of indentures; thereby maintaining the whole charge of them, whether outside or in our immediate control.

Q. By Mr. Sweet. Do not you sometimes send them west?

A. Yes, sometimes. There has been an amendment giving us power to send them to any part of the United States.

Q. Do these boys go to the credit of the State at large, or the city?

A. To the credit of the State at large.

EXAMINATION OF MR. TALCOTT, Resumed by Mr. Shove.

Q. I suppose there were eleven of them?

A. There were twelve; but the parents of one claimed the head-money. They enlisted him themselves.

Q. By Mr. Armington. How long were those boys enlisted for?

A. For three years.

Q. Whether they arrived at the age of twenty-one years before the three years expired or not?

A. There was only one of them that would become twenty-one.

Q. You had to call them over eighteen, didn't you?

A. We handed the Provost Marshal the names and ages as on our records. We handed him the exact record of their births according to our record. The Provost Marshal had them before him when he took them.

Q. Were you present when they were sworn?

A. I was present when one or two of them was sworn.

Q. Were they not required to swear that they were eighteen?

A. Not those that I saw. They didn't make any oath that they were eighteen years old. The Provost Marshal says: "I can't take any under sixteen, (16) and all who have leave of parents or guardians, between that and eighteen, (18) I can take them. Over eighteen, (18) he didn't want any leave of anybody."

Q. Did you tell him that their parents and guardians were willing that they should enlist?

A. We claimed to be his guardian, and told the Provost Marshal so.

Q. Had this boy risen in his character and conduct?

A. He had. It takes them about six months to reach the first grade. If they do not behave well, it will take longer time. He had been there about a year, and hadn't reached it. A boy, in fifteen months, by upright and honorable conduct, can entitle himself to an honorable discharge.

Q. When do you pronounce them incorrigible?

A. When we cannot mend them at all, they go to jail on the alternative sentence.

QUESTIONS ASKED OF MR. WILLIAM T. GRINNELL, by Mr. Burges.

Q. [Reading the twelfth section of the act above referred to.] I understand, then, by this vote, that you consider putting the child into the army as fulfilling that design?

A. We have not put them in.

Q. You consent that they go in?

A. Yes.

Mr. Grinnell says:—The statement made by the mother that the boy was put in there for firing a pistol, perhaps requires some explanation. It is not untrue, and the *mittimus* shows that it is not true. The circumstances under which the boy was arrested were something like this. I do not pretend that it is exact, but in general, it is what I state. He came into association with two other boys, one by the name of Lane and the other by the name of Southwick. Lane stole forty dollars (\$40) from his mother, in Boston, and started with these boys for a good time. Among other expenditures, they bought one or more pistols. Lane distributed the money among them,—gave three dollars to Smith. And, they finally arrived at Central Falls,—I think it was the place. There they amused themselves by firing this pistol, loaded with ball, into the station house, where the passengers were awaiting the trains. I state this from the story of the boys as recorded in our books. Officer Rex reproved them, and they told him if he didn't get out of the way they would shoot him. The first complaint was made for firing the pistol; but they found it was not so serious a charge as they would like to bring, and, upon their own confession, they were brought up upon the charge of receiving stolen money. And thus the firing of the pistol does not appear in the *mittimus*. He was sentenced during his minority, or, in the alternative, to three months and costs.

MARY C. DEXTER, Recalled, and examined by Mr. Burges.

Q. Have you got any other statements to make with reference to the matter under consideration?

A. What Mr. Talcott said about the money: He says he told me what bank it was put in. He didn't; because it hadn't been put into any bank at the time. He didn't tell me where it was. He said he should put it into the bank that afternoon. That was the Monday after the boy went away.

Q. Do you remember what day you was there?

A. It was the Monday after he went away; but I don't recollect exactly what day he was enlisted. He said the money was in Mr. Carpenter's office, and he would put it into the bank before night; but he didn't tell me what bank.

Q. Did you ask him for the money?

A. I did. Mr. Carpenter was there.

Q. Is there any other fact that you want to state?

A. The committee was to meet the next day, and they said they would see about it. They told Mr. John Clark, they would; and the next day he came in and saw the committee about it, and the committee said that Mr. Talcott said he should not pay the money over to me, because it was paid to him in my presence. And I didn't see any money paid at all. Mr. Talcott was going to take it and put into the bank for him, for he didn't know as he should see me before he went away. I hadn't only a few minutes to see him, because I hadn't any notice of it. I didn't get a satisfactory answer, except from the Governor. He said it wasn't right, and he would 'tend to it.

Q. You went to the Governor, did you?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you wrote a letter to the Governor?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that the one that I read here, the other day.

A. Yes. He wanted I should, and simply state the facts, and I did. As for the letters, I never received any from my boy or Mr. Talcott before he went away. But I got a letter that evening that my boy had wrote to let me know that he had enlisted, but I didn't get it then. I never said that he didn't write me since he has been there, for he has wrote me several letters.

Q. What did you state was the information you had that led you to come into the city.

A. Mr. John Bucklyn came out to Valley Falls, and said, "If you want to see your son before he goes to the war, you must go in before noon-time to-morrow.

Q. How soon after it, was it that you received the letter?

A. It was that night after he went away,—Monday night.

Q. He had written it before that?

A. Yes; but he didn't put any postage stamp on it, and so they neglected to send it. I suppose that was the reason. But Mr. Patt, the postmaster, said that was the only letter that had been in the post-office for me. I asked him over twice.

Q. By Mr. Lapham. Have you the letters that you received from your son?

A. I haven't them with me.

Q. Have you them in your possession?

A. I have all but one. That Mr. Clark has. The first time he wrote, after he enlisted. I let Mr. Clark have it after he came to the committee, for in that he said: "I wan't my mother to have the money, and give half to my sister or to Mr. Talcott to put into the bank for me.

Q. He stated in the letter that he wanted you to have his bounty?

A. That is what he stated. He says: "I have enlisted, and I want you to have the bounty and give half to my sister. But if you don't want it, hand it to Mr. Talcott, and let him put it into the bank. He knew I wouldn't put it to any bad use, and would let him have it when he came back. If I could have had those answers, where the money was put, or if I had had any writing, I should have been perfectly satisfied.

Q. What did you want done with the money?

A. I wanted it put in the Pawtucket bank, where it would be most handy to me.

Q. This boy's name is Smith and your name is Dexter. You have a second husband, and this is your son by a former husband?

A. Yes. His father died when he was very small; and, for that reason, his grandmother had brought him up; and his brother had him put into the Reform School for a small offence.

Q. How long had the boy been living with you?

A. About three years,—ever since his grandmother died,—till I got him a place in Boston, where his uncle was; and that is where he got into bad company.

Q. How long ago did his grandmother die?

A. About three years ago, I think it is. It was in July.

Q. You say that he has lived with you about three years?

A. Yes. He came to live with me as soon as his grandmother died.

Q. How long had he been in the Reform School?

A. I guess a little over six months. He was put in on the third of July, 1868, and stayed in till February. I don't know exactly what day.

Q. Did he get wild when he lived with his grandmother, or after he lived with you?

A. No. He was always of a roving disposition. There was nothing about him except that; and he would rather get into bad company than good. That was the worst of his failings.

Q. What you complain of, is that you didn't get his bounty money?

A. Yes; and that I ought to have the head-money, too. I didn't receive nothing, nor no satisfactory answer, nor claim that I could get if the boy should be taken away.

Q. Did Mr. Talcott say anything to you about waiting till the trustees met?

A. Mr. Carpenter did. He was right in with Mr. Talcott. He says: "Tomorrow the trustees will meet, and we will see what we can do." And I went in, and got Mr. Clark to go in the next day.

Q. Then what you complain of, is that you didn't get the bounty, and that no satisfactory answer was given you as to what would become of it?

A. Yes. They said it would be put into the bank; but I didn't know into what bank.

Q. You was left in a state of uncertainty as to what would become of it?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever been to Mr. Talcott recently, to know what was done with the money?

A. No. I thought I had been enough. He didn't give me no correct answers.

Q. Have you ever called upon Mr. Talcott since he received the money?

A. He said he had the money then,—the Monday after he was enlisted.

Q. Have you ever called upon Mr. Talcott since that day?

A. I have not.

Q. Why didn't you call upon him afterwards?

A. Because I didn't get satisfactory answers when I did call. I asked him about the bounty, and he turned around and went into another room, and talked with another lady, and I didn't consider it good treatment.

Q. Do you know who this other lady was, and what was her business?

A. Her name was Tibbets.

Q. Did you know whether Mr. Talcott had met this lady by virtue of a prior engagement?

A. No, sir. I only knew that I had always to wait, when I went there, till other cases that came before me were disposed of.

Q. By Mr. Burges. Did Mr. Talcott tell you, when he left you, that he would be back in a minute, or anything of that kind?

A. No, sir. He had a book in his hand, and went out without saying a word.

Q. Did he tell you that he would come back?

A. No; he did not.

Q. By Mr. Lapham. When Mr. Talcott came back, what was his answer?

A. I asked him if I could not have the bounty. He said that George wanted he should put it into the bank for him. Says I, "If he should be taken away, what would become of it?" He said they should draw up a committee, and it would go the nearest relatives, or the committee would do what the committee thought best. That is what he said, for it laid on my mind, for I didn't forget it, and I told it several times, so I got it pretty perfect.

Q. Did you flare up then, about it?

A. I think everybody would have felt pretty hard. I was pleading for my boy,—the youngest one.

Q. Then you did flare up somewhat, when you found out how things were?

A. I didn't say anything unwomanly to him. I didn't act towards him as he acted towards me. He acted to me as though I was not competent to take care of his money. I will allow that I wasn't able to take care of him. "But," said I, to Mr. Talcott, "I don't see how you could enlist my boy without my consent." And he said, "You didn't always give your consent to his going to places." I don't know as I could mimic the way in which he said it. Said he, "He went to Boston without your consent." Says I, "No. I consented to his going." All I wanted was his rights, because the boy, as his school teacher said, was in the first grade when I went there the first time. And that was about four weeks, I think, before he was enlisted; and my brother was there sometime before, and the books will show that he was in the first grade. He went in, and Mr. Talcott said the boy was in the first grade; and, says he, "Mother, you can go and take him out." I told him I would get a place at a trade or with a farmer. When I went in to see the boy, about five weeks before he went away, he was very much disappointed that I hadn't come to take him away. Said the teacher, "You had better stay, and get all out of your teachers that you can. Your prospect is of living sometime, and you had better stay six months or longer." And if he hadn't been in the first grade, would the teacher have said so?

Q. By Mr. Burges. Was you willing that your boy should go into the army?

A. No, I wasn't; and Mr. Whitney was there and heard me say, two or three times, I don't want you to go into the army; and I had rather put him into the State's Prison, than to go into the army.

Q. Has your other boy been in the army?

A. Yes.

Q. How long?

A. He belonged to the Light Guard of Pawtucket, and was at the Bull Run fight.

Q. Has he been since?

A. Yes. He has been once since, and came home sick; and my boy wrote to me that he was sick, and says most of the boys are.

Q. What boys?

A. The rest of the boys.

Q. Did he write to you that he was sick?

A. Yes. He said he didn't know but he should be thrown out, for almost all the boys were sick.

Q. Where was this letter dated?

A. At Fairhaven.

The Witness.—There is one thing more I want to say. If I could have taken him out, as Mr. Whitney said, why not I have the bounty or the head-money, as well as some one else. I should have been satisfied if I could have known that he would have had it in his hands; but I hadn't no writing or bank book to show that I had the money, or he had it.

JAMES M. TALCOTT, Recalled, and examined by Mr. Lapham.

Q. Did you state to the committee the other day, in relation to the inquiries made by this woman at your office?

A. No.

Q. Then state the reason?

A. There had a lady been in in the morning, but she came, and I was occupied with a gentleman, and she wanted to see me before a certain time. She says, "I will go into the Old Ladies' Home for a little while." And when she came back I met her, and disposed of her business. Mrs. Dexter was quite angry, or, at least, had some symptoms of being so. She didn't like to be put off so. She asked me, "What have you done with the money?" "I told you it has not come into my hands yet." "When will you do it?" "I will be directed by the trustees." "How shall I know about it?" "When it is decided, we will let you know about it." "When shall I know about it?" "As soon as I know, I will let you know." Says she, "I am going to know now." I told her that Mr. Carpenter had the money, and she might go down with me. We went down, and Mr. Carpenter told her that, if she would wait till the matter was settled, by the trustees, and that she would be satisfied.

Q. By Mr. Burges. When were the trustees to meet then?

A. They met the next day.

Q. Did they settle the question?

A. They put it over to the next meeting of the trustees.

CHARLES ANTHONY, Examined by Mr. Lapham.

Q. When these boys enlist, do they enlist of their own accord?

A. I understand so.

Q. They are not forced to enlist?

A. No. Our record shows that there has never been a case, that I have heard of, where a boy was forced to enlist, or where he was even urged to enlist. But, on the contrary, there has never been a case that has come to my knowledge, where a boy has been enlisted except upon his own urgent request. And I will state here, that a woman was at the last meeting of the board, urging that her son should be released from the Reform School, because he wanted to go to the army; and he had told her that he would go to the war if he was enlisted, and he would give her the money if he could enlist; and she wanted the bounty-money.

Q. Did you let him go?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he enlist from the institution or did you discharge him?

A. He enlisted just the same as the other boys.

Q. Did you take the head-money?

A. Yes.

JAMES M. TALCOTT, Recalled, and examined by Mr. Burges.

Q. That is what she didn't want you to do? [Referring to the last question and answer of the preceding witness.]

A. The mother understood just what would be done. The mother came on Tuesday afternoon, just before the meeting of our board, and says, "The committee meet this evening?" Says I, "Yes." Says she, "I have come to see about my boy's enlisting. He wants to go into the army. I am poor and cannot pay my rent. I haven't wanted him to go, but I have come to the point where I am willing; and, if he will let me have a part of the money, I am willing." She made her statement that, if she could have about \$200 of the money, and let the rest be placed to his credit, she would be satisfied. The mother understood, before the boy enlisted, just what she was to receive, and has received just what she expected.

Q. By Mr. Lapham. Do these boys, when they enlist, enlist of their own accord, or are they forced to enlist? And what do you say to them when they want to enlist?

A. In this case, these boys that went together, of which the one in question was one, I took the school all together, and told them I had numerous applications from the boys to enlist,—when are you going to let me enlist, etc. I brought the matter up before the board, and my report reported that such and such boys, and others, wanted to enlist. They passed the act which you have heard read. Then I told the school together that I wanted to tell them the dangers and hardships of the service. And, then I said, such boys that are seventeen years old and over, who feel that you want to enlist, and who agree to leave your bounty, to be deposited in the Savings Bank to your credit, with the superintendent as trustee, such boys, and only such, may wait. I do not advise any boy to enlist. If you ask me for advice, I advise you to go to the shops. It is a hard and dangerous service, by hard marches and in hospitals, and even spread out before them cases that I had seen myself; and now do not act hurriedly; act, thinking what you are about. And those who wish to go, let them stop. There was about thirty boys stopped. This boy was one of the first. I said to

them, after I had selected out a few of them, I said, reading the engagement that they made, with the Provost Marshal and the trustees we will agree what sum you need to take. If you need more it will be sent to you. We went, and they were examined. Before they went in to take the oath, with the Provost Marshal, I told him, I want you to understand that all these hardships are real, that I advise no boy to enlist. I would hold you from such service if I could; and if you feel an obligation and the desire to go, I want you to tell me how much money you think it is necessary to have. Mr. Hamlin explained the matter to them and they agreed to take, each boy \$15, and leave all the rest. When they were paid off, he was to leave with the Allotment Commissioner all but \$15. When I went in, which was earlier than he told me they would commence paying off, the boys wanted me to go to New Haven with them, and I had concluded to go with them. When I came in to see them paid off, several had been paid, this one among them, and the Provost Marshal came to me, and says he, "The boys don't stand to their agreement." And Mr. Knight says, "I am obliged to put the money into their hands." This boy's mother was there, and he told me that he had given her fifty dollars, and had got fifty dollars himself, and had left three hundred dollars in Mr. Carpenter's hands, that he wanted me to put into the bank.

Q. By Mr. Burges. What did he say about the head-money?

A. There was nothing said about the head-money.

Q. Have you ever allowed people to purchase a substitute in that place?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you told the boys, if they wished, under all these circumstances, to enlist, there was one circumstance that you didn't mention,—that they must enlist for three years.

A. I didn't tell them they must. I advised them all to enlist for three years.

Q. Have you ever had any difficulty with one who didn't want to enlist for but one year, and to whom you told that, if he didn't go for three years, he must go back to the shop?

A. No, sir.

Q. Supposing the boys should be discharged sick from the army, would they belong to your school?

A. The institution would have a claim upon them,

TESTIMONY

TAKEN before the special committee of the Senate of the State of Rhode Island, etc., to whom was referred the petition of Caroline R. Dorsey, in relation to the enlistment of John Thomas Sykes into the military service of the United States :

CAROLINE R. DORSEY, Sworn, and examined by Mr. Lord.

March 18th, 1865.

Q. Are you the mother of John Thomas Sykes ?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you state to the committee the whole facts about his enlistment as you understand it, and about what you said to Mr. Talcott, previous to his enlistment ?

A. About three months before my son went into the army, I saw Mr. Talcott on South Main street, and asked him about it. I saw a piece in the paper about sending some of the boys away to the navy. He told me that he intended to enlist him into the navy, and I objected to it; told him I didn't want him to go into the navy, and I didn't want him to go into the United States service at all.

Q. What did he say ?

A. He didn't make me any answer at all. He didn't say anything, whether he would or would not.

Q. When did you hear that your son was enlisted into the United States service ?

A. I suppose it to be about three weeks ago Friday. I went out to the Reform School with the expectation of seeing my son, and they told me that he was on his way to New Haven. Says I, "Why?" They said Mr. Talcott had enlisted him. Then I asked him when I could see Mr. Talcott, and they told me, for he was not at home at that time. So, on Monday, I came back and I saw Mr. Carpenter. I talked with him, and he told me that my son was very much opposed to going, without getting to see me. He told me what grieved him was that he could not get to see his mother. And, on a Tuesday I went again to see Mr. Talcott, and I asked him why he enlisted my son. He told me because he chose to. Then I told him that my son was under age. He said it made no difference; he could do as he had a mind to with my son. Then I asked him about the money, and he gave me no further satisfaction about it.

Q. What was his reply ?

A. He gave me no satisfaction and left me.

Q. Did he say anything ?

A. He said, "As he wants it, I will send it to him." And then he left.

Q. Did you receive any letter or notice that your son was about to be enlisted before he was enlisted ?

A. No, sir. I didn't know anything at all about it, till I went to the Reform School, and they told me there that he had gone.

Q. What did the boy tell you about his enlisting for three years ?

A. I asked him why did he swear that he was eighteen ? He said he didn't do so. Says I, "I wouldn't have done it." He said he didn't do it. He said he was obliged to do as he did, for Mr. Talcott told them he would put him back in the Reform School again if he didn't go in for three years.

Q. How old was the boy ?

A. Seventeen years old the fourteenth day of July past.

Q. By Mr. Armington. Where was this conversation with your son?

A. Down to New Haven, in the camp. I have been down twice, and saw him, since he has been there.

Q. By Mr. Lord. What did the boy tell you Mr. Talcott said when he enlisted, about his enlisting for three years or one year?

A. He said Mr. Talcott told that him that he must enlist for three years, or he would put him in the Reform School. I asked him why? He said that he had to; he was obliged to; and he said he had spoke to Mr. Talcott to get him a place on a farm, and Mr. Talcott said he was too large to go on a farm.

Q. Will you state about the money arrangement? Did your son say that he wanted Mr. Talcott to keep that money for him?

A. He said he wanted me to have it; but, he said, Mr. Talcott had taken the money.

Q. Did he say anything about whether it was an agreement when he enlisted that he was to leave the money, and that they were compelled by this agreement to leave the money?

A. He didn't tell me that there was any agreement. He didn't seem to know what he was about to do.

WILLIAM J. DORSEY, Sworn, and examined by Mr. Lord.

Q. State what you know about this case?

A. I have a pretty good understanding of the matter, of course, this being my wife. All the transaction that has occurred previous to the time of her notifying Mr. Talcott to not enlist her son. I saw in the paper that there had been several boys enlisted by the Superintendent at the Reform School, and had, at different times, been sent into the navy. I told my wife, and she became very much excited, and starts to the Reform School for the purpose of seeing Mr. Talcott, on that particular, to inform him not to enlist her son under no circumstances. Then she met him on South Main street, in the way of going there.

Q. By Mr. Sweet. Were you with her?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Sweet.—Confine yourself to what comes within your own knowledge.

The Witness.—So far as I know myself, in the time that he has been in the Reform School, she has always had the privilege of going every two months to see her son. On the 17th of April, she goes to the Reform School with me with the purpose of seeing her son, having no knowledge whatever that the boy was enlisted. When we got to the Reform School, they told us there that the boy was enlisted. Of course it struck both of us with a great astonishment, and a gentleman told us at what time Mr. Talcott would be at home, and when we could see him. That was on Friday; and on Saturday, we then goes to New Haven, and saw the boy, and had this conversation with him; and he stated to his mother, in my presence, that he was compelled to do what he did do. I asked him why he swore that he was eighteen. He said he didn't. He signed his name to something, but he didn't know what it was. He said that he knew that he wasn't eighteen; and, he said also, to me, that Mr. Talcott had received his money, but it was his intention, and he wanted his mother to have that money; but his mother was not there, and he didn't know what to do.

We saw Mr. Carpenter on our return. He stated to us that John didn't want to go without seeing his mother. And then, after having an interview with him, on the twenty-third, we saw Mr. Talcott again, and asked him why he enlisted the boy. He said, "Because he chose to." And my wife stated to him that he was under age, and her only son. And then she mentioned the fact of the money. He said he had it in his hand, and he was going to send it to the boy as he called for it, and at that Mr. Talcott appeared to become angry, and left the room.

CAROLINE R. DORSEY, Recalled, and examined by Mr. Shove.

Q. Did you ever, at any other time, except the time you met Mr. Talcott in the street, object to him, or in his presence, to your son's being enlisted into the service of the United States?

A. No.

Q. When was that?

A. It has been all of three months, now.

Q. Was that before or after he enlisted?

A. It was before.

JAMES M. TALCOTT, Sworn, and examined by Mr. Lord.

Q. Did you enlist into the service of the United States, John Thomas Sykes?

A. No, sir; I did not enlist him. I allowed him to enlist himself.

Q. Did you receive from the State the head-money?

A. I received it. I presented him for enlistment.

Q. What notice did you send to the parents?

A. I sent no direct notice to the parents at this particular time. I had said before, to Mrs. Sykes,—as I always supposed was her name,—it is about eighteen months since I began to tell her that the boy had been in the Reform School quite as long as we usually kept boys, and asked her what we should do with him; and said that we should be obliged to place him in the navy or somewhere else. And Mr. Whitney has talked with her also, about his enlisting into the navy.

Q. Did you give her any notice at all, that you intended to enlist her son into the United States army?

A. I told her, as much as three times, that I intended to send him whaling or enlist him into the army or navy.

Q. What did she say?

A. She objected every time.

Q. Did the boy swear that he was eighteen?

A. I did not hear him.

Q. You knew that he was obliged to before he could enlist?

A. I did not. I presume he did not.

Q. Didn't you know that a recruit, when he enlists, is obliged to swear that he is eighteen?

A. He is not obliged, to.

Q. Do they enlist boys under eighteen?

A. Yes. They enlist them from sixteen. The Provost Marshal said to him, in my presence, "No boy under sixteen must present himself at all. After sixteen, I can receive him."

Q. Did you say to this boy, when you spoke to him about being enlisted, that he must enlist for three years?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you tell him that you should allow all boys that wanted to enlist for three years, to enlist?

A. No.

Q. Did you not carry the idea to him, in any manner, that he must enlist for three years?

A. No, sir. When he presented himself, with others, to go and enlist, I said to all the boys together, "This agreement you have positively made in going to enlist,"—reading from the trustees' book what the agreement was. And I says, "I advise you all to take the large bounty and go for three years." And one of the boys spoke at once, and says, "I shall go for three years;" and another says, "We will all go together." After the boys were examined, they all came in and stood before the Provost Marshal, and I left them there. I said to them, "If any of you feel that you are going to undertake a job that you won't like, I advise you to go back with me. The next step will place you beyond my help. I said to them, "Remember, sleeping on the ground, long marches, and, perhaps, facing death." I never have advised any boy to enlist. Mr. Hamlin will recollect that I told them all here, and they knew what the agreement was before. They took their places, and each of them said, when they were asked how long they were to enlist for, "Three years." Each agreed to take fifteen dollars, and leave the rest with the Allotment Commissioner to be put into the Savings Bank. The agreement was, if they wanted anything, they should notify me; or, if they wished to make any other disposal of it. And in the case of disaster to themselves, their friends were to be sought, and it would be made over to their heirs at law.

Q. Have any boys enlisted for one year?

A. I do not know that any have.

Q. None of them wanted to enlist for one?

A. There was nothing said about enlisting for one year.

Q. Was there not an agreement made, when they were told that they might enlist, that they should enlist for three years?

A. It was not agreed so. There was not but one boy that answered the question, but what said he would go for three years. That was George Grinnell. He said he believed he would try it for one year first. One of the others said, "Come, and go with the rest of us." And he said, "Put me down for three years."

Q. Didn't you tell him that he should go to the shop, if he didn't?

A. I did not. He says, in a letter to me, "I never told George Billings what he said I did. I told him just what I told you, and I feel hurt that he should represent it so. He says I told him that you forced me to enlist. And, if George Billings had been out of the way, I would have been glad to have had you take the money."

Q. By Mr. Sweet. Who did have the money.

A. George Billings took all of it. Some of their parents were there after the boys had made this agreement, and the money was placed in the boys' hands. Several of them placed it in the hands of their parents. And Billings was there with his wife, who represented herself to be his aunt. They represented to me that he wanted to have his aunt take care of his money. He said that he did want her to; and we, on being satisfied that Mr. Billings was responsible for the money, told them it was all right.

Q. Who took the colored boy's money?

A. Mr. Carpenter took it, and kept it until the next Monday, when I placed it in the American Bank, till a week or two weeks ago, when I gave a check upon the American Bank for the sum, and assigned it to the different boys, in the Savings Bank.

Q. What amount is credited to this colored boy?

A. Three hundred and eighty dollars, (\$380) I think.

Q. By Mr. Lord. You said something about your agreement that they should leave it with the Allotment Commissioner. Did they leave it with him?

A. Some of them did, and some gave it to Mr. Carpenter. It was in a hurry, and Mr. Carpenter took it and made a list, and placed on it what each boy said he wanted done with it. Against this boy's name it was written, "Put in bank."

Q. Were you present when this boy was paid off?

A. I was not.

Q. Was you present when these boys were paid off.

A. No.

Q. How do you know that it was put beside them, and that they came up and gave these statements?

A. Because I stood and saw them give it to him. They were almost all paid when I got in. They came up and stood around the table, and he was writing their names when I came in. And, afterwards, every boy came around and saw that the list was written correctly.

Q. When these boys were paid off, didn't Mr. Carpenter, demand the money from the boys?

A. There was no demand after I got there. I heard this same boy say to him, "Put it in the bank." After they got to Fairhaven, I wrote them a letter, and stated just what amount of money had been received, and what had been done with it, and asked them if it was all correct; and they signified that it to be all correct.

Q. Do you propose to send this money on in small sums, or in articles, as they want it, and purchase these things yourself, with their money?

A. The boys that have been in the army, as they have sent for things, have had them sent to them and charged to them; and once in a year the amount has been drawn from the bank.

Q. Have the trustees come to any arrangement about the head-money?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever made any representation to the city or the State that your institution is not large enough?

A. No.

THEODORE F. LORD, Sworn.

I will state the facts about the payment of the money as I saw it. On the way from Pawtucket, I sat in the seat with the mother of Smith. She spoke to me of the matter, and I went over with her, and there I found the boys were in another room, waiting to be paid. I requested permission to go in and see what arrangements were to be made about the money. There I saw Mr. Carpenter; and several of the boys stated to me that they didn't wish to leave this money with Mr. Talcott. I told this Smith boy, that the money would probably be paid to him, and that he could do with it as he chose. He stated to me that they all made an agreement that they were to leave it with Mr. Talcott, except \$15. Soon after the Paymaster came in. Mr. Carpenter sat on one side of the table, and the Paymaster opposite; and the recruit was brought up at the left hand. And, as his name was called, the money was handed to him. There were two colored boys. I suppose Sykes was one. They took the

money to go back. Mr. Carpenter stretched out his hand, across the table, and said, "Give me that money." They did so; both of these colored boys. The next boy, I judge, was an Irish boy, and he stated that he wished his money to go to his mother. Mr. Carpenter says: "Mr. Paymaster, this is not according to the agreement." The next one did the same, and refused to give it to Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter then stated that he did not wish him to pay these boys this money, because it was not according to the agreement that was made when they enlisted.

CAROLINE R. DORSEY, Recalled, and examined by Mr. Lord.

Q. Did Mr. Talcott ever tell you that he was going to enlist your son in the army or navy?

A. He never did. [To Mr. Talcott.] You never told me that you was going to enlist my son, either in the army or navy. When I met you, you said you had thought of doing it, and I objected to it.

William J. Dorsey, says:—I saw Mr. Talcott myself with regard to the boy, and I asked him how this boy was going on. He informed me that he was doing very well. He has never been the man, in the examination of this boy's character, to relate to me any grievances whatever, at any time.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

TO VISIT

ALMSHOUSES AND ASYLUMS,

FOR THE

INSANE POOR, INDIGENT PERSONS, OR PAUPERS.

PROVIDENCE:

H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.

REPORT.

*To his Excellency James Y. Smith,
Governor of Rhode Island:*

SIR: Owing to the lateness at which the appointment was received, I have been unable to make a thorough personal examination into the condition of the unfortunate class for whose benefit the commission was appointed. I have, however, collected information relative to their condition, by visiting asylums and conversing with the overseers of the poor, by correspondence with overseers, and by facts obtained by examinations made by a friend whose services I have employed, and through these sources I have obtained full and explicit information from twenty-one towns, and the most important facts from all the towns.

There seemed to be some doubt what was the precise import of the statute, and I consulted the Attorney General, who gave his decided opinion, that it referred to paupers in general. I have, therefore, directed my inquiries to the condition of all classes of paupers.

It is a class of persons who have a strong claim on the sympathies of the community. It consists of individuals who have been the subjects of misfortune or infirmity, and are providentially made dependent on the charity of others. But they belong to the body of society, and as a part of the great whole, they have claims upon us. Their dependent position takes away, to a certain extent, their influence when speaking in their own behalf. If therefore they are neglected or abused, some voice which can demand a hearing, should be raised in their behalf. The State naturally exercises a fostering care over them, and while the towns make the provision for their wants, the State may take that supervision which will make the provision most fully serviceable, and act as an impartial guardian.

It is worthy the character of a commonwealth of enlightened and benevolent people, to look after the welfare of all classes, and true benevolence especially regards those in the most needy and humble condition.

The provisions for this class of our fellow-citizens are of two kinds, viz : Those which are made by an enlightened and liberal policy, and those which are stinted by a narrow selfish disposition. Of the former character may be mentioned those towns which have made a liberal expenditure, and provided asylums with all the comforts enjoyed by families possessing a competence. Such provision has been made by twenty-five of our towns.

In passing through the asylums in these towns, a visitor is impressed with the air of comfort which everywhere appears. The inquiry seems involuntarily to arise, "can it be that all this comfort is provided gratuitously for a class of unfortunates?" It is a bounteous provision for "the poor, the lame, the halt, and the blind," and it marks a degree of moral elevation found only in the highest grades of society. It proceeds from a conviction that misfortunes or follies do not cut off an individual from the full sympathy of his fellow creatures. It is a feature of barbarism to leave the sick, the helpless, and the aged, to suffer and perish,—to regard them as useless, and a burden to society. On the other hand, to regard them as objects of sympathy, whose wants should be relieved, and whose sufferings should as far as possible be mitigated, is a mark of the highest grade of society.

The principal existing evils in the arrangements for the maintenance of the poor, in those towns which have procured a farm and an asylum, are a *want of a proper distribution of the inmates according to their age, character, and condition, and a more systematic employment of them in some branche of industry.*

There are in some towns which have been visited, faults in the *execution* of the plan, which call for correction, but which are not the faults of the system, though I take great pleasure in saying that in no case have I found any of so serious a character that they require a public exposure. One of these is a lack of attention to personal cleanliness. Many of the inmates are habitually indolent, and very naturally neglect their persons, clothing and appurtenances. There must be a rigid enforcement of habits of neatness, or the persons will be in a loathsome condition, and the atmosphere of the house become offensive. If the keeper and matron are not persons of decision and firmness, the evil will become serious. I found in a few cases, a tendency to this fault, and would call the attention of overseers to it as an evil, where it exists, demanding correction. In most of the asylums the neatness is a highly commendable feature. In appointing a keeper, this qualification ought to be secured.

Another incidental evil, is severity in the treatment of the faults of the inmates.

There will often occur instances of conduct very offensive in their character. These demand authority, but the age should forbid the infliction of corporeal punishment. In the rules noticed in visiting one asylum, this is very justly prohibited.

I regret to say that in one instance I found that the keeper had not only resorted to flogging in a number of cases, but had in some instances been so severe in its infliction upon an adult female, that it could be regarded in no other light than brutal. The cause was disobedience. The offender was passionate and subject to attacks of partial insanity, but the punishment inflicted merited severe reprehension. I pressed it on the attention of the overseer as demanding his interference to prevent its recurrence.

If females and the aged may be thus treated, and can raise no cry for protection, then pauperism is a terrible calamity. I would recommend that corporeal punishment be prohibited by statute. But these are not faults of the system. Of existing evils which may attach to the system, I have mentioned a want of proper distribution of the various classes.

It is a dictate both of common sense and of humanity, that the vicious should not be placed where the virtuous must be constantly associated with them. The virtuous do not forfeit their character by coming to poverty, and should not be degraded by being placed with the vicious. They experience many humiliating circumstances, but should be saved from those which are manifestly unnecessary. Children should especially be kept from mingling familiarly with all varieties of character. It is only by elevating their character, that we can hope to elevate their future condition. The aged should be assigned to a position allowing quiet. Invalids have a special claim to a situation where they may be undisturbed, and are entitled to a kind treatment, even to the gratification of some whims. I have found two or three instances worthy of special commendation, where persons who showed no physical inability to leave their beds occasionally, have been indulged in keeping their beds for years, without any compulsion to the contrary, when through great depression of spirit, they have given themselves up to that state. Such a tender consideration for weakness may be carried to a fault, but it certainly is an amiable one.

The welfare of the insane so plainly demands a situation and treatment of a peculiar kind, that very few towns now neglect to send them to an insane hospital, only retaining those cases at the asylum which are quiet and harmless. As they form a class whose welfare calls for special attention, care, and treatment, I shall speak of their condition more fully and by itself, in another part of my report. By the title of the act creating the commission, this class would seem to be the one for whose sole benefit the commissioner has been appointed. For reasons before stated, I have visited asylums and made myself familiar with the condition of paupers of all classes, but to the condition of these I have given a fuller consideration.

The other evil which has as yet not been systematically provided for, is a want of employment for the paupers.

It is essential to the health, happiness, and contentment of the poor, that they have constant and suitable employment, adapted to their taste and capacity. In no state does time hang so heavily, as in that of idleness. Under

the depressing effect of misfortune and poverty, this is especially true. It gives individuals the opportunity to pore over their troubles continually, and tends to cultivate a fault-finding disposition with their treatment, however good. On the other hand the consciousness of being useful, in however small a degree, always tends to cheerfulness. Industry is no less a companion of virtue, than is idleness of vice. For a person to feel that he does anything to save himself from being dependent on others, elevates him. The effect of industry on the health, must necessarily be beneficial. Persons who have been accustomed to any active employment, impair their health by remaining to a large extent inactive.

Where suitable employment is provided for both sexes, and all ages, it will afford a return of material consideration to the towns, and enable them to enlarge the comforts of their beneficiaries. Rarely would the labor be performed reluctantly if it was adapted to the persons. An arbitrary system of labor, making it compulsory and slavish, would be a great evil of the opposite character. There is a liability to this species of abuse where the keeper of the poor is directly interested in their maintenance. If he can make a few dollars by their labor, even though it may be extorted, it will gratify the propensity which was the cause of his undertaking their support.

At present the labor of paupers is employed mainly as a matter of convenience. Where there is work which they can do to advantage, they are employed, otherwise they remain idle. This should be made a matter for definite arrangements without regard to profit, as it is something essential to their welfare. In an asylum, an intelligent keeper could provide some employment suitable to the ability of most of the cases, besides the farming for the men, and the domestic work for the women. This subject is urged on the consideration of towns as one of essential importance to the welfare of the poor.

Most of the towns have adopted a liberal policy for the support of the poor, but it is to be regretted, for the welfare of the poor, and for the credit of the towns which pursue a different policy, that there should be any exception. In these cases the towns seem to act under the feeling that the poor are a burden, beyond the claim of sympathy. They take all possible measures to get rid of cases, and provide in the most stinted manner for the support of such as must be taken. The poor in such cases are entrusted to the care of persons whose sole object in maintaining them is profit. The remuneration allowed is so small that they must necessarily be restricted in the quantity and quality of provisions, to a manner of living unworthy of an enlightened community. One of our towns reports an appropriation of \$1,400, for an average number of twenty-five or more persons. Here is an allowance of \$56 per year to each person, to feed, clothe, shelter and warm them, when all articles necessary for this purpose, are at the highest prices known to the present generation. The keeper must in some way receive a compensation for his services, as it would be a stretch of credulity to suppose that he would render them without reward,

and the more so, since in cases like such as are at present under consideration, the persons who take the poor, do it for profit. We are therefore forced to the conclusion, that in this case the poor are supported on a fare costing less than one dollar per week each, for materials, supposing that the labor in preparing the food is performed by themselves. Such a fare must bear a striking resemblance to that furnished to our soldiers, who are held as prisoners by an unrelenting foe.

It is utterly futile to suppose that any work will be satisfactorily done, unless a reasonable remuneration is made. Whatever is withheld from a suitable appropriation to this object, is drawn from the comforts, if not from the necessities of an unfortunate class, to whom we owe a comfortable support. Their state is rendered more pitiful, to save a mere trifle to those who are not needy. Some cases of this kind actually exist, which call for a remonstrance from an authority which can demand a hearing. There must be, in this system of contracting with a person for their support for a fixed sum, a bad result. The keeper will not in ordinary cases have a liberal allowance, and he cannot, even in case he is a benevolent man, provide a comfortable support without it. The town acts on the principle of narrow selfishness, and puts a benevolent work into the hands of a selfish person, under circumstances to call out his selfishness.

But this niggardly provision of so respectable a corporate body as a town, has not even the miserable apology of economy. It appears from official sources, that the substantial comforts of an asylum, where a disinterested keeper is instructed to provide at the expense of the town what the wants of the poor require, cost less than is appropriated in some cases, for an equal number of paupers on this plan.

No case has come to my knowledge, where the poor have actually been furnished with a short allowance of food, but there are cases where the plainness of the food is too great, and where many more delicacies might be furnished without an unreasonable expense.

A farm, under skilful management, will yield (with what assistance the poor can render,) more substantial means of living for a given cost, than can be procured by ordinary purchase. The plan is like furnishing capital, and encouraging this dependent class to exert themselves for their own support, and procure the comforts and pleasures of a home.

There are now several towns in the State which expend sums varying from \$500 to more than \$1,000, which do not show that comfortable condition for the poor which is had in asylums, at a materially less cost for each individual. The subject of procuring a farm is worthy of their most attentive consideration. When once this plan is adopted, it proves a most satisfactory arrangement to all parties. The asylum is the pride of the town in many cases, and no benevolent person can witness the amount of comfort it affords without a high degree of satisfaction. Some wealthy towns are sadly below the condition they ought to

occupy for an enlightened benevolence, by having made no provision for a permanent comfortable home for their poor in an asylum.

The penurious disposition of some towns, shows its most injurious effect in the case of insane paupers.

It is an act of humanity to place this most unfortunate class where they may have all the comforts it is possible to render them, and also such a course of treatment as gives some hope of their improvement, or at least a treatment that will not tend to aggravate their infirmities. Where economy only is considered, these cases are taken or kept from the hospitals, where they might have the advantage of the highest skill of the medical profession, and all that is valuable in experience, and also all those physical comforts which intelligence, skill and liberality can provide, and place them in the hands of inexperienced persons, and where there is an entire lack of physical comforts. An insane person who is violent, must necessarily be confined when he is taken from the hospital. The ordinary provision of an asylum for such as are raving, is some room that can be closed up with sufficient strength to preclude all possibility of escape. Under the care and treatment of attendants without experience, a person violently insane will usually destroy articles of comfort, he must therefore be to a large extent deprived of them.

These suffering cases are occasionally found in the towns, confined in a dreary apartment, usually too small to afford any exercise, with little air or light, without a comfortable bed, or even entire clothing. Added to these adverse conditions, is often a neglect of cleanliness, and we have the picture of a life of continual horror.

Here is the contrast of that humane treatment which a well appointed hospital affords, and it is the contrast of living like a brute with that of living like a human being.

The reason for this is found in that sordid disposition which would save a few dollars expense, a most paltry sum in itself, and more contemptible when it is considered that it is taken from the life and comforts of those who have already lost all the ordinary sources of enjoyment in life, and are brought to a wretched state of existence, and saved to a class of persons who do not feel the burden of the expense, and who individually share the saving to an amount perfectly insignificant.

I respectfully submit to the consideration of the legislature, the propriety of requiring that this unfortunate class shall be supported where they can enjoy the greatest possible amount of comforts. The number which would be affected by such a requirement might be small, but if there is one suffering neglected case in the State, it calls for that peremptory interference of the highest authority which can remove a serious abuse.

It is a great pleasure to state that of our thirty-three towns, twenty-four or twenty-five are provided with asylums. This fact not only shows that the poor there find a comfortable home, but it also shows an intelligent and

liberal spirit in those towns, which will look well to the comfort of all who are dependent on their liberality.

The insane in these towns, (except those who are quiet and orderly,) are placed in hospitals where all that can possibly be done, is done to cheer their dreary lives. It would be a pleasant picture to exhibit what had been done by a class of overseers of the poor, who devised intelligent plans for the comfort and convenience of the poor, and who have secured a generous provision for supplies. Could the amount of the annual appropriations of the towns which are characterized for liberality, be exhibited, and the amount of actual comfort afforded, and of actual suffering relieved, be presented to view, it would be a noble monument to humanity.

The towns which have pursued the opposite course would furnish a dreary picture of a class whose abode was cheered with little light or comfort. The spirit of benevolence, extending from those towns where it is cherished, must exert some influence in these towns, and their cold selfish policy must appear most obvious in the contrast.

I should fail to do justice to a noble charity, did I not allude to the generous provision which has been made in many towns for the comfort of the families of our brave and patriotic soldiers, in their absence. This work has enlisted the hearts and hands of able men and women.

One town having only thirteen inmates in its asylum, (of whom it is said by the agent who visited them, "few families fare better for the necessaries and comforts of life,") and which expends for their support, in connection with the products of the farm, more than \$1,200, and which renders assistance to persons out of the asylum to the amount of \$325, expended also in this charity \$1,112 during the year ending April, 1864.

As I am not in full possession of the facts pertaining to this species of benevolence, I might do injustice to some towns by a high commendation of those which had come to my knowledge, while others might have shown an equal liberality. I may say however, that in the city of Providence, this work has been done most efficiently and liberally. I have reason to think this is the case in many other towns. There appears to have been in these cases, a right appreciation of the necessities of the case and a generous disposition to meet them. The following tribute to this work of love I copy from the testimony borne by another. "To the families and dependents of those who have gone forth to the war, you have responded with a liberal hand, that the grim visage of want shall not visit them in the absence of those to whom they have been wont to look for protection and support, that those who may return again to the bosom of their families and friends will bless you for your liberal care, and of those who return to us no more, you will have the satisfaction that you have done your whole duty."

In the foregoing remarks I have given a representation of the condition and modes of treatment of insane and other paupers. Of their number I cannot

speaking with accuracy. The statute further makes it the duty of the Commissioner to ascertain the cause of poverty, and cause of insanity. This is a most difficult work, and would require much time and labor. The insane can give no account of themselves, and in a large proportion of the cases the keepers know nothing or little of their history. They are often members of scattered families, with few personal friends, and those remote. The most which I have been able to gather might be summed up as follows, viz : Cause of poverty, extravagance, improvidence, sickness, misfortune and intemperance. Cause of insanity, hereditary, disease, troubles.

I have been wholly unable to trace any other general cause, than intemperance to which a considerable number of the cases could be referred, and for the removal of which, there could be a combination of effort. Of the cause of poverty, in general, there is abundant evidence that intemperance stands pre-eminent. It has wasted the substance of the poor, and destroyed their power to acquire or to retain it. It is very apparent that the charities of the able and the benevolent pay largely for the effect of intoxicating drinks, while this unfortunate class suffer what can be estimated by no sum of money.

It is hardly possible to conceive of any class of persons whose case demands more commiseration, than that of insane paupers. Without the use of their mental faculties, and without the means to provide bodily necessities and comforts, they seem shut out from all the ordinary sources of enjoyment. To afford them a comfortable provision for their bodily wants, to exercise a kind care over them, and secure for them a humane treatment, seems but the discharge of a debt of humanity.

Should the spirit of benevolence to the poor rise in the towns, and manifest itself by liberal provision in their behalf, and especially by committing them only to the care of keepers of well known kindness and humanity, our asylums would be the marks of human kindness and sympathy on which the humane would look with delight.

In closing, I am fully sensible that I have been able to give but an imperfect exhibition of the facts pertaining to the pauperism of the State, but I hope that I have given enough to enlist the fullest sympathy of the legislature, and of their constituents, to whose continued and extended interest I now commit them.

GEORGE A. WILLARD,

*Commissioner for the inspection of Almshouses and Asylums
for the Insane Poor.*

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON

RAILROAD COMPANY.

*To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c., to
be holden at Providence, at their January session, A. D. 1865.*

The directors of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company do respectfully report the twenty-seventh annual receipts and expenditures, under their act of incorporation, the same being made up to August 31, 1864.

Surplus on hand at last annual report.....	\$111,251 65
Amount received for passengers, freight, &c., for the year ending August 31, 1864.....	557,586 80
Amount expended during the same time for current expenses, repairs, payment of debt, interest, &c.....	536,974 27
Surplus on hand, August 31, 1864.....	130,377 45

All which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the board of directors.

JAMES I. DAY,

President New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Co.

Stonington, January 2, A. D. 1865.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

OF THE

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL

RAILROAD COMPANY,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

The Commissioner acting in behalf of said State, examined the accounts of said company, March 27, 1865, and finds that the condition of said company is as follows :

DEBIT.	
Stock.....	\$1,537,939 98
Preferred stock issued.....	\$500,000 00
Preferred stock claimed to be hypothecated.....	101,200 00
	398,800 00
Bonds issued	2,055,500 00
Of which are claimed to be hypothecated	18,000 00
	2,037,500 00
Notes and accounts payable.	211,574 53
Premium and interest received on bonds sold, issued by cities of Hartford and Providence.....	100,324 84
Profit and loss	149,555 81
Cancelled bonds paid by trustees.....	52,230 00
	\$4,487,925 16

CREDIT.

Construction	\$3,902,355	46
Equipment	302,510	93
Material and supplies delivered trustees.....	29,348	20
Sinking fund, city of Hartford.....	\$77,395	47
Sinking fund, city of Providence.....	61,500	00
	<hr/>	
	138,895	47
Sundry notes and accounts.....	112,817	44
Sundry claims and vouchers.....	1,997	66
	<hr/>	
	<u>\$4,487,925</u>	<u>16</u>

Receipts and expenditures for the twelve months ending January 30, 1865 :

RECEIPTS.

Passage	\$305,778	58
Freight... ..	196,058	57
Mails.....	9,300	00
Express, rents, &c.....	6,670	50
	<hr/>	
	\$517,807	65

EXPENDITURES.

Repairs of road, renewals of iron, and repairs of bridges... .	\$77,278	90
Repairs of stations and fences	53,034	67
Repairs of engines and cars.....	59,838	14
Wood	38,015	78
Coal .. .	7,221	18
Oil.....	7,647	91
Waste.....	2,263	75
Salaries and labor.....	90,374	46
Damage and loss on freight	2,325	32
Insurance and taxes.....	35,816	77
Rent of stations, printing, &c.....	9,481	97
	<hr/>	
	\$383,298	85
Earnings.....	134,508	80
Deduct 7 per cent. interest on bonds.....	142,977	81
	<hr/>	

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY L. GREENE,
Commissioner for Rhode Island.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

Providence and Worcester Railroad Company

TO THE

LEGISLATURES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, at the company's office in Providence, on the 24th day of December, 1864, for the purpose of investigating the accounts and expenditures of said company, and for deciding what sums are applicable to that part of the road lying in the State of Rhode Island, and also what part is chargeable to that portion of the road lying in Massachusetts; and having examined the accounts of said company, we find that—

The net expenditures for construction and equipment to November 30, 1863, were	\$1,622,309 98
To which add land bought	180 00
Net cost of road and equipment to Nov. 30, 1864.....	1,622,489 98
Apportioned as follows :	
To Massachusetts.....	\$815,513 64
To Rhode Island.....	806,976 34

The whole amount of receipts from Nov. 30, 1863, to Nov. 30, 1864, is as follows, viz :

Transportation of passengers.....	\$204,694 96	
Transportation of freight....	252,945 92	
Transportation of mails.....	5,258 00	
Rents....	3,252 62	
Express.....	4,827 00	
	<hr/>	470,978 50

Expenses for maintaining and operating the road during the twelve months ending November 30, 1864 :

Fuel..	38,043 83	
Oil.....	2,711 67	
Maintenance of way.....	58,251 66	
Repairs of cars.....	16,318 94	
New merchandise cars.....	25,171 38	
New locomotives.....	16,031 44	
Repairs of locomotives.....	15,353 20	
Passenger expenses.....	24,443 82	
Freight expenses.....	43,291 66	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	72,242 56	
	<hr/>	311,860 16

Net earnings..... \$159,118 34

Which sum we apportion as follows, viz :

To Massachusetts.....	\$79,559 17
To Rhode Island.....	79,559 17

Said Commissioners also find, on examining the books of said company, that separate accounts of the expenditures in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, have been kept, agreeable to the acts of said States creating the present Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

AUSTIN L. ROGERS,
Commissioner for Massachusetts.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner for Rhode Island.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE
ON
INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS
IN
FILLING THE QUOTAS OF RHODE ISLAND.

To the Honorable Senate :

The undersigned, appointed as a special committee to investigate and report to the Hon. Senate "what frauds, if any, have been committed in this State during the present rebellion, in relation to matters touching the quotas of this State, and also in relation to men, means, and army equipments furnished to the United States Government on account of this State, during said rebellion, and under whose authority said frauds were committed," respectfully report, that they have made an examination of a part of the matters referred to them by the above vote of the Honorable Senate.

It appears that the State of Rhode Island has made from time to time large advances to the General Government in the purchase of clothing, equipments, and other articles for the regiments and batteries of the State, and in the purchase of horses for artillery and cavalry service, and in the transportation of troops, and for other purposes connected with the war.

The account with the United States commenced in 1861, and is still open and unsettled.

The General Government have, from time to time, made payment to the State, through the accredited agents of the State, in partial return for the amounts advanced in the manner above stated. There is now, however, a large sum of money due from the United States to the State of Rhode Island, and the officers of the General Gov-

ernment are making great delay in the settlement of the claims. It is understood that this delay is occasioned by some of the earlier accounts presented by this State for allowance and payment.

These accounts, and in fact all the accounts between the State of Rhode Island and the United States, from the commencement of the rebellion to the present time, have been passed over to the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury, for examination and adjustment ; and in certain communications lately made by that officer to the Executive of this State, he has called for all the reports and documents relating to the accounts between this State and the United States that have been issued within the State since the commencement of the war.

Your committee, owing to the absence of witnesses from the State, the difficulty of procuring certain documentary evidence from abroad, the pressure of other official duties, the want of time, and other causes, have been unable to satisfactorily investigate the questions of fraud submitted to them by the above resolution of the Hon. Senate, and therefore cannot report whether frauds have been committed against the State or not.

But your committee are satisfied from the evidence that has been submitted to them, that there are many omissions and defects in the accounts of the State against the United States, and that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to collect the amount due the State until the accounts are revised, and such omissions and defects corrected. It is of the highest importance that the amount due the State upon these accounts should be ascertained and paid, especially in view of the fact that the General Government, in the adjustment of accounts, do not allow any claim for interest on the sums paid out and advanced by a State government.

Your committee, in conclusion, recommend the passage of a joint resolution, authorizing His Excellency the Governor to cause the accounts between this State and the United States to be revised and corrected, and presented for payment.

Respectfully submitted.

B. LAPHAM,
W. B. LAWTON,
P. W. STEVENS,
J. M. PENDLETON,
FRANCIS ARMINGTON.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

OFFICE OF STATE COMMISSIONER,

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 31, 1864.

To His Excellency James Y. Smith, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

SIR : — In accordance with Your Excellency's instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of the Department, from July 1, 1863, to December 31, 1864, inclusive, viz :

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from George B. Holmes, late State Commissioner.	\$7,553 90
Amount received for allotments, pay and bounty due deceased and discharged soldiers, pay on account of prisoners of war and prize money due seamen.....	1,397,797 80
	<u>\$1,405,351 70</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid as per allotments, pay and bounty due deceased and discharged soldiers, pay on account of prisoners of war and prize money due seamen.....	\$1,396,293 39
Balance, cash on hand	<u>\$9,058 31</u>

Five hundred and ninety-one (591) applications for pay and bounty, and three hundred and eleven (311) claims for pension have been prepared and forwarded to the departments in Washington, for adjustment and allowance, during the period stated above.

The expenses incurred during this period in collecting and disbursing the above amount, are as follows :

Salaries.....	\$10,027 50
Expenses of Allotment Commissioners in visiting the regiments for the collection of the allotments....	4,934 08
Preparing claims for pay and bounty and pensions....	2,261 75
Amount advanced to wives of soldiers ...	307 72
Rent of office, coal, stationery, porter, postage and revenue stamps, printing, &c....	2,555 56
	<hr/>
	\$20,086 61

Total amount of expenses, twenty thousand and eighty-six dollars, sixty-one cents, being one 42-100 per cent. on the amount received.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS D. SMITH, 3D,

State Commissioner.

TWENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
ON
PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
IN
RHODE ISLAND,
MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1865.

PROVIDENCE:
H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1865.

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Smithfield.....	43—51.
Tiverton.....	111—114.
Warwick.....	146—158.
Warren.....	159—163.
Westerly.....	186—187.
West Greenwich.....	155—159.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the General Assembly :

GENTLEMEN :— It becomes my duty to present to you the TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT on the state and condition of the schools, and of education, in RHODE ISLAND, with plans and suggestions for their improvement.

It is gratifying to learn, by the accompanying tables, that while the war has imposed enormous burdens, in the form of taxation, upon the citizens of our State, they have not allowed the annual appropriations for public schools to be diminished. They are increased over previous years ; showing that this state thoroughly understands her best interests, and intends to see that they are secured. While she is sending thousands of her young men, and millions of her treasure, to the field of battle, she is making liberal provisions for her children and youth at home, that they may be better prepared to enjoy and preserve the great blessings of Union and Liberty and Peace ; to secure which she now suffers and bleeds.

The unusual prosperity at the North, attendant upon the rebellion, and the scarcity of labor, have tempted the chil-

dren from our schools. It will be seen by reference to the tables, that the whole number present, as well as the average attendance, at both the summer and winter schools, has been considerably diminished. This decrease was very much greater with the boys than with the girls—the number of the former in the summer schools being 1,018, while the number of the latter was only 328. It was something so in the winter schools—the boys falling behind 1290, the girls 911. It will be seen, moreover, that nearly half of the decrease comes from the schools in the city of Providence.

I may here observe, that while the amount appropriated by the towns for school purposes is in excess of previous years, yet the diminution of registry taxes, and the small unexpended balances, reduce the whole sum available for educational purposes, a little below that of last year. This is accidental.

It will also be observed, that the amount expended on school houses for the last year, is less than for the year previous. This is as might have been expected, and by no means indicates any want of interest in our educational appliances. Several districts have it in contemplation, to erect school houses, and at a cost which would carry the amount for these purposes much beyond that of previous years; but the enormous increase in the cost of construction has postponed action for the present. East Providence, our adopted sister, is the banner town for good school houses, and she added one or two to her number during the past year; and this, also, *without an appeal!*

There were five more teachers employed in our public schools last year, than the year previous. The increased remuneration in most other departments of labor, except that of teaching, has diminished the number of male teachers. Of these, as compared with last year, there were 34 less; while of females, there were 39 more.

As usual, the appropriation of \$15,000 was apportioned equally among the districts, each district receiving \$37.50; while the appropriation of \$35,000 was divided among the several towns in proportion to the number of children therein; according to the last census, under the age of fifteen years.

The following table shows the number of school districts in Rhode Island, the division of the annual appropriation by the State, of \$50,000, among the several towns, the time at which it is paid, and the number of children in the state, at the last census, under fifteen years of age:

NAMES OF TOWNS.	No of Districts.	Apportionment of \$15,000, payable July 15th.	Apportionment of \$35,000, payable Dec. 31st.	Total Apportion- ment.	Population of the Towns under 16 years of age.
Barrington.....	3	112 50	162 90	275 40	265
Bristol.....	5	187 50	949 71	1,137 21	1,545
Burrillville.....	16	600 00	859 97	1,459 97	1,399
Charlestown.....	7	262 50	194 86	457 36	317
Coventry.....	18	675 00	772 68	1,447 68	1,257
Cranston.....	11	412 50	1,708 87	2,121 37	2,780
Cumberland.....	20	750 00	1,667 06	2,417 06	2,712
East Greenwich.....	5	187 50	510 20	697 70	830
East Providence.....	8	300 00	398 94	698 94	649
Exeter.....	13	487 50	378 04	865 54	615
Foster.....	19	712 50	395 87	1,108 37	644
Glocester.....	15	562 50	466 56	1,029 06	759
Hopkinton.....	12	450 00	587 04	1,037 04	955
Jamestown.....	2	75 00	70 08	145 08	114
Johnston.....	15	562 50	676 17	1,238 67	1,100
Little Compton.....	10	375 00	240 35	615 35	391
Middletown.....	5	187 50	209 61	397 11	341
Newport.....	6	225 00	1,914 79	2,139 79	3,115
New Shoreham.....	5	187 50	330 09	517 59	537
North Kingstown.....	14	525 00	621 46	1,146 46	1,011
North Providence.....	10	375 00	2,487 08	2,862 08	4,046
Portsmouth.....	7	262 50	372 51	635 01	606
Providence.....	23	862 50	9,649 56	10,512 06	15,698
Pawtucket.....	5	187 50	866 11	1,053 61	1,409
Richmond.....	13	487 50	437 05	924 55	711
Scituate.....	19	712 50	845 21	1,557 71	1,375
South Kingstown.....	21	787 50	988 44	1,775 94	1,608
Smithfield.....	36	1,350 00	2,572 52	3,922 52	4,185
Tiverton.....	12	450 00	418 00	868 00	680
Warwick.....	15	562 50	1,779 56	2,342 06	2,895
Warren.....	5	187 50	486 84	674 34	792
Westerly.....	13	487 50	721 66	1,209 16	1,174
West Greenwich.....	12	450 00	257 56	707 56	419
Totals.....	400	15,000 00	34,997 35	49,997 35	56,934

The following table shows the average cost of educating each scholar in the city of Providence, in the five counties, and the average in the whole State, for the past year:

	No. of Scholars.	Cost per Scholar.
Providence.....	6,756	\$9 61
Providence County.....	14,367	7 02
Newport ".....	1,918	12 63
Washington ".....	2,176	5 32
Kent ".....	1,618	5 03
Bristol ".....	1,019	9 90
Average in the State.....		\$7 89

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Amount received from the General Treasury.	Amount of Town Tax.	Amount of registry tax, & from other sources.	Rate Bills.	Balance unexpended.	Total from all sources.	Actual expenditures, exclusive of school houses.	Expended on school houses.	Amount of tax next year.	State appropriations for next year.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.										
Providence.....	\$10,512 06	\$55,000 00	\$3,604 77	.....	.....	\$79,616 83	\$84,972 41	\$2,000 00	\$60,000 00	\$10,512 06
North Providence.....	2,862 08	5,000 00	395 00	286 00	64 42	8,778 32	8,838 32	4,094 00	7,500 00	2,862 08
Smithfield.....	3,922 52	4,500 00	609 01	.....	.....	9,031 53	9,178 62	.....	4,500 00	3,922 52
Cumberland.....	2,417 06	2,500 00	387 00	.....	50 00	5,353 06	5,803 06	.....	2,500 00	2,417 06
Scituate.....	1,557 71	900 00	282 38	96 37	625 57	2,984 71	2,984 71	.....	1,000 00	1,557 71
Cranston.....	2,121 87	4,000 00	352 45	.....	.....	5,597 06	5,547 06	.....	4,000 00	2,121 87
Johnston ..	1,238 67	700 00	201 14	.....	.....	2,139 81	2,139 81	.....	1,000 00	1,238 67
Glocester.....	1,029 06	400 00	242 54	.....	.....	1,671 60	1,541 72	.....	400 00	1,029 06
Foster.....	1,108 87	237 68	128 72	61 10	129 88	1,525 87	1,501 68	.....	237 68	1,108 87
Burrillville.....	1,459 97	1,000 00	227 50	.....	.....	2,714 82	2,665 00	.....	1,200 00	1,459 97
East Providence.....	698 94	1,000 00	100 15	.....	106 86	2,042 88	1,936 52	.....	1,000 00	698 94
Pawtucket.....	1,053 61	3,500 00	14 00	.....	270 98	4,838 59	4,276 68	.....	8,000 00	1,053 61
Totals.....	29,981 42	78,737 68	6,544 66	443 47	1,995 84	126,295 08	110,935 54	6,094 00	86,337 68	29,981 42
NEWPORT COUNTY.										
Newport.....	2,139 79	9,500 00	690 00	.....	.....	13,502 00	17,638 36	2,000 00	14,000 00	2,139 79
Portsmouth.....	685 01	400 00	147 00	271 70	.....	1,458 71	1,453 71	704 19	400 00	685 01
Middletown.....	397 11	500 00	55 41	.....	.....	1,811 04	1,148 76	.....	500 00	397 11
Tiverton.....	868 00	500 00	121 11	85 60	84 18	1,574 71	1,540 58	.....	500 00	868 00
Little Compton.....	615 35	500 00	50 07	269 80	.....	1,334 72	1,334 72	2 25	500 00	615 35
New Shoreham.....	517 59	184 65	48 00	.....	.....	745 24	745 24	.....	184 65	517 59
Jamestown.....	145 08	85 00	21 22	168 00	6 00	870 80	364 30	.....	85 00	145 08
Totals.....	5,317 93	11,619 65	1,127 81	789 80	40 18	20,291 72	24,220 62	2,706 44	16,119 65	5,317 93

WASHINGTON COUNTY.											
South Kingstown.	1,775 94	481 00	177 00	453 08	6 14	2,948 27	2,982 18	.....	481 00	1,175 94	
Westerly.....	1,209 16	881 64	222 00	88 64	.....	1,851 44	1,881 44	.....	850 00	1,209 16	
North Kingstown.....	1,146 46	450 00	277 66	.....	297 82	2,272 75	1,677 11	.....	450 00	1,146 46	
Exeter.....	865 54	189 02	77 44	20 12	276 28	1,161 12	1,220 36	.....	189 02	865 54	
Charlestown.....	457 86	200 00	68 00	.....	.....	1,014 30	983 98	.....	200 00	457 86	
Hopkinton.....	1,037 04	880 00	175 58	219 83	.....	1,767 98	1,706 99	114 67	880 00	1,037 04	
Richmond.....	924 55	800 00	145 09	200 00	.....	1,145 07	1,411 07	.....	800 00	924 55	
Totals.....	7,416 05	2,281 66	1,142 66	998 17	580 24	12,200 88	11,813 08	114 67	2,800 02	7,416 05	
KENT COUNTY.											
Warwick .	2,342 06	1,500 00	718 00	.....	209 38	5,129 60	4,920 27	.....	2,000 00	2,342 06	
Coventry	1,447 68	386 84	282 40	.....	.....	2,208 87	2,156 90	.....	386 84	1,447 68	
East Greenwich	697 70	400 00	144 00	.....	.....	1,354 20	1,854 20	.....	400 00	697 70	
West Greenwich.....	707 56	162 35	119 03	109 80	102 45	1,217 79	1,115 34	.....	162 35	707 56	
Totals	5,195 00	2,448 69	1,263 43	109 80	311 78	9,910 46	9,546 71	.....	2,948 69	5,195 00	
BRISTOL COUNTY.											
Bristol.....	1,137 21	4,080 40	110 20	675 00	.....	6,375 00	6,275 00	680 00	6,100 00	1,137 21	
Warren	674 34	2,100 00	107 00	118 00	.....	3,095 52	3,034 34	108 46	2,400 60	674 34	
Barrington.....	275 40	800 00	43 65	166 70	.....	785 75	785 75	.....	400 00	275 40	
Totals.....	2,086 95	6,430 40	260 85	959 70	.....	10,256 27	10,095 09	788 46	8,900 00	2,086 95	

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Providence County	29,981 42	78,737 68	6,544 66	443 47	1,995 34	126,295 08	110,935 54	6,094 00	86,387 68	29,981 42	
Newport County.....	5,817 93	11,619 65	1,127 81	789 60	40 18	20,291 72	24,220 62	2,706 54	16,119 65	5,817 93	
Washington County.....	7,416 05	2,281 66	1,142 66	998 17	580 24	12,200 88	11,813 08	114 67	2,800 02	7,416 05	
Kent County.....	5,195 00	2,448 69	1,263 43	109 80	811 78	9,910 46	9,546 71	.....	2,948 69	5,195 00	
Bristol County.....	2,086 95	6,430 40	260 85	959 70	.....	10,256 27	10,095 09	788 46	8,900 00	2,086 95	
Totals.....	49,997 35	101,518 08	10,839 41	3,295 74	2,927 54	178,954 41	166,610 99	9,703 57	116,606 04	49,997 35	

The following tables show the number of teachers of both sexes, the number of boys and girls registered, and the average attendance of the same, in the Public Schools of this State, for the school-year ending April 30th, 1864.

SUMMER RETURNS.							WINTER RETURNS.						
NAMES OF TOWNS.	Male Teachers.	Fem. Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average Attendance.	Male Teachers.	Fem. Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average Attendance.	
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.													
Providence.....	10	143	3,580	4,008	7,588	6.756	10	143	3,580	4,008	7,588	6.756	
North Providence.....	7	29	1,108	1,008	2,116	1.472	7	29	1,047	887	1,934	1.373	
Cranston.....	2	29	767	715	1,482	1.007	2	29	767	715	1,482	1.007	
Johnston.....	1	11	231	229	460	316	8	12	317	273	590	412	
Selkute.....	3	15	270	328	598	376	8	13	40	350	750	533	
Foster.....		17	129	227	356	224	11	6	240	248	488	328	
Glocester.....	1	14	204	214	418	279	9	7	252	172	424	306	
Burrillville.....		19	397	482	829	580	2	17	475	398	873	624	
Smithfield.....	6	40	1,158	1,297	2,455	1,621	18	83	1,151	1,057	2,208	1,473	
Cumberland.....	4	21	533	535	1,068	759	8	18	589	454	1,043	822	
East Providence.....		11			352	281	1	10			387	273	
Pawtucket.....	2	10	279	280	559	417	2	12	304	322	606	455	
Totals.....	36	359	8,656	9,273	18,281	14,088	76	329	9,122	8,864	18,373	14,367	
NEWPORT COUNTY.													
Jamestown.....		2	23	38	64	37	2		34	16	50	31	
New Shoreham.....	1	4	213	168	381	290	4	1	230	155	385	294	
Newport.....	5	28	490	541	1,030	839	5	28	490	540	1,030	839	
Middletown.....		4	69	64	133	50	3		81	44	125	59	
Portsmouth.....	2	7	142	162	304	173	4	4	181	107	288	212	
Tiverton.....		11	161	229	390	252	2	11	228	201	429	298	
Little Compton.....	2	8	94	130	224	151	6	4	155	116	271	196	
Totals.....	10	64	1,197	1,329	2,516	1,792	26	48	1,399	1,179	2,578	1,918	
KENT COUNTY.													
Warwick.....	8	12	723	721	1,444	935	10	1	646	555	1,201	826	
Coventry.....	2	9	201	201	401	255	9	4	273	224	497	341	
West Greenwich.....		3	27	53	80	40	8	4	170	144	314	197	
East Greenwich.....	1	7	143	134	277	152	3	5	214	164	378	255	
Totals.....	11	31	1,094	1,108	2,208	1,382	30	23	1,303	1,087	2,390	1,618	
WASHINGTON COUNTY.													
Exeter.....	3	6	107	135	242	144	10	3	202	150	352	235	
Hopkinton.....	1	8	222	246	468	302	6	7	253	198	451	323	
Westerly.....	1	11	90	81	171	112	9	6	361	242	603	398	
Charlestown.....		6	54	69	123	82	3	7	99	93	192	129	
South Kingstown.....	1	18	250	309	559	404	10	18	398	303	701	503	
North Kingstown.....	1	3	49	63	112	73	10	7	393	268	661	455	
Richmond.....	2	9	83	118	201	136	9	5	160	131	291	198	
Totals.....	9	61	855	1,021	1,876	1,253	57	48	1,866	1,385	3,251	2,176	
BRISTOL COUNTY.													
Barrington.....		3	65	75	140	97		3	91	53	144	114	
Warren.....	1	9	177	190	367	266	3	6	211	183	394	280	
Bristol.....	3	13	325	364	689	607	4	12	360	337	697	625	
Totals.....	4	25	567	629	1,196	970	7	21	662	573	1,235	1,019	

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Providence County.....	36	359	8,656	9,273	18,281	14,088	76	329	9,122	8,864	18,373	14,367
Newport County.....	10	64	1,197	1,329	2,516	1,792	26	48	1,399	1,179	2,578	1,918
Kent County.....	11	31	1,094	1,108	2,208	1,382	30	23	1,303	1,087	2,390	1,618
Washington County.....	9	61	855	1,021	1,876	1,253	57	48	1,866	1,385	3,251	2,176
Bristol County.....	4	25	567	629	1,196	970	7	21	662	573	1,235	1,019
Totals.....	70	540	12,369	13,360	26,071	19,485	196	469	14,352	13,068	27,927	21,088

The following table shows the number of towns, school districts, the number of children under fifteen years of age, the amount of school moneys appropriated, expended, &c., &c., in the State :

Number of towns in Rhode Island.....	33
" " " " Providence County.....	12
" " " " Newport County.....	7
" " " " Washington County.....	7
" " " " Kent County.....	4
" " " " Bristol County.....	3
Children under 15 years of age in Rhode Island.....	56,934
" " " " Providence County.....	36,756
" " " " Newport County.....	5,784
" " " " Washington County.....	6,391
" " " " Kent County.....	5,401
" " " " Bristol County..	2,602
Number of School Districts in the State.....	400
" " Schools in the State..	512
" " Teachers.....	665
" " Male Teachers.....	196
" " Female Teachers.....	469
" " Scholars in Summer Schools.....	26,071
" " " " " last year.....	27,075
Decrease.....	1,004
Average attendance.....	19,485
" " last year.....	21,188
Decrease.....	1,703
Number of Scholars in Winter Schools.....	27,827
" " " " " last year...	29,641
Decrease....	1,814
Average attendance.....	21,098
" " last year..	23,256
Decrease.....	2,158
Amount of Permanent School Fund...	\$397,803 00
" appropriated annually by the State.....	\$50,000 00
" " last year by towns.....	101,518 08
" from registry taxes.....	10,389 41
" " rate bills.....	3,295 74
Balance from last year ..	2,927 54
	<hr/>
	\$168,080 77

Decrease from last year.....	3,617 23
Amount expended on School Houses.....	9,703 57
Decrease from last year.....	11,883 43
Annual appropriation for Normal School.	2,500 00
“ “ “ R. I. Schoolmaster.....	300 00

The following table shows what sums were appropriated by the General Assembly last year, for the support of the Indian school, and reformatory and benevolent institutions:

Indian School in Charlestown.....	\$150 00
Reform School, Providence.....	12,000 00
Butler Hospital for insane, deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic, insane poor... ..	14,000 00
Total	<u>\$26,150 00</u>

The religious and heroic band that sailed through the wintry seas of 1620, and found a haven among the cold gray rocks of Plymouth, sought not for themselves a home of comforts, but, for the generations which should follow them,

“Freedom to worship God.”

They comprehended the sacrifice, and were not disappointed. Not one of them desired to recommit the trust which he had received.

“They shook the depths of the desert's gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.
Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the ANTHEM OF THE FREE.”

The vigorous manhood of the Revolution, nerved by a love of truth, of justice, of freedom, by an indissoluble adhesion to the adamantine, eternal principles of righteousness, struck heavy blows at tyranny, that we might live a nation of freemen; and the patriot soldier of this hour, is giving his life to his country, in order that those who shall come after him may not feel the curse of successful treason,

and the still greater curse of that social system upon which it lives. And so of all great and noble enterprises; they have had their consummation, not in the day of their origin, but during the march of the coming years.

Our system of common schools is one of these enterprises, and, if rightly considered, one of unsurpassable grandeur and efficiency; converting the childhood of yesterday into the state of a generation hence. Its gates are open to the rich and the poor alike, and it pours out its bounties to all the children of the land. It receives the evil to make them good, and the good to make them better. We can never over-estimate what we owe to our early fathers, for founding this system, in the midst of untold trials and the most grievous discouragements. They persevered because they saw our salvation in its success, and our peril in its failure. Amidst the burdens and anxieties of daily labors, and nightly watchings, when our hill-sides were forests, and our beautiful vales unreclaimed wastes, they reserved enough of their time and their means to secure for free schools a watchful oversight and a generous support. We owe the most of what we are, as a State and a nation, to the early and continued fosterings of this single institution. It has saved us from the blunders of ignorance, and the perils of vice. It has converted barrenness into fruitfulness, and penury into a profusion of comforts and luxuries. It has given dignity, as well as skill, to labor. It has furnished the mechanic with a cunning hand, and a thoughtful brain. It has given the artisan a discerning eye, and exquisite taste. It has taught the husbandman how to quadruple his harvest, and how profitably to secure fine fleeces and fat kine; while at the same time it has made him the intelligent conservator of those great fundamental principles upon which all our free institutions rest. It has not only secured these accumulated and accumulating blessings, but it has delivered us from innumerable troubles and perils.

It has kept us from that intellectual darkness whose light is gloom, from that moral degradation which revels in vice and crime, and from that physical wretchedness which has neither the knowledge nor the courage to deliver itself from misery, and the most abject want.

It is our system of free schools which has given value to our estates, filled our granaries, and crowded our barns. It is the intelligence flowing out from these schools which ploughs our fields, bores our mines, turns our water-wheels, poises our trip-hammers, plies our looms, throws our shuttles, moves and supplies our printing-presses,—converting a multitude of raw material into every conceivable form of use and beauty, and diffusing intelligence free and universal as the air. It has furnished the common people with a competency which no other nation ever possessed. In every department of industry its presence and power are seen and felt. It has supplied the poor with abundant means for mental and moral improvement, securing to them a dignity and a culture never before known.

Reflecting upon this, we are filled with gratitude to Him who put it so early into the hearts of our Pilgrim Fathers to establish a system of free schools, which should secure to all posterity, in unbroken succession, the means for obtaining knowledge, and securing and maintaining virtue. The difference between our condition now, and that which it would have been had they been indifferent to, or unmindful of, the great trust committed to them, is too wide to estimate. In doing what they did, our ancestors accomplished more in their time than was ever before given to one generation to accomplish : and the result has imposed upon us an increasing obligation to continue the work so gloriously begun. What a sorrow it is, that this *Puritan* influence could not, from the first, have been felt over the vast breadth of our common country. What seas of blood would it have spared, what mountains of treasure would it

have saved ! What culture for neglect, what joy for tears, what relief for the heavy burdened, what liberty for those in chains ! Could this have been so, who can conceive of the contrast which this day of trial would show through the boundless prairies of the West, and over the fertile savannas of the South ? Why this was not permitted to be, remains among the deep mysteries of Providence which we may not solve now, but which we may fathom hereafter.

If a republican form of government possesses, as we have been taught to believe it does, a superiority over every other form of government for the people ; if a general intelligence and a wholesome morality are necessary for its maintenance and stability, and if free schools are the human agency by which these are to be imparted and acquired, how carefully should we watch over, cherish and protect an agency so potent for good, not to us alone, but to Christendom.

Free schools find an argument for their establishment and greater efficiency, not only in the vitality and strength which they impart to republican institutions, but in their efficiency as political economists. The better educated any people is the more constant and well-directed is its industry, and the greater the amount of its productiveness. Knowledge and wealth are bound together as cause and effect. Other things being equal, the column which indicates the inventory of a state's wealth foots up the largest, where free school education stands at its head. Very few, I apprehend, at all appreciate how much we of New England are indebted to this for our material wealth. Four-fifths of all the improvements in the manufacturing and mechanic arts are devised by those who have received nothing but a common school education. A very large proportion of the patents issued from the Patent Office during the last thirty years have been granted to New England men, or to those who were New England boys, nurtured in her free schools,

where those habits of thought and industry, of truth and sobriety were acquired, which afterwards developed and directed the mighty forces that were once shut up in those young brains; and which are now astonishing the world by the vastness of their results. Free schools have taught us the great lesson, how the fiercest elements obey, and how "the most obdurate and intractable of nature's substances bend and yield before the power of knowledge," and the energy and patience of a cultivated intellect.

Moreover, free schools are not merely our wisest economists,—they are our safest moralists. They check vice and crime, which are alike unscrupulous and rapacious. Improvident of what little may be called their own, they are constantly preying upon the gains of honest industry, converting the elements of material support into a profligate wasting, and the means of social elevation into sources of moral debasement. In saying thus much, I know that I am repeating truths which have been better spoken a thousand times before; and with a logic which could not be refuted, if it could be withstood. I am asserting claims that have been set forth with an eloquence which nothing but a most singular and unaccountable combination of stupidity could have resisted.

In their agency for good I can compare our free schools to nothing but the great elements in the economy of nature. They are universal benefactors. The atmosphere which envelopes us, is not ours exclusively. It was prepared for thousands before the flood, has furnished life to millions since, and will continue to be an exhaustless fountain of supply to endless ages that shall follow. Its motion gives birth to the winds, those great commercial giants which, unrequited, and not in obedience to any human power, have traversed the world and interchanged its products from the beginning of commerce until now, and which will do the bidding of their Divine Author long after we

are dust. The *free* air! How boundless are its gifts! Full eighty per cent. of what we are pleased to call the great staples of *agri*-culture, find their substance, not in the ground out of which they spring, but in the air, into which they stretch, and upon which they live. To call them *aeri*-cultural products would be more philosophical. Day and night it is supplying invisible, impalpable food to countless mouths which are open to receive it, without any preparation, and too often without any solicitation from man. The same is true of the waters in their ceaseless flow from the sea to the mountains, and from the mountains back to the sea, furnishing sustenance and a medium of life to the vast ranges of vegetable and animal creation — opening a common pathway for the interchangeable wealth of nations, pouring their weight incessantly upon the wheels of industry, and in the falling rain and dew, bearing cups of joy, pure and sparkling, to every leaf of the forest, and every flower of the vale.

So of light. From the time it first shot forth from the hand of its Creator, it has not ceased to fill the heavens with beauty, and to cover the earth with its mantle of brightness; sparkling in the sapphire of the sky, arching itself under the summer cloud, laughing upon the waters, trembling upon the leaves, painting itself upon the flowers, and bathing the morning and evening in purple and gold. All animated and inanimated nature has felt the power of its life-giving, health-sustaining influence. Every inhabitant of the globe has rejoiced at its presence — the Esquimaux in his cabin of ice, the Indian who stands under its burning central belt, and the millions of those who enjoy every conceivable vicissitude of climate between the torrid and frigid extremes.

But all these exhaustless stores of unpurchased blessings were not created for any one man, or for any generation of men. They have been poured down from the sky, and

spread over the earth freely, and their benignant influences have extended from age to age, in interminable succession. They are universal in their distribution, and perpetual in their continuance. They are designed, not for a continent, but for a world. They benefit, not a generation, but a race.

As with these universal elements, so it is with our free schools. Their blessings are beyond the power of computation, universal and continued, with this difference: while the former come to us without care and without solicitation, the latter must be established and sustained by careful pains-taking and a generous outlay. And this brings me to a topic upon which I shall be pardoned for saying a word: I refer to

THE OBLIGATION OF PROPERTY TO EDUCATION.

While there are many towns in this state which make liberal appropriations for the support of their schools, there are others where such appropriations are made with a stinting hand. They seem to consider the support of public schools as a kind of nuisance, to be abated at the least possible expense. The law very properly requires that "no town shall receive any portion of the State's appropriation, unless it shall raise, by tax, for the support of public schools, a sum equal to one-half of its proportion of the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars appropriated to such town from the State treasury;" and when a town does *only* this, is it not an indication that it would do still less, were it not under a legal obligation to do this? I urgently submit it to the wisdom of your legislation, if the advancing interests of education do not require that something more than this should be done. Several of the States are fast outstripping us in their educational appointments, and unless we move betimes, we shall lose the race and the prize. Let us at least see to it, *that we take no steps back-*

wards and downwards. This unwise economy in some of the towns with regard to a liberal support of free schools, is still more tangibly manifested in cases of individuals. There are scores of men in our State who will listen attentively to all that may be said in favor of the importance of increased educational privileges for our children. They admit that education is well enough, yea, that it may be a matter of no inconsiderable importance, but they most decidedly prefer that those who happen to have the children, rather than those who happen to have the property, should pay for this education. "It is unlawful taxation, it is an invasion of my right of property, to compel me to contribute what you are pleased to call my proportion to educate my neighbor's children," says one. It is nothing to him, he whispers to himself, if he does not proclaim it abroad, whether school keeps or not. His fields will be crowned with just as abundant harvests, his kine will be just as fat and sleek, the income from his spindles and looms will not be less by a farthing, his commerce will drive through the seas as frequently and profitably, whether the children of his next-door neighbor are wise or foolish, honest or knaves. He is as unmindful of the blessings which flow to him from the school-house, as he is of those which come from Him whose mercies are over all his works. You may talk to him of his dependence and obligation; he listeneth and then goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was. I have sometimes wished that such men's property could be removed ten thousand miles away from all school influence, and there remain isolated for a generation. It might be interesting then to learn their estimation of the advantages of a general education to *property*. Another affirms that he has educated *his* children, and he feels it a double tax to be compelled to educate a second generation; or, it may be, he has failed properly to educate his own child, and he deems it an in-

fringement of individual rights to be obliged to do for another what he failed to do for himself. Still another is rich, and prefers to educate his son under peculiarly favorable and select influences; and this he has a most unquestioned right to do; but this furnishes him with no excuse for withholding his means and his influence in elevating to the highest practicable point the character of those schools where the great mass of children must receive their education, if they are to receive any at all. All this class of individuals are disposed to confine their educational obligations within very narrow limits. Their support of public instruction is not generous and hearty: it is apt to be niggardly and unwilling. A part of this indifference grows out of false ideas, not merely of the *use*, but of the *right*, or ownership of property. All men are, in a much more direct and complete sense than they are disposed to admit, or than they conceive, *stewards*, possessors *in trust*, rather than in *absolute right*. Their title to property is by no means so *exclusive* as they seem to think. Perhaps I shall be justified for dwelling a moment on this point.

To any one who will reflect, it will appear that by far the larger portion of what we call property is not the immediate product of our own labor. Look upon the harvest which the husbandman calls his own; how little of it comes from his labor. It is the fertilizing soil taken, it may be, hundreds of miles away from the limits which mark his own grounds; it is the ceaseless flow of the stream, having its rise in the far-off hills; it is the over-hanging cloud with its rain and snow; it is the day with its flood of light; it is the night with its mantle of dew; it is the exhaustless storehouse of the air;—these are the agencies which furnish the *primary* and *natural* elements of his agricultural wealth. Then, as we have seen, there is the sea and its treasures, the rivers and their flow, the winds and their power,—doing their various services, not by the will of

man, and often not by any arrangement of his; pouring a tide of wealth into the treasury which he, in his arrogance, calls his own, but which is only loaned to him by the Chief Husbandman of the universe. Besides, there is the *knowledge* which he uses, which only in a very restricted sense he may call *his own*; acquainting him with the laws of vegetable life, with the secrets of fertilizing materials, and the most economical methods of procuring and applying them, with the principles and construction of various agricultural implements, and with the various improvements calculated to insure his success. Very little of all this is his by *absolute right*. All these exhaustless treasures, and multiplied helps were designed not for one man alone, or for a single community of men, but for the highest good of the race. Those who possess them, and the result of them, are the almoners, in trust, of Him who sendeth rain upon the evil and the good. They have, with certain modifications, which it is not material here to specify, only a life lease of them. The stream of wealth passes down from generation to generation, by a kind of natural order of transfer and entail, and no generation has any such absolute and inalienable right to property as will justify the withholding such part of it as may be required to secure the common benefit of it to contemporaries and posterity.

Horace Mann, in one of his educational papers, dwells eloquently and somewhat at length upon the idea of "trusted rights in property." I will quote, though not consecutively, a passage or two. "This great principle of natural law may be illustrated by reference to some of the unstable elements in regard to which the *property* of each individual is strongly qualified in relation to his contemporaries, even while he has the acknowledged right of possession. Take the stream of water. A stream as it descends from its source to its mouth is successively the 'property' of all those through whose land it passes. My neighbor who lives

above me owned it yesterday, while it was passing through his lands, I own it to-day, while it is descending through mine, and the contiguous proprietor below will own it while it is flowing through his, as it passes onward to the next. But the *rights* of the successive owners are not *absolute* and *unqualified*; they are limited by the rights of those who are entitled to subsequent possession and use. While a stream is passing through my lands, I may not corrupt it, so that it shall be offensive or valueless to the adjoining proprietor below." I may not divert its course, or withhold its flow, so that it shall be in any manner of less value to him, than it would otherwise be. My use of it is restricted, and must in no way interfere with his lawful use of it, when it shall reach him. This illustration will serve to show that, while, in a certain sense, a man has an unqualified use of his property, in other and very important senses he is bound to regard the right and well-being of his neighbor.

A similar illustration will be found in the case of the light, the air, the rain, the dew, and the multitudinous invisible agencies of nature which constitute the indispensable elements of nearly all that which we call "property." 'These great principles of natural law which define and limit the rights of neighbors and contemporaries are incorporated into and constitute a part of the civil law of every civilized people; and they are obvious and simple illustrations of the great prevailing laws by which individuals and generations hold their rights in the solid substance of the globe, and in the elements that move over its surface.' All these rights we hold subject to modification growing out of preceding and succeeding generations. Our right, any man's right, in these is defeasable and limited, and not indefeasable and perpetual; and this, too, irrespective of the manner by which he may have come into possession. *He is bound to use it so as not to impair the value which it may be to others, "either by commission or omission."*

The reflections heretofore hinted at show us how very small a portion of any man's wealth he can claim as the result of his individual, unaided labor. "He is only taking his turn in the use of a bounty bestowed *in common*, by the Giver of all, upon his ancestors, himself, and his posterity; a line of indefinite length of which he is but a point." Besides, the assumption that a man may do what he will with his own, might be well founded, were the man so isolated from every fellow-man that no act of his could by any possibility affect the interests or well-being of any other man. But precisely the reverse is true. He is bound by indissoluble ties to those who have gone before, and to those who are to come after him. He cannot isolate his individuality. He cannot disconnect himself from the thousand relationships which hold him to those around him. The avenue which leads back from him, has been filled with benefits by those who preceded him; and he is obligated to transmit these with undiminished value to those who shall follow. A distinguished philosopher has said, "We may as well attempt to escape from our own personal identity, as to shake off the three-fold relation which we bear to others; the relation of an associate with our contemporaries, of a beneficiary of our ancestors, and of a guardian to those who, in the sublime order of Providence, are to follow us. Out of these relations manifest duties are evolved. The society of which we necessarily constitute a part, must be preserved, and in order to preserve it, we must not look to what one individual or family needs, but to what the whole community needs; not merely to what one generation needs, but to the wants of a succession of generations."

Each successive generation has claims, not only upon the affection and care, but upon the property of each succeeding one. Each child that is born has a claim for food, for raiment, for shelter, for culture, upon the community where it first sees the light and breathes the air. He has as

inalienable a right to these as he has to open his eyes to the day, or to fill his lungs with the breath of the morning. His right or claim for nourishment, for raiment, for education, is founded upon the three-fold sanction of natural, moral and civil law : and *property* must secure the right or answer the claim. Every child born is *entitled* to so much of property,—not always, not *generally in kind*,—as shall accomplish the most complete development of those powers and faculties which God has given him for the purpose of securing the greatest amount of happiness for himself and his fellow-creatures. No human enactments can invalidate the claim ; no subterfuge of selfishness or sophistry can evade it. Every child has as *absolute a right* to an education as he has to his life : and every community is as much bound to provide the one as to protect the other. Yea, neglect in the one case is even more culpable than in the other, by so much as the soul, which we cannot kill, is of more value than the body, which we can destroy. It may be, it undoubtedly is, a fair question, how far this education shall be carried ; just as it may be a matter for consideration how sumptuously a child shall be fed, or how richly he shall be clothed. When food ceases to promote health and growth, or raiment ceases to be useful, it may properly be withheld. By the same rule we may properly suspend his education when it ceases to be of any advantage to him. When a child knows so much that it is neither wise nor prudent for him to know any more, the obligation of property to educate him any further will cease, and not till then. I apprehend that it is sometimes limited to a point *very much within this* ! And yet this point would naturally vary under different social and political organizations. In our own State and nation it could not safely be limited to any point less than that which should teach the child how best to perform individual, social, civil and moral duties which will inevitably devolve upon every enlightened citi-

men of a Christian republic. To deny to a child sustenance and care, is to consign it to death. To deny it an education is to doom it to a degradation worse than death. The laws against infanticide secure it from the former—our educational laws, with equally binding authority, rescue it from the latter.

“All moralists agree, nay, all moralists maintain, that a man is as responsible for his omissions as for his commissions,—that he is as guilty of the wrong which he could have prevented but did not, as that which his own hand had perpetrated. They, then, who knowingly withhold sustenance from a new-born child, and he dies, are guilty of infanticide; and by the same reasoning, they who refuse to enlighten the intellect of the rising generation are guilty of degrading the human race! They who refuse to train up children in the way they should go, are training up incendiaries and madmen to destroy property and life, and to invade and pollute the sanctuaries of society!” “If the mind is as real and substantive a part of human existence as the body, then mental attributes during the period of childhood demand provision at least as imperatively as bodily appetites. The time when these respective obligations attach, corresponds with the periods when the nature, whether physical or mental is needed. As the right of sustenance is of equal date with the birth, so the right to intellectual and moral training begins at least as early as when children are ordinarily sent to school;” and they by whom property is represented, are wofully blind to their best moral, social, and material interests, if they fail to supply the youth of the land liberally with the means for obtaining such an education as shall keep them from the squalid forms of poverty and destitution, from every grade of moral corruption, idleness, profanity, lying, theft, licentiousness and debauchery; from disregard of proper authority, from the madness of violence and misrule, from political

profligacy, and the seductive arts of unprincipled demagogues. Property should do this much as an act of self-preservation and security.

Again, it should do it as a matter of just reciprocity and political economy. The educated head is the most fertile of invention and expedient. The educated hand is the most productive and skilful. Property owes a large part of its existence to the knowledge which flows from the schools. Nearly all our labor-saving, wealth-accumulating machines were designed by men who never enjoyed anything more than a common school education. The proper construction and application of our ploughs, seed-sowers and reapers, of our looms and shuttles, of our mechanical implements have nearly all of them come out of the school-house. The philosophical principles which guide and govern the modelling of our Dictators and Dunderbergs, and all the enginery both of peace and of war, had their elucidation on the slate of the village school-boy. Many and many of those things which distinguish us as a manufacturing, commercial and thriving people, had their origin in the mathematical problems, in the geometrical diagrams, and the algebraic formulæ taught in our free schools. A thousand perfected processes, now conducted by the ignorant and unlearned, have been thought out by those who have enjoyed the advantages of these institutions. Very many are not aware how much they owe, and how directly they owe it, to our public schools. "Whence came the arts and sciences, the discoveries, without which, and without a common right to which, the valuation of the property of a whole nation would scarcely equal the inventory of a single man?" Whence came that application of knowledge which increases our harvests, that application of power which throws so profitably our shuttles, and plies so industriously our looms? Whence came that mysterious reading of the stars, which makes the traversing of the oceans a possibility; that wonderful ad-

justment of forces and balancing of powers which make a free republic a blessing and not a curse? Whence came they but from those habits of thought, of discipline, of patience, of perseverance, born and moulded in our free schools? Not a yard of cloth could be printed without a knowledge of chemical combinations and affinities. Not a single turbine water-wheel can be builded that does not involve in its construction principles of the most abstruse mathematics: and yet the simple farmer-boy, holding at his plough, and whistling as he drives, is not more ignorant of the universal laws which govern vegetable growth, than are the great mass of men unmindful of the obligations which they owe to the skill, the patient thought, the perseverance evolved in our free schools. The man of property, and without children, "no interest in schools!" It would be a just retribution if he could be brought sorrowfully to *feel how much he owes them.*

Again, the protective, conservative power of the schools over property, furnishes another argument why property should contribute to their support. In them there is taught regard for the rights of others; the principles of humanity and general benevolence; public and private charity; industry and frugality; honesty and punctuality; "sincerity, good humor, social affection, and generous sentiments;" love of truth, of justice, and all the virtues which make society desirable and property safe. A few months since the emporium of these United States was made to feel the calamity of the absence of some of these restraining forces; more powerful than bayonets in holding in check the bad passions of ignorant men. We can never rightly estimate the potent conservative influence which is continually flowing forth from our schools, and which hovers like a guardian angel over our peaceful firesides, and around our unbolted doors. It is as gentle and unobtrusive as the light of the moon; and yet is as efficient as the artillery of the skies.

When we fold ourselves to slumber, like a well-organized police, it watches over us: when we go out to the field, the shop, and the counting-house, it follows, like a faithful sentry, to keep us from harm. How different would have been our condition to-day, had not arrangements for securing this beautiful yet efficient system of protection been early established by our Puritan fathers. The difference in the condition of the loyal and disloyal States at this hour tells us something of this. The constitution of the good old "*Puritanical*" State of Massachusetts declares (among other things) that "the encouragement of arts and sciences and *all good learning*, tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great good of this and the other United States of America." On the other hand, Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, in his annual message for 1844, said: "The *free school system* has failed. Its failure is owing to the *fact* that it does not suit *our* people, *our* government, and *our* institutions. The *paupers*, for whose children it is intended, need them at home to work"! Which of these two declarations has the history of the last four years proved true; or, to state it more emphatically, which has it proved *false*? Massachusetts with South Carolina—compare them if you can! Whence comes the contrast? Massachusetts *loves* free schools—South Carolina *hates* them! Massachusetts—that grand old pioneer of CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY! Look at her as she stands to-day, with her foot upon Plymouth Rock, and her hand upon the summit of her Blue Hills; "with cunning in her ten fingers, and the strength of Hercules in her right arm;" with the light of a christianized intellect upon her brow, and the adamant spirit of old Miles Standish, Elder Brewster, and Samuel Adams filling her soul! On her side are the school-house, the church, divine justice, universal liberty, human progress, economic laws, and the triumphant energies of a people intelligent and free! Against her are "the powers of Hell"—but *they shall not prevail*!

By reports which have reached this office during the past two years, from several of the Southern States, it is *statistically proved* that wherever "free common schools" have been established upon the broadest and most liberal basis, and have been heartily sustained, there has been found the most "cordial, immovable, self-sacrificing attachment to the Union," and that it is only where the mighty, life-giving, health-preserving, moral, conservative influence of *free schools* has been *ignored and despised*, that malignant traitors, inflated with pride, and impelled by mad ambition, have duped the masses of the ignorant, introduced the corrupting vice of disregard for constituted authority, and infused the damning virus of treason throughout the whole body politic. The unholy war which now rages has taught a nation the *value* of free schools — not indeed by the eloquence of truth, but by the roar of artillery; not by "glittering generalities," but by the stern logic of events. It assures us also, by signs which can not be misinterpreted, that if we desire to preserve and to transmit unimpaired those other things which we call *free*, we must continue to establish and maintain our schools in still greater numbers and efficiency.

THE RELATION OF THE HOME TO THE SCHOOL.

While it is justly claimed that there has been a very great improvement in the condition of our schools, as compared with what it was fifty years ago; yet when we remember how much has been written and spoken and done to accomplish this change—the vast amount of earnest thought, of zeal, of enthusiasm, of patient labor expended,—it must be confessed that the result is by no means commensurate with the effort made to obtain it. The engine has worked sluggishly, laboriously, with side motion and friction; but with very much less progress than the power

which was applied promised. What has been the retarding force? What is the chief obstacle which has kept back the car of educational progress, until those who have had the train in charge have, at times, almost lost hope of bringing it to the terminus of a broad, well-laid, thorough, universal education? The opposing power is undoubtedly complex. The obstacle is many-sided. But the one persistent hindrance, the ever-obtruding obstruction, is the fact that parents do not rightly comprehend the obligation which rests upon them *primarily* to secure for their children the best possible education—that it is an obligation imposed upon them not by the child, nor by man, but by Him who first set men in families. *Parents do not co-operate with the teacher as they ought in the education of their children.* By this it is not here meant that they do not furnish a commodious school-house, constructed after the most approved model, located in the most advantageous spot, supplied and surrounded with whatever will make it the most convenient and attractive; that a teacher thoroughly qualified and liberally compensated is not provided—that text-books of the most popular issue are not furnished, nor that the school is not visited, and the teacher is not sustained in his methods and effort of teaching and disciplining. None of these very common, and too often very just, charges are made. The delinquency lies back of all this. It is antecedent, broader, deeper, more vital. This neglect of co-labor is not in the school-house, but at the fire-side. It grows partly out of a natural disposition to evade justly imposed obligation, and partly out of a very prevalent error concerning the essentials of a good education. Most men, if asked what they intend by the phrase, a good education for a boy or girl, would reply, a thorough knowledge of those branches usually taught in our public schools. A very little observation and reflection will show that this is not necessarily true. The answer of the Greek philosopher, Aristippus, was much

nearer the truth—that youth should be taught “those things they will need most to use when they become men.” It is not the boy who has during his school days acquired the greatest amount of knowledge, who is the most thoroughly educated; but it is he who, while he was acquiring this knowledge, has had secured to him, or rather, by the help of others, has secured for himself the most complete development and discipline of all his faculties and powers of mind and heart. Reading, writing, arithmetic and geography are well—they are important. But habits of patient thought, of careful observation, of critical discrimination, of judicious decision, are better,—they are indispensable. However much a boy may have acquired of the former, if he has not succeeded in laying a foundation for the upbuilding of the latter, he is illy qualified for the duties and trials of life. He is poorly educated. It is precisely here that we err in our estimate of the value of the *education* of those who are designated as “self-made men.” They are deficient, as we say, in academic culture; but they are men of strong minds, and stronger wills; thoroughly trained and skilled in the application of knowledge to useful purposes. They may be unable to translate Greek and Latin, but by an invincible determination, in the face of obstacles, and under difficulties, they have placed their understandings in contact with cultivated intellect, and have succeeded in establishing mental habits, which qualify them to be interpreters of men and nature. The particular process by which one becomes a man, is of much less consequence than the fact that he is a man. Boys can not be taught too early that the most of every man's manhood is secured by the habits of his boyhood. Often the best part of a child's education is progressing when both he and his teacher are unconscious that he is doing anything in that direction.

But how shall parents most successfully co-operate with the teacher to secure the educational advancement of the

child? The very first thing to be attempted is to establish in the mind of the child a reverence for rightful authority, and a habit of prompt and cheerful obedience. One of the earliest manifestations of every child is, that he is possessed of a will; a power to choose or not to choose, to do or not to do,—a power more or less strong and impulsive in different individuals. Before entering upon any course of moral and intellectual training, for they are intimately associated, the parent must obtain the entire, unqualified, *habitual* submission of the child to parental authority. This is the *sine qua non*—the base of future safety and success. The parent should insist upon this submission, not for himself, but for the relation which he holds to the child. There is a natural tendency in most children to a spirit of insubordination, more or less flagrant. We see an exhibition of it in all our families, in all our schools, and in all our communities—a *prevailing disregard for constituted authority*. It is full of peril to our domestic, social and civil organizations.

Very few parents seem to be aware what a wonderfully modifying influence it has upon the moral and intellectual character of a child, early and permanently to establish within him the idea of the propriety and necessity of yielding his will to the will of another. The boy is to obey his father not so much because he loves him, or because his choice harmonizes with parental discretion, as because he is under *obligation to obey*; and the father is under a like obligation to see that he is obeyed. This mutual obligation grows out of the abstract relation of authority to obedience. It is heaven-imposed, and cannot be disregarded with impunity. Let every soul be subject unto the higher power. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God.

Parents are tempted to postpone the matter until it is too late. They are prone to imagine that during infancy,

and the tender years of childhood, the will of the child is too feeble to be made a matter of very careful and faithful discipline : but by and by, when it becomes older, "it must be *made* to obey." This is a very common and sad mistake. If they would save themselves from trouble, and their children from peril, and *avoid the risk of failure*, let them nip the very first budding of an insubordinate spirit. Spare no pains to establish early a *habit* of cheerful, unquestioning, prompt submission to parental authority. Of course, this authority should be exercised judiciously, and under an abiding sense of responsibility to the source of all authority. But this is the duty of the parent and not of the child. Never allow a child to question the command, or to disobey it with impunity. But the command may be wrong. True, but disobedience is not the way to correct it. By this, I do not mean that a child should not have a reason for his obedience. Children are reasoning, if not always reasonable, beings ; and that child is to be pitied who cannot find his motive for obedience in the manifest and constant regard of his parent for his highest good.

Submission to authority is the initial point in all moral discipline ; and no teacher, worthy of the name, has failed to perceive how directly the moral and intellectual natures of children sympathize with each other, and react the one upon the other. Children, like men, delight in having their own way, in yielding to the impulse of their own wills ; not always, perhaps not generally, at first, because they are viciously inclined, or find pleasure in disobedience, as such. But the habit once established is fatal. The will becomes the master, and is then a tyrant. All power of self-control has departed. They are the easy victims of depraved appetites and vicious indulgencies, without strength of purpose or capacity for anything but evil—a dangerous element in a free republic. The history of the last few years demonstrates that we have already an abundant supply of

it. There is a false impression both with parents and children, that this process of disciplining the will is humbling if not debasing to the child—that there is something of dignity and manliness in the free license of a strong impulsive will. The vulgar boast, “you may win, but you cannot drive me,” is proof of this, flaunted by the child and too often approved by the parent. It is taken as an evidence of strength. Precisely the reverse is true. It is an evidence of weakness—for rightly interpreted what does it declare? “I am weak enough to be wheedled by your arts, but I have not strength of purpose enough to subject my will to rightful authority.” “I am feeble enough to allow my caprice to supplant my good sense; but I am not strong enough to compel my convictions of right to wrestle with, and overcome my stubborn impulses.”

Besides, in securing a habit of prompt and cheerful obedience, there is at the same time secured to the child, a habit of self-control, which will do more towards insuring a rapid moral and intellectual training than any other one thing. *It is the item to be insisted on.* How different would be the condition of our schools to-day, had not parents so sadly failed of their duty in this regard. This duty is not always easy—it is not always pleasant. There is no duty that is *always* so; but it should be remembered, *that it is the very highest moral attainment, when we come to do our duty because it is our duty.*

Another method by which parents may co-operate with the teacher is, by establishing in the child a consciousness of self-respect. Make him realize that every delinquency is injustice to himself—that whenever he violates authority he practices self-debasement—that his whole moral nature is insulted and outraged by every act of disobedience. Let him see at all proper times, and by all proper means, that obedience is not so much a favor yielded to the governor, as it is a positive good accomplished for the governed. For

besides commanding the respect of others, he thereby possesses himself of a calm and steady self-control and the approval of his own conscience. Such a possession fore-arms him against temptation, insures virtue and intelligence, and the consequent blessings of individual and social order and happiness. It is the best promise and guarantee of such a manhood as our country so much needs in this dark hour of her history — broad-shouldered, symmetrical, self-reliant, tenacious, genial, benevolent and wise.

Moreover, children at home should be taught habits of industry, which they will be *sure to take with them to school*. Diligence here invariably secures diligence there. Furnish them *regularly* with something to do; some light, agreeable employment, adapted so far as may be to their tastes and years: insisting, also, that whatever is attempted shall be done *well*. Let the daughters assist in the various domestic duties, taking their turns so that such assistance shall not become irksome. Make them accomplished house-keepers in every department. Let the boys be likewise employed out of doors. Do this not for the sake of the assistance, *but for the children's sake*. Teach them the value of *industrious habits*, and the worthlessness of *idle habits* — that the first are to be practised as a virtue, and the last to be avoided as a vice. Do not keep them continually at work. Allow ample time for play, both in-doors and out, and when practicable join them in their sports. Do not confine them too closely, either at work or study. This would do violence to their natures, and prove an indiscreet restraint upon the buoyancy and joyousness of youth, and would certainly result in evil. The aim should be to see that employment and not idleness is the *habit*. This accomplished, and the irksomeness of *tasks* is removed. Business, whether physical or intellectual, becomes a pleasure; and both scholar and school-master are relieved of half their burden. Be sure and keep your children from the street and highway, *and at*

home during the evenings. Make home both attractive and profitable. Take pains for it—it is a duty. Do these things, and thereby lay up joys for yourselves and inestimable blessings for your children—remembering that the influence of *such education* is not limited to the individual family. Children are not educated until they catch the charm of such influences. They are felt also by the neighbor, the sojourner, and the passer-by. Silently, but with energy, they mould society; securing boundless treasures of good to the country and the world.

Parents should be careful, also, to secure habits of punctuality, requiring everything to be done at the right time, as well as in the right way. See to it that the children are sent punctually, as well as regularly, to school. So far as practicable keep your children tidy and clean. Rags and a dirty face have a terribly demoralizing influence. Slovenly moral and social habits grievously retard intellectual improvement. Keep the consciences of children tender. Teach them not only to *fear* to do evil, but to *hate* to do it. Make their love of truth deep, strong and abiding. Furnish them with high and worthy motives for endeavor. In no other way will parental co-operation prove half so effectual in the advancement of education, as in these thus indicated.

It is in vain to reply that most parents are not qualified for all this. It is not true. There is no father, however humble his capacities, or however limited his attainments, but can require and insist upon prompt and implicit obedience. There is no mother, however burdened with household cares, but can teach her daughter the folly as well as the wickedness of uttering an untruth. Parents, however straitened, can form in their children such habits of obedience, of diligence, of probity, of cleanliness, of sobriety, as shall thoroughly equip them for the battle of life, making conquest easy and triumph complete.

Parents do not meet the question nor escape duty, by any excuse for not thus co-operating with the school in the education of the child. Indifference lessens neither their responsibility nor their power. Some kind of influence they must exert over the child, whether they will or no. It is for them to determine, whether it shall be of such a nature as shall aid the teacher, and promote educational progress, or whether it shall hinder every attempt at culture and discipline, and so retard and utterly stop all moral elevation and intellectual attainment. I desire to bring this to the attention of every Rhode Island parent: *Neglect of parental obligation at home is the one obstacle, in magnitude beyond all others, in the way of educational progress in this State.*

INSTITUTES.

The R. I. Institute of Instruction has holden the usual number of meetings during the past year in different parts of the State. These gatherings have been well attended both by teachers and the public, and an increasing interest has been manifested in the exercises and lectures. I do not understand how any teacher, who has any respect for the dignity of his profession, or any proper appreciation of the responsibility of his office, or any desire to keep alive his educational zeal, and to kindle afresh his enthusiasm, or who has any disposition to co-operate with his fellow-laborers in the noble cause of education, can fail to be often present at these teachers' meetings of conference and counsel, and occasionally, at least, to participate in the discussions. The attendance upon these Institutes always embraces the best qualified, the most energetic, and the most successful teachers: and the intelligent trustee, who is looking for the right man in the right place, will do well to inquire, before he engages his schoolmaster, *if he attends the Institute.* The measures which are inaugurated will, I think,

render the meetings of this association still more effective in their influence upon educational reform.

THE R. I. SCHOOLMASTER.

This valuable educational journal still maintains the foremost rank in its class of periodicals, and is every way worthy of the increasing patronage of teachers, and the friends of education and of the benefaction of the State. Successful efforts have recently been made to increase its circulation, both within and without the limits of this Commonwealth. Flattering testimonials of its value, and of the high esteem in which it is held, have been received from some of the best educators in other States. This is alike creditable to the State, and complimentary to the gentlemen who have the publication under their immediate charge.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The accompanying report of the Board of Trustees will exhibit to you the doings and condition of the school during the past year. Its numbers are small. This is no fault of the school, or of the teachers. *It is the misfortune of its location.* In an urgent appeal, issued last spring, and in their present report, the Trustees earnestly request your honorable body to consider the *propriety* and the *necessity* of removing it to a more central location, where *success* would be *certain*—where it would have more increased facilities for accomplishing its legitimate work, viz., to furnish a supply of teachers thoroughly instructed in the principles of their profession, and trained in the discharge of their important duties. The demand for such teachers is constantly increasing, and when this war ceases, it will be imperative both at the North and South. Everywhere these schools are growing in favor—everywhere they are receiving that encouragement and aid which they so justly merit. The testimony

of every educator, and of every educational journal, with which this office is in communication, is *unqualified and emphatic* on this point. These Normal schools are *distinct* in their character; and every attempt to graft them upon a purely *academic* institution has proved more or less a failure. The experiment does not require to be repeated here. History has proved it a mistake, and no wise man will listen to prophecy for encouragement. The day has passed in which to enter upon a general discussion of the wisdom and economy of maintaining these institutions in any State manifesting an enlightened disposition to educate its youth in the best practicable manner. To do this would be to call in question the integrity of any ordinary man's observation and intelligence. It is confidently hoped that Rhode Island will not be the first to dispense with the advantages of a Normal school. For the views and wishes of your Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, your attention is respectfully directed to the Appeal which will be distributed to your honorable body.

In the Appendix will be found the reports from the several towns. Some of them are exceedingly interesting and instructive.

CONCLUSION.

"The SALVATION of a republican and democratic form of government, depends upon the *virtue and intelligence of the PEOPLE* to whom its administration is committed." This is our national maxim. It is the utterance of a heavenly wisdom, echoing out of the arches of the skies, and saying unto each one of us,—These words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart, and *thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children*, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up; and

•
thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes, and thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and upon thy gates. Let it serve at once as a pledge and as an inspiration during these eventful days, when the truth of it is receiving a fresh baptism of blood. Let it nerve us to new endeavors in the sacred cause of virtue, learning and religion, until the institutions which these sustain, shall be builded up, a monument of grandeur to be seen across the longitudes of the earth, dedicated by a peculiar people, zealous of good works, to God and Truth, to Justice and Liberty. Let its spirit of true patriotism leap in our veins. Let its pure and purifying light illumine our path, until its scattered rays shall be gathered unto a new firmament of glory, over a nation ransomed, regenerated and FREE.

J. B. CHAPIN,
Commissioner of Public Schools.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January, 1865.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Honorable the General Assembly :

The Trustees of the Normal School ask leave to submit their Fourth Annual Report.

In the month of February, Mr. Joshua Kendall, the Principal, tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the summer term. His resignation was very reluctantly accepted ; and at the expiration of his term of service, your Board, finding it very difficult at the time to find the right man as his successor, he was persuaded to resume the duties of his office for the next two terms. He will therefore retire at the close of the present winter term. We very much regret this, as he has proved himself to be a man of fine abilities, of rich and varied scholarship, and a successful teacher. He possesses in a marked degree one of the essential prerequisites of an accomplished instructor, viz., *truthfulness*,—despising everything like sham, superficialness or pretence. We are very sorry to lose his influence in the State. It will not be easy to find a worthy successor, as it is indispensable that he should be a man of culture, of success in teaching, and of *legitimate Normal School experience*.

The present uncertain condition of the school increases this difficulty, and renders it especially desirable that your honorable body should give your earliest practicable consideration to the question of removing it to a more central and permanent location, as asked for in the memorial of last year.

Miss Ellen R. Luther, who was promoted to the office of First Assistant, more than a year since, has fully justified the appointment. She is all that we have reason to ask.

Miss Ellen J. Le Gro, who received the appointment of Second Assistant, proved to be a teacher of remarkable power, and more than met the high expectations of the Board. But at the end of her third term, having received the offer of a much more lucrative situation in the Young Ladies' Seminary, under Professor Lincoln, Providence, she resigned her place, which has since remained vacant. As it has proved, however, we have not needed the services of more than one assistant, and we are glad that so worthy a place was open to so worthy a teacher.

There are not so many pupils in the school as formerly, and in this respect it does not meet our expectations. But the causes of this decline are obvious enough. It is not because we have not successful teachers, for they are all that we can ask. Nor is it from want of sympathy and co-operation from the people of Bristol. They still maintain their original attitude of generous welcome. It is not that Normal schools are declining in popularity, or losing their hold upon the minds of experienced educators. They are everywhere gaining in public estimation. The chief reason for the decline of our school is, as we believe, that it is located so far away from the centre of railroad travel. Undoubtedly the increased expense of living, the fact that teachers' wages do not rise correspondingly, and the fact that other departments of labor are demanding more of the kind of talent needed in the school-room, all go to reduce

somewhat the attendance at the Normal School. But after making due allowance for these and kindred considerations, we are still compelled to believe that, if the school were returned to Providence, or located in its immediate vicinity, so as to give the pupils easier access, and an opportunity to board with friends in and around the city, as well as to profit by the greater opportunities for general intellectual culture, it would revive and reach its former prosperity.

Last year the Board presented to your honorable body a memorial, asking an additional appropriation, and authority to transfer the school to Providence. The committee to whom the memorial was referred, reported favorably, but the Assembly did not act upon it. We hope it will receive favorable consideration this year, and that among the institutions specially committed to your fostering care, Education will hold a high rank, and be deemed worthy of generous appropriations.

If it be wise to educate the people at all, it is wise to do it as thoroughly as possible. The revelations of the last three or four years show us something of the place which public schools hold in preserving the peace and liberty of the people. Had they been as common at the South as they are at the North, the masses could not have been drawn into the vortex of rebellion. That which would have proved a good preventive, will be an efficient remedy. The schoolmaster must be trained. His office must be magnified, and teaching be ranked among the noblest of the professions. We ought not only to secure the best methods of instructing our own youth, but also to provide a surplus of "thoroughly furnished" teachers, who by their skill shall be able to commend the profession and the cause to those who "sit in darkness" elsewhere. To this end, we are confident the Normal School is indispensable, and therefore hope your honorable body will make the necessary provision for its successful operation.

During the last four terms the total attendance has been 78, with an average of $19\frac{1}{2}$. The number of different pupils during the year was 48. The demand for Normal teachers during the last fall term far exceeded our means of supply, and of the eight young men belonging to the school, all but one obtained schools long before the term ended.

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE GENERAL LIBRARY.

Rhode Island Colonial Records. 5 vols.
 Stephens' Travels in Central America. 2 vols.
 Prescott's Conquest of Peru. 2 vols.
 Palfrey's History of New England. 2 vols.
 Parton's Life of Andrew Jackson.
 Agassiz's Methods of Study in Natural History.
 Cooper's Naval History.
 Rhode Island in the Rebellion.
 The Last of the Mohicans.
 The Pioneers.
 The Prairie.
 The Deerslayer.
 Bryant's Poems.
 Whittier's Poems. 2 vols.
 Report of the School Commissioner, for 1863.
 Pennsylvania School Reports, for 1863.
 United States Coast Survey, 1861.
 California Educational Report.
 Life of William H. Prescott.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF REFERENCE.

Appleton's New American Encyclopædia. 16 vols.

NEW TEXT-BOOKS.

Adams' Speller. 24.
 Shaw and Allen's Geography. 12.
 Wilson's Punctuation. 10.

ADDITIONS TO THE APPARATUS.

1 Smee's Battery.
 1 Dipping Needle.
 Apparatus for the decomposition of water by Galvanic Battery.

The following disbursements have been made during the year, viz.:

RECEIPTS.

Balance of annual appropriation for 1863.....	\$86 06
Appropriation, 1864.....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,586 06

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of Teachers	\$2,198 61
Expenses of Trustees.....	26 90
For Apparatus.....	6 87
Insurance for five years, ending 1869.....	22 00
Books for Library.....	71 67
Silliman's Journal... ..	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,336 05
Unexpended balance.....	250 01
	<hr/>
	\$2,586 06

Respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Trustees,

JOHN BOYDEN.

JANUARY 2, 1865.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

PROVIDENCE.—In accordance with the duties of our appointment, the School Committee respectfully present the following :

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Providence :

When we contrast the present condition of our Public Schools with those which existed in the year 1800, in our city, we take a hopeful glance at the future.

Then we were a population of about 8000, and four schools, deemed excellent, by the standard of those days, were sufficient for the mental demands of the time. Now we have a population of more than 50,000, and an attendance of more than 7,500 scholars. By the natural course of progression, the schools have kept pace with the increase of population, and the facilities for instruction.

While our schools have moved along in their usual course, the disturbing influences naturally attendant upon the distracted state of the country have made themselves manifest in the schools. The drain upon the adult population to supply the wants of the army has created a demand for juvenile labor to an unusual extent ; hence, in some of the schools, the attendance in the boys' department has been diminished, but the interest in them has been fully maintained.

The growing evils of truancy and absenteeism imperatively demand the creation of some restraining power which will check the tide of that terrible evil which is swelling all around us. What that power should be, we leave to your judgment and wisdom to decide. We are not unmindful this subject has been presented to the consideration of the City Council, and to the General Assembly, by the experienced and watchful Superintendent of our schools, but we cannot fully discharge our duty without once more urging it upon your most serious consideration.

The strength and endurance of the Government depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, and without the coöperating power of every department of the Government to the establishment of these, evil will supplant all the good, and, in time, anarchy and misrule will usurp the place of order and good government.

The success of our schools depends very much upon the coöperation of parental influence and general public sentiment, and it seems to your Committee that there is imperceptibility insinuating itself into the public mind, an opinion, as unsound in principle, as it is pernicious in its influence.

We frequently hear it expressed, that education is a luxury and not a right ; that like any other subject of privilege and fortune, it is a thing of purchase. Such was not the view of some of the earlier friends of our advanced system of education. The late, and long to be lamented, Moses B. Ives occupied a position far removed from this. Says Rev. Dr. Wayland, in a discourse upon his life and character : “ Mr. Ives took a deep interest in the cause of education, in all its departments. With every improvement in our common school system, his name is identified. From the date of the reform in our public school organization until the failure of his health, he was a member of the School Committee, and gave his time without reserve to the duties of this office. On no member of that Committee did a greater responsibility rest, and no one discharged that responsibility with a more single eye to the highest interests of the public. The principles by which he was governed are aptly illustrated by the advice which he gave to a former Superintendent of the schools of the city. Meeting him soon after his appointment he said : *“ Never spend a dollar, unless it will advance the cause of education, and never withhold a dollar which will tend to this result. I do not care, in the least, how much I am taxed. The common schools of the City of Providence must prosper.”*

There was one other, then in affluence and strength, but now in the tranquil repose of the grave, who gave the whole energies of his mind and heart to the cause of advanced public education, and, in defiance of every opposing influence, succeeded in establishing our schools on their present basis ; and if one name in our annals should be wreathed with gratitude and honor by every child in the City of Providence, for the great blessings conferred by education, that name is John L. Hughes, the worthy successor of John Howland.

Without detailing the economy which attends our educational system, in comparison with the cities around us, we would simply say, that from our Grammar Schools and our High School, the wants of our mechanical and mercantile enterprises are supplied. The thorough education there obtained is made available in every walk of business, and the elevated positions of our Army and Navy, and in many of the departments of the Government, have been reached by the children of the poor and the rich, through the education received in

our Public Schools; a signal instance of which, the papers of this day record, in the triumph of one of our High School pupils in a competition, by candidates from all parts of the State, for the cadetship at West Point. The successful candidate was Richard E. Thompson.

In striking contrast with the profession and practice of the Fathers of our Free School system, and the sentiments which pervade the minds of the larger part of our population in regard to it, allow us to introduce an extract from the message of Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, touching the subject of popular education.

"The free school system has failed. Its failure is owing to the fact that it does not suit our people, our government and our *institutions*. The *paupers*, for whose children it is intended, need them at home to work."

This declaration carries its lesson with it to every enlightened and philanthropic mind. Its presentation is all that is needed. All comment is unnecessary. Draw a line upon the map of our distracted and bleeding land, where the loyal is separated from the disloyal, and you will find the dividing mark where the free school vanishes, and the institutions to which they are not adapted rise into view. And as the terrible war, which now desolates and destroys, is seen in all its vast proportions, and the augmentation of our national debt stands revealed, and the full conviction is forced upon the mind, that this is the result of wrong views and acts in reference to public instruction, we are forcibly reminded of the words of Burke,—“That Education is the cheap defence of nations.” Appreciating this, our Fathers established our Free Schools, and in recognition of the same principle, Gen. Bridgham, the first Mayor of our city, used these words in his first inaugural address.

"The children of the poor, as well as the children of the rich, ought to be instructed both in *letters* and in morals, and no state of society can, in my opinion, excuse the neglect of it. The opulent cannot bestow a portion of their wealth more benevolently, nor, I humbly conceive, more for their true interests, than by applying it to this purpose. Without our free schools, a portion of the community are cast into obscurity, and oftentimes intellect of the first order is lost to the possessor and to the world. May we still continue to cherish and promote them, may we all be alive to their importance, and never on any account, *suffer them to languish*."

Those who succeed us, in future years will read, with a feeling of surprise, our earnest words in defence of popular education, but while the evil exists in power, we must endeavor to present an antidote in force, lest the public mind and heart becomes deceased beyond the reach of cure. We would do everything within our power to sustain and support our public educational institutions, and thus enable our successors to say, as we can say to-day, that nowhere in New England do the schools for public instruction stand higher than in our city; and it is a subject of honest pride to know, that here the fountain of knowledge flows freely to all, that here the intellectual powers, untrammelled by the fetters of poverty, can grapple with mind in its

most favored estate, and that our school examinations so beautifully exemplify the equality of the Divine Government in the bestowment of intellectual gifts.

Guided by the cheerful counsels of our fathers and the best experiences of the past, let us avoid that withholding which tendeth to poverty, and carefully shun doing aught which will curtail their power. Let our streets be quagmires, but let our schools be highways of perfected grade and solid surface, leading to the loftiest reach of intellectual attainment, until our present elevation be but the alphabet of our future progress; until the future o'ersteps the present, as our present o'erreaches the past; until the principles of christianity are embodied in a faultless literature, recognizing only one common fountain whose waters shall be free to all, so that our common schools shall be

“ Good enough for the richest,
Cheap enough for the poorest.”

WM. M. RODMAN,
WM. H. PARKHURST, } *Committee.*
REUBEN A. GUILD, }

Providence, June 6th, 1864.

REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, {
PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1863, }

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

*Gentlemen :—*I am happy to report the continued prosperous condition of our schools. The High School and all the Grammar Schools are, in every respect, highly satisfactory; and the teachers are entitled to high commendation for their thorough, faithful teaching, and their mild, but decided discipline. The Intermediate and Primary Schools, with but few exceptions, have accomplished more than their usual amount of work, the past term. At the recent examinations there was very marked evidence, not only of improvement in methods of teaching, but there was manifest, greater wisdom and discretion in the discipline and government of the schools than in previous terms. We still have, however, a few *poor* schools, and shall continue to have, so long as we have teachers who are indifferent as to the results of their labors, or who are incompetent either to teach or govern successfully. There are some who have, undoubtedly, mistaken their calling. They wish to succeed, but for the want of a natural aptitude in imparting instruction, they fail in spite of all their earnest efforts. There are others who might be successful if they were entirely devoted to their work; if they would avail themselves of every opportunity for self-improvement, and were not only willing but anxious to adopt the best methods of imparting instruction and the most judicious discipline.

When a teacher is earnest, enthusiastic and faithful, a corresponding spirit will be awakened in his pupils. But a lifeless teacher,—one who goes to his school as to a task of great drudgery, who is often late, and when in school, performs just as little labor as will suffice to go through the routine of the regular lessons, and who often calls his pupils to hear recitations, while he is amusing himself with reading newspapers or in writing letters,—will most assuredly have a worthless school.

One great obstacle to the prosperity of our schools, and from which they have suffered more than from any other cause, except truancy, is the irregular attendance of the pupils. This is an evil that ought to be remedied. Were parents fully aware of the magnitude of it, they would willingly coöperate with teachers in checking it. The pupil who is absent, not alone suffers, but the whole class to which he belongs. Parents have no right, certainly, to ask that the teacher shall hear the lessons passed over while their children are not present at school, and if they enter the class they left, they must necessarily be unprepared to understand the lessons assigned them. In consequence of this, many become disgusted with study, or become inaccurate scholars, and leave school the earliest opportunity. I am well assured that if parents fully understood this subject in all its relations, they would not so readily yield to the importunities of their children by taking them from school.

Our school registers show the number of days and half days each pupil has been absent, as well as the number of times late, from the first day he entered school, until the last. Could this record be read by each parent, they would be surprised to find how much valuable time of their children had been comparatively lost.

The course of study from the Primary to the High School requires but nine years, and it *can* be completed in eight, or even less ; so that pupils entering school at five years of age, can be well fitted for the High School at fourteen, and this without any injury from hard study, provided they are regular in their attendance. At the last examination for the High School, while some were admitted at the age of twelve and thirteen, there was quite a number that were seventeen, and even older, and many were deterred from coming to the school at all on account of their age. There should be a remedy for this ; there is a grievous fault somewhere. The loss of two or three years of time in fitting for the High School, is too serious to be passed over lightly without inquiring into the cause. If parents have, in some cases, been too indulgent to their children in keeping them from school for trifling reasons, they should ponder well the serious consequences that must inevitably follow. And if pupils are kept back through the inefficiency, neglect or partiality of teachers, this also, should be remedied without delay.

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to report that the course adopted, the past term, in regard to truancy, has had a very decided effect in checking it. The number of cases have been diminished

somewhat by the earnest efforts of teachers. There are, however, a large number of boys between the ages of nine and sixteen, that are not attending any school whatever, but are, day and night, roaming the streets and becoming familiar with every form of vice and iniquity. They frequent our school houses, annoying the children, and enticing many, by their seductive arts, from school. Many of them seem to have no homes, but sleep in barns and unoccupied buildings. Our school houses have been repeatedly broken into, injured and defaced, and books destroyed by this numerous class of vagrants. Is there no power that can stay this tide of iniquity that is now threatening the peace of our city, as well as the prospects of our schools?

The terrible scenes that have been recently enacted in New York and elsewhere should warn us, in the most emphatic manner, of what we may expect, and that at no distant day, unless something be done speedily to arrest this fearful increase of youthful depravity. Would it not be well for a Special Committee of this Board to be appointed to confer with the City Council on the subject.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
PROVIDENCE, November, 20, 1863. }

To the School Committee of the City of Providence:

Gentlemen:—The examinations of the several grades of schools, the past term, have been more than usually satisfactory. A large majority have fully maintained their former high standard of excellence. Some of those that have been regarded hitherto as inefficient, have made very perceptible improvement. There are yet a few which are decidedly poor, and which require only earnest, skillful and devoted teachers, to bring them up to the high standard others have attained.

The branches that have been the most successfully taught are Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar, and History. The examination in Geography has been the least satisfactory. There was a defect in precision and accuracy. The knowledge acquired was indefinite and uncertain, too much time has been spent in useless details, and too little practical knowledge actually secured. There is room for improvement in this respect.

Penmanship and composition are not receiving that careful attention their importance demands. They ought to hold a higher place in determining the rank and condition of a good school. Pupils should not only begin to write earlier than they do at present, but greater care should be taken that they form no bad habits that require to be corrected in the higher grade of schools.

Our higher grades of schools have suffered, the past term, from the withdrawal of a large number of boys. In some instances, the necessities of parents have doubtless been the true cause, but in a large majority of cases it has been from a short-sighted and mistaken

policy. There has been such a demand for the labor of boys, and the compensation has been so great that parents have been tempted by the prospect of immediate gain, to sacrifice the permanent welfare of their children. From the want of a just appreciation of the high value of a good education, many parents make a sad and irreparable mistake in depriving their children of that school preparation and mental discipline so essential to success in after life. There is no truth in political economy better established, than that labor increases in value just in proportion to the degree of intelligence by which it is directed. The history of those who have left our schools for the last ten or fifteen years, fully confirms this statement. Those who remained in school and availed themselves of all the advantages of instruction and discipline, are now securing from fifty to one hundred per cent. more for their services than those who left school before they had fully completed the course of instruction.

Parents often allow their children to leave school when they complain that the discipline is too rigid, or the studies too hard. If a teacher happens to make a mistake in the government of his school, or to punish more severely than he ought, or should he appear to have any favorites, this is often deemed a sufficient reason for depriving a child, for a season at least, of one of the dearest privileges of childhood. Others leave school in order that they may, by some short or magic process, be instructed in all the mysteries of mercantile life, without the drudgery of hard study, or rigid mental discipline. Such prefer the full freedom of the city, where they can do as they please, to the wholesome restraints and necessary authority of the school-room. They seem not to understand that the best preparation for the arduous duties of active life consists in those habits of thought and reflection, which can be secured in no way but by a long and severe intellectual training. When children are allowed to be their own masters, at an early age, satisfactory results cannot be expected in school. Parental discipline is evidently growing more lax every year. The good old days of Puritanism have departed. Children are not now, as formerly, directed what to do, and required implicitly to obey, but they are rather asked if they will please do this, or be so kind as not to do that.

The modern language of the nursery will sound very queerly in the school-room ; but from present indications this will soon have to be adopted. Teachers will not be sustained by parents in the maintenance of any discipline that conflicts with juvenile independence.

I regret to be obliged to report that the application to the City Council for an ordinance to check truancy and vagrancy has been unsuccessful. Other cities are able, by judicious laws, to protect themselves against one of the greatest evils that threaten their peace and prosperity. Why may not the same blessing be secured in the City of Providence? None but those who are brought in daily conflict with this frightful evil, can form any conception of its

magnitude. From the investigation I have recently made, I am perfectly satisfied that more than seven-eighths of all the poverty, insanity and crime of this city may be traced to the neglect of proper intellectual and moral culture. Our almshouses, our hospitals and our prisons will fully substantiate this statement. Truancy has recently received a slight check, but vagrancy is rapidly increasing. Hundreds and hundreds of youth, without any lawful occupation, may be seen daily in different parts of the city learning and practicing the worst vices. A fearful storm is rapidly gathering, and unless averted by proper means, will at no distant day burst upon the city with terrible fury. I would recommend that a Committee be appointed to petition again the General Assembly for the passage of some judicious act that will best protect our schools and secure the peace of the city.

It becomes my sad duty to announce the death of one of our teachers since our last meeting. Miss Julia H. Olney, after a very short illness, ceased from her labors, and, as we trust, entered into rest. She was a conscientious teacher and a truly Christian woman.

I would recommend that the thanks of this Committee be tendered to Dr. Usher Parsons, for the valuable present made to our school libraries of several copies of the life of Sir William Pepperell, which has been ably prepared by himself.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, }
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 1864. }

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

*Gentlemen :—*The close of another term reminds me of my duty to report on the present character and condition of our schools. So complete is their present organization, and so well established is the system under which they are governed, that no important change can either be expected or desired in a single term. By a slow and laborous process, they have been carried forward from a lower to a higher standard of excellence every year, till they have now reached that degree of efficiency which is unsurpassed by schools of similar grades.

Greater efforts seemed to have been made by the teachers, the past term, to ensure complete success, than ever before. The High School has never, during my acquaintance with it, done so much work, or done it so well. In each department, great credit is due both to teachers and pupils for the faithfulness and zeal with which they have performed their respective duties. The other grades of schools for the most part, have been equally successful. The present is undoubtedly a very critical period in the history of our schools. A crisis has now been reached which must be fairly met, and all the consequences both near and remote should be duly weighed and considered. One thing is certain, that our schools cannot be maintained at their present high standard, for the salaries now paid.

Within the last two years, these have been reduced by circumstances, wholly beyond the control of the teachers, more than one-third. Three of our male teachers have already resigned, and others are intending to do so as soon as they can make their arrangements. And those who feel compelled, for the present, to remain, will enter upon their labors, dispirited and discouraged, with no ambition to excel. The full effect of such depression upon our schools cannot be easily predicted.

If the prevailing tone of the public sentiment is in favor of suffering our schools to languish and to drag out a feeble existence for the want of proper support; if our Public Schools are not worth to the community what they cost; if our city would be more prosperous, or public and private property would be more secure and of greater value, if less money were expended for education,—now is the time to act upon this conviction. There may be higher and purer sources of prosperity for a city, a more permanent and enduring basis for all the blessings of civil and social life, than the moral and intellectual culture of the young; but the profoundest statesmen have not yet discovered them. It may be thought wiser that the whole energies of a people, both young and old, should be devoted exclusively to the acquisition of the means for present personal enjoyment and for the gratification of the appetites and desires of our lower nature, rather than the progressive developments and generous culture of our nobler powers; but such has not been the opinion of the wisest and best men in every age. The City of Providence has for a long time been distinguished for the excellence and superiority of her schools as well as for other worthy and memorable deeds. Her noble charities, which have been prompted by truly benevolent hearts, will form the brightest page in her future history. Shall there be aught on this same record, that her children for all coming time cannot read without a blush? To pull down and destroy is infinitely easier than to build up. The noblest structures that skill and genius have reared, which have been the work of years, and which have cost millions of treasure to beautify and adorn, have been, by vandal hands, in a few hours laid waste, and leveled in the dust. It is true that the present is peculiarly a time for personal sacrifices, and all should be willing to bear cheerfully their share of the heavy burdens that the Providence of God has laid upon them. But are there not interests so sacred, so valuable, so fundamental, to the welfare of any city, that they should be the *last* to be sacrificed?

It is yet uncertain what will be the result of the application to the General Assembly for the passage of a law to check the evils of truancy and absenteeism. The lower House has already agreed upon an act, which has been sent to the Senate, where it meets with strong opposition on the ground that it interferes with the rights of parents, and prescribes a penalty too severe for the offence. It is vastly easier to object to a proposed measure, and to defeat its passage, than to

substitute something better in its place. All that is asked is, that an adequate remedy for truancy may be provided. The milder the better—anything that will meet the case. The act asked for is not intended to invade the legal rights of any parent any farther than the greatest public good demands, and when this is the case, all personal and individual rights ought to be and must be surrendered. No child ever need be punished for truancy when his parents are anxious that he should be reformed. It is only when there are no parental rights to be enforced, or where parents refuse to enforce them, that a truant law is needed. But the facts are, parental rights are now invaded, and they ask to be protected in the full enjoyment of them.

Hundreds of parents have complained that their children have been enticed away from the school by habitual truants, and taught by them the first lessons in crime. And many of these cases are poor widows, who are obliged to leave their homes early in the morning to earn a scanty pittance for themselves and their children. And often does the fond mother, on her return home at night, find that her darling and hitherto innocent boy has been duped and persuaded by the arts of some malicious vagrant to run away from school, whither he had been sent, and to accompany him to haunts of vice. Such cases are by no means unfrequent. They occur at almost all our schools. Have not these parents rights as dear and sacred as any others that can be named? And does this plea of infringement of parental rights avail when a youth, convicted of petty larceny or some other minor offence, is sent to the Reform School? And can it be much longer endured that an innocent boy, an only son, and his mother a poor widow, can be waylaid and entrapped as he goes to school by some evil minded truant, and by the most seductive wiles enticed or forced away, and compelled to take the first step in crime? This is now done with impunity almost every day. And yet there are those who contend that there ought to be no law to punish such atrocious acts, for fear, forsooth, that the *rights* of somebody may be infringed.

Truancy is the beginning of nearly all youthful crime. It is the *first* step downwards. Boys do not first become vicious, and then truants, but they become vicious in consequence of being truants. This is the invariable order in the career of wickedness. Not a boy has been sent to the Reform School from this city, for years, who did not first become a truant.

It now costs nearly one-third as much to support the Reform School as it does to maintain all our Public Schools. And this expense is constantly increasing, and will continue to increase every year, until the passage of some judicious law to stay the evil that is fast assuming such gigantic proportions. It is the unanimous opinion of the Superintendent and Trustees of the Reform School that the passage of such a law would very materially lessen the number of commitments. It is proposed by some to erect a building expressly for truants and idlers; but it would be unreasonable to ask of the State or city the

required means, as there is no probability that it would be necessary to send more than half a dozen in a year to such an institution.

As two of the teachers of the male department of the High School have resigned, I think some changes can now be made with advantage; and I would therefore recommend that hereafter there be but two rooms, one for the Classical and one for the English and Scientific, and that an Assistant be employed, who shall instruct such classes in the Junior room as may be sent to him from the other departments. This will not in the least impair the efficiency of the school, and will be a considerable saving in the expense.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, }
PROVIDENCE, May 6, 1864. }

To the School Committee of the City of Providence :

*Gentlemen :—*Our schools have suffered, the past term, from the great number of changes that have taken place both among teachers and pupils. Several teachers have been compelled to leave their schools on account of ill health, and some have resigned to accept of more lucrative situations. And the demand for labor has been so great and so remunerative that parents have often been induced to take their children from school long before they had completed the course of instruction prescribed. Most parents live long enough to regret deeply their folly and want of foresight in removing their children too early from school, unless they are compelled to do so by a stern necessity. There have also been several exciting subjects before the public, which have distracted the minds of teachers and pupils, so that it was not expected that the examinations would be as satisfactory as in previous terms, but the results have been much better than was expected. While a few schools have suffered, the majority have maintained their former high character. Some branches of study have been better taught than ever before. Penmanship and Geography have received special attention, and many of the Grammar and Intermediate Schools are deserving of high commendation for the great proficiency that has been made in these studies.

There has been a marked improvement in the government and discipline of our schools the past year. Corporal punishments have been less frequent and very seldom severe. There yet remains much to be done to increase the moral power of the teacher and to render an appeal to physical force less necessary. There has not always been that mutual active coöperation between parents and teachers, that ought to exist to secure the best results. The relation between them should be of the most confidential and familiar character. They are now too prone to regard each other with suspicion and distrust. Parents, from their willingness to listen to any and all complaints that are brought to them by their children, often unconsciously become so prejudiced and biased in their judgments as to condemn teachers, without even carefully examining into the truth or falsehood

of the charges brought against them. And teachers are not always as conciliatory and courteous as they might be, when parents make inquiries of them in regard to the instruction of their children or their mode of discipline.

Our schools would be very much benefitted by more frequent visits of parents during the term. The records show that but few ever enter our schools except at some examination. This ought not so to be. In no better way can parents show their deep interest for the welfare of their children, than by often listening to their recitations in the school-room. Teachers are thus encouraged in their arduous work, and pupils are stimulated to a greater diligence in their studies. In one of the best schools I ever visited, it was the custom for some one of the parents to visit the school almost every day. By such frequent visits parents will be able to judge for themselves, not only of the capacity of the teacher to govern the school, but of his method of instruction, his fidelity in the discharge of his duties ; and particularly will they become acquainted with the trials and difficulties that teachers have to encounter ; and instead of listening to every fancied wrong reported, and often exaggerated by the aggrieved sufferer, they will be able to ascertain the whole truth before forming an opinion in any particular case. Where there is perfect harmony between parents and teachers there is seldom any difficulty in the discipline of the school.

There are also duties and defects in teaching, of which teachers should often be reminded. The besetting sin of many teachers is their proneness to ridicule their pupils, to make invidious comparisons, and to provoke them to wrath by bitter sarcasms and vulgar epithets. I have referred to this subject before, and I regret to say, that it is still practiced in some of our schools. To succeed, a teacher must gain the confidence and affections of his pupils. He may have the most splendid talents, the most profound and exact knowledge, and may be earnestly devoted to his work, but without this, the most vital element to success will be wanting. And this can be secured only by a kind, urbane and courteous manner in the school-room. There must be some sunshine in a teacher's soul, a warm and glowing sympathy that will excite corresponding feelings in his pupils. If he is cold, distant, and repulsive, he can never reach the heart. And if he would enkindle any enthusiasm or awaken any zeal into his pupils, there must go forth a kind of magnetic influence to every member of the school ; and the tones of his voice, and the expression of his countenance must indicate the kind and sympathetic spirit within. An irritable, nervous teacher, who is ever fretting and scolding his pupils for every omission or neglect of duty, has no moral power whatever in his school. The most successful disciplinarians are those who are calm, equable in temper, kind and dignified in their intercourse with their pupils, firm and decided in maintaining the right, and who can administer reproof and correction without giving offence. This should be the constant aim and study of every teacher.

There are also other faults from which some of our best teachers are not always entirely free. It is not a rare thing to hear, even in the school-room, errors in pronunciation and in the use of language. The rules of orthoepy and of grammar, which pupils are required to learn accurately, are violated almost every day. Such faults should be avoided. Teachers should be models in their schools in everything that pertains to elegant scholarship. A correct standard of pronunciation should be on every teacher's table and consulted daily. Low, obsolete and cant phrases should never form any part of the teacher's vocabulary. These should be most assiduously guarded against. None but the most refined and chaste language should ever be used in school. None other should be tolerated in teachers or pupils.

One of the most obvious defects in our schools, at the present time, is the want of a clear and distinct enunciation in reading and speaking. There is no higher accomplishment than the ability to read and speak with ease, distinctness, and graceful utterance. This can be acquired by all proper culture. It should be commenced in our lowest schools and continued by daily training through the whole course. Several teachers have already given special attention to this subject with satisfactory results.

The number of pupils admitted, the past term, is much smaller than usual. Nearly four hundred have left for the Catholic schools. One room has already been closed in State street, and one in Walling street; and it will be necessary to close two or three schools, the next term.

There has been some increase in the number of pupils in the Third Ward, which will require the opening of the lower room in the Engine House on Transit street.

The school in Federal street has been so much diminished by removals, that the proposed enlargement of that building can be deferred to another year.

It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of one of our most valued teachers. Miss Ann M. Angell, Principal of the Ring street Primary School, after a brief illness, has been, in the midst of her labors, called to her reward. Few teachers have possessed rarer qualities of the intellect or of the heart. Few have left behind them more endearing recollections to be cherished by their surviving friends.

The reports from all the schools furnish the following statistics: The whole number registered is 7,694; 243 have been received into the High School, 2,045 into the Grammar Schools, 1,947 into the Intermediate, and 3,459 into the Primary Schools.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

DANIEL LEACH,
Superintendent of Public Schools.

HIGH SCHOOL.—BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION OF THE FIRST CLASS—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Questions on Virgil and Latin Grammar.

1. Translate *Æneid*, II, 771-789.
2. Scan lines 771-780, and prove every quantity in line 774.
3. Account for the gender of *fine*. Inflect Indicative Present of *furēti*. Give the principal parts of *obstupui* and *haesit*. Decline *faucibus*. Give all the parts in use of *fari*. Give the principal parts of *juvat* and *sinit*. Compare *superus*. Give the principal parts of *fluit* and *pelle*. Account for the gender of *nurus*. From what verb does *genetrix* come, and what is the corresponding masculine?
4. State the subject and the predicate of the first sentence. Account for the gender and case of *nota*. Give the rule for the dependence of *affari*. State the subject and the predicate of the clause *nec——fas*. Give the rule for the case of *tibi*. State the predicate of *exsilia*. Is *Creusae* in the objective genitive or in the subjective genitive? Give the rule for *servitum*. Account for the case of *nurus*. Give the rule for the case of *matribus*.
5. What land is meant by *Terra Hesperia*? Why so called? Explain the epithet *Lydius* as applied to *Thybris*. How was Creusa the *nurus Veneris*? Who was the *Genetrix Deum*?
6. Write in Latin:—April 12th; May 10th; June 20th; July 4th; August 4th.
7. Arrange the following words in Hexameters:

*Visura cum postera patentes terras veniet.
Quum tertia lux orta erit post remotas Hyades.*

8. Translate *Æneid*, VI, 124-155.
9. Account for the quantity of *a* in *sate*. Of what class is *Anchisiade* as a derivative? Decline it. Compare *ater*. Decline *æthera*. What is the class and meaning of *frondescit* as a derivative?
10. Account for the gender and case of *sanguine*. State any other instance of the same construction in the passage. By what principle are *hoc* and *hic* in their respective genders in line 129? Supply the auxiliary after *peragenda*.

Questions in Xenophon and Greek Grammar.

1. Translate *Anabasis*, I, 9, Sections 1-4.
2. What does *Περσῶν* limit? What are *ὄν* and *γενομένων* made? Compare the superlatives in section 1. What does *Κίρου* limit? Compare *κράτιστος*. Where are *καταμάθοι* and *ἀκοῦσαι* made. Account for the accent *ἔστι*. Give the synopsis of the tense of *ιδεῖν*. What does *ὑπὸ βασιλέως* limit? Decline *βασιλεύς*.

3. Give the principal parts of ἄρχειν, δοκούντων, ἀκοῦσαι, μανθάνουσιν. Decline ἀνὴρ, παῖς, πειρα. Give the rule for the mode of καταμάθεοι. Inflect θεῶνται. Decline πολλήν.

4. Translate Book 2, VI, 6.

5. Account for the case of ἐξόν. Give the principal parts of αἱρεῖται. Inflect βούλεται. Compare μείονα. Decline μείονα.

6. Translate Book 3, II, 7-8.

7. Where is ἰσταλμένος made? Inflect the Indicative, same voice and tense of this verb. By what principle is the stem-vowel of this verb changed to α? Compare κάλλιστα. Give the rule for the mode of δίδοιεν. Inflect δίδοιεν. Give the rule for the case of τελευτῆς. Decline Κλεάνωρ. Decline ὑμεῖς. Inflect οἶμαι.

8. Give the principal parts of ἐπίστασθε, οἶμαι, τυγχάνειν, ἔχειν, ὁρῶντας.

9. Account for the case of ὦν.

10. Decline ἐλπίς and πίστις.

SECOND CLASS CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Questions on Cicero, Virgil, and Latin Grammar.

1. Translate, Second Oration against Catiline, V, XI.

2. Give the principal parts of *confido*, and name all the verbs so conjugated. Give the principal parts of *impendere*, *instare*, *profiteor* and *rescanda*. Explain the composition and derivation of *pertimescamus*. Decline *perniciem*, *Quirites* and *insidiæ*.

3. Explain the construction, and give the rule for the case, of *quibus*. Give the rule for the mode of *pertimescamus*. State the object of *sanabo*. What is the rule for the mode of *exeant*? Who is meant by *unius*.

4. Translate Æneid, I, 76-80.

5. Give the principal parts of *capessere*. What are its class and signification as a derivative? What kind of a pronoun is *quodcunque*? Decline *epulis*. Give the principal parts of *accumbere*. Inflect the imperative of *facio*.

6. Give the rule for the case of *regni*. Name the objects of *concilias*. Give the rule for the case of *epulis*. Give the rule for the genitives in line 80. Supply all the understood words in line 80.

7. Translate Æneid, I, 387-401.

8. Give the principal parts of *perge* and *perfer*. Give all the particles of *laetor*. Decline *portum* and *coelum*.

9. What is the predicate of *socios*? With what word does *ætheria* agree? Give the singular and plural meanings of *plaga*. State the rule for the mode of *adveneris*. Give the rule for the omission of the noun *tuorum*.

10. Name the dissyllabic perfects and supines which have the penult short.

Questions on Xenophon.

1. Translate Book I, Chapter I, Section 9.
2. Give the principal parts of *συνελέγετο, ἡγάσθη, συνεβάλλοντο, τρεφόμενον, ἐλάνθανεν*.
3. Decline ἄλλο. Give the rule for the case of Ἄβιδου.
4. What is the length of a *parasang*; of a *stadium*; of a *plethrum*? What is the value of a *daric*?
5. Translate Book I, Chapter III, Section 5.
6. Name the verbs which have the same peculiarity in construction as *χοῖσθαι*. Decline οὐδεῖς.
7. What are *προδόντα* and *οἶδα* made? Give the principal parts of *πείσομαι* and *πείθεσθαι*.
8. State the rule for the mode of *δέη*.
9. Translate Book I, Chapter V, Section 2.
10. Where are *ἔστασαν* and *θιγῶκεν* made? Inflect them.

Questions on Greek Grammar.

1. Name and classify the Greek diphthongs.
2. Explain crasis and its sign.
3. Accent the following words on the penult: *σεληνῆ, μῆλον, ἔτους, βουλευοί, στρατιῶται*. Name the enclitics.
4. What classes of nouns in *ης*, 1st Dec., have *α* in the Vocative Singular?
5. Decline *νεώς* and *ἄνθρωπος*.
6. Decline *μέγας* and its comparative.
7. Decline *κέρως* and *ναῦς*.
8. Inflect the indicative present of *εἰμί*.
9. Give a synopsis of the tense of *οἶδα*.
10. Inflect the 2d aorist, middle, of *δίδωμι*.

THIRD CLASS—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Questions on Latin Grammar and Reader.

1. Give the genders of *fenestra, poeta, gena*. Give the accusative singular of *Ossa*. Decline *equa*. Decline *dynastes*. Give the gender of *humus* and the rule. Give the vocative singular of *gladius* and *filius*. Give the genitive plural of *sestertius*.
2. Give the gender of *harpago* and the rule. Give the gender of *sanguis, severitas, sementis, pons, rogatio, prester*. Give the gender of *lalus* and the rule. Give the gender of *pondus, papaver, munimen*. Give the gender of *salus* and the rule.
3. Give the genitive singular of *scrobs* and the rule. Give the genitive singular of *multitudo, magnes, paries, and tyrannis*, (Greek genitive *idos*.) Decline *sus*. Decline *vectigal*. Decline *securis*.

4. Give the gender of *tribus*, and decline the same. Decline *domus*, and give the difference in signification between the two forms of the genitive singular. Decline *acies*. Give the gender of *dies*. Decline *jusjurandum*.

5. Define a heteroclite. In what cases is *rus* defective? What is the difference in meaning between *copia* and *copiae*? Define a patronymic. Derive one from *Seleucus*. What distinction do you make between *liber*, *libellus* and *libellulus*? Which is the primitive, and what name do you give to the other two? Give the diminutive of *merces*.

6. Translate Latin Reader, Roman History, Liber 2, Para 6.

7. Give the principal parts of *commissa*, *vicit*, *dedit*, *fugit*, *cepit*. What is the construction of *eos*? Decline *coelum*. Account for the gender of *manus* and *orbem*. Compare *brevis*.

8. What part of speech is *mille*? Explain its two uses.

9. Give the rule for the case of *vulneribus* and *vultu*.

10. Give the rule for the mode of *subigerem*.

THIRD CLASS—CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Questions in Algebra.

1. Prove that any quantity with a *negative* exponent is equal to 1 divided by the same quantity with a *positive* exponent.

2. Define the *Greatest Common Divisor* and find the same of $a^2+2ab+b^2$ and a^3-ab^2 .

3. Define the *Least Common Multiple* and find the same of $10a^2x^2(x-y)$, $15x^5(x+y)$, and $12(x^2-y^2)$.

4. A merchant, having bought a certain number of barrels of flour, sold half of the number and 4 barrels more to A, and 3-4 of the remainder wanting 4 barrels to B. He then had 20 barrels remaining. How many did he buy?

5. A market-woman bought eggs to the amount of 65 cents, some at the rate of 2 for a cent and some at the rate of 3 for 2 cents. She afterwards sold them all for 1 dollar and 20 cents, selling each egg for a half cent more than she paid for it. How many of each kind did she buy?

6. A grocer has two kinds of sugar of such quality that one pound of each are together worth 20 cents, but if 3 pounds of the first and 5 pounds of the second kind be mixed, a pound of the mixture will be worth 11 cents. What is the value of a pound of each kind?

7. Extract the cube root of

$$30x^4+8x^8-25x^3-12x^5+8+30x^2-12x.$$

8. Explain the difference between a surd and a rational quantity. Define similar surds and illustrate.

9. Define and illustrate respectively a Pure and an Affected Quadratic Equation.

10. There are two square fields, the larger of which contains 25,600 square rods more than the other, and the ratio of their sides is as 5 to 3. Required the contents of each field.

ENGLISH AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST CLASS—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Intellectual Philosophy.

1. Name the faculties treated of in Wayland's Intellectual Philosophy, and define the last four.
2. State and illustrate the four objective laws of association.
3. Explain the distinction between the two functions of memory. Also distinguish between susceptibility and retentiveness.
4. State the principle on which a syllogism depends, and illustrate by two examples, the one affirmative and the other negative.
5. What ground is there for the superiority which has been claimed for demonstrative over moral reasoning?
6. State the two laws on which the evidence of testimony rests, and give the leading points of the discussion of the first one.
7. Give the distinction between moral reasoning and probable reasoning, with examples.
8. Show (from the habits of those who have been most distinguished for richness of imagination) that the study of nature is essential to the improvement of poetic imagination.
9. State the effect of age on the character of taste.
10. State in what sense there is not, and in what sense there is, a standard of taste, and consider the theory of association.

SECOND CLASS—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Astronomy.

1. Explain briefly the structure of the solar system, and the motions of the bodies composing it.
2. State four proofs that the earth is spherical in form.
3. Explain the difference between declination and celestial latitude, and between right ascension and celestial longitude.
4. Explain the sidereal and solar day.
5. State the exact length of the year, and give the Gregorian rule.
6. State the theory of the sun's physical nature, and of the solar spots.
7. Discuss solar and lunar eclipses, and explain the causes of these phenomena.
8. Describe the moon's path in space, and state how we know that its path is always concave towards the sun.

9. State the periodic times of the planets, the times of their revolution on their axes, their diameters in miles, and the number of their satellites, respectively.

10. Describe comets, their orbits, and their constitution.

Chemistry.

1. State fully the atomic theory of matter.

2. State the received theory of heat. Explain sensible and latent heat.

3. State the principle by which electricity is accumulated upon the prime conductor. Describe the Leyden jar, the method of charging and discharging it, and state the principle involved.

4. What are the essential qualities of a good lightning rod? State the principles by which the rod is a protector to the house.

5. Define acids, bases, alkalies and salts.

6. State the essential characteristics of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon.

7. State the office of oxygen in respiration. State the office of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

8. State the properties of phosphorus. Describe the common friction match, and state the use of phosphorus in its ignition.

9. Give the prefixes and terminations of different oxides, oxygen acids, and oxygen salts.

10. Calculate the amount of sulphuric acid necessary to convert 10 pounds of common salt into Glauber salt, and obtain the weight of the latter, both crystallized and anhydrous.

11. Manufacture of gunpowder, and the part performed by each element in exploding.

12. Give the chemical names and formulas of Borax, Blue Vitriol, Calomel, Lunar Caustic, Tartar Emetic, Alum, Sugar of Lead, Iron Pyrites, Epsom Salt, and Sal Ammoniac.

13. Nature, manufacture, and properties of steel.

14. Different manner in which acids act on zinc and copper, with equations.

15. Marsh's test for arsenic.

Trigonometry.

1. A tree standing on a horizontal plane is broken off so that the top falls on a point 40 feet from the bottom of the stump, the end where it was broken off resting on the stump. If the part broken off makes an angle of $36^{\circ} 52' 12''$ with a horizontal line passing through the foot of the stump, how high was the tree?

2. Define all the circular functions, both as *lines* and as *ratios*.

3. Write all the formulas which express the relations between the different functions of the same angle, and demonstrate the one which expresses the relation between the secant and tangent.

4. Express the relations between the functions of a negative arc and those of an equal positive arc, with proof. Also reduce $\cos(-500^\circ)$ to a function of a positive angle less than 90° .

5. Write the four formulas for the sine and cosine of the sum and difference of two angles, and demonstrate the first.

6. Obtain the formula for the sum of the sines of two angles divided by the difference of their sines.

7. State the difference between *natural* and *logarithmic* functions. Also make the formula $\tan 3a = \frac{3 \tan a - \tan^3 a}{1 - 3 \tan^2 a}$

homogeneous.

8. Prove that the sines of the angles of any plane triangle are proportional to the opposite sides, either by the geometrical or the analytical methods.

9. Give the plan for solving the plane triangle DBF , in which d , b , and F are given.

10. Give the method of finding the distance between two inaccessible objects, when both are visible from each extremity of the base line.

THIRD CLASS—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Geometry.

1. Define Geometry. What is a line? A plane? A solid? A polygon? A quadrilateral? A trapezium? State the difference between a rectangle and a square, a rhomboid and a rhombus.

2. Define a circle, a segment, a sector, a chord, a secant and a tangent.

3. Of what does Book III treat? Book IV? Book V? Book VI? What is a diedral angle? A triedral angle? A polyedral angle?

4. Of what does Book VII treat? Define a polyedron, a prism, a parrallelopipedon, a pyramid, a frustum of a pyramid.

5. Of what does Book VIII treat? Book IX? Define a cylinder, a cone, a sphere, a frustum of a cone.

6. The area of a circle is equal to the product of half the radius by the circumference. Book V: Proposition XV.

7. Every triangular prism may be divided into three equivalent triangular pyramids. Book VII: Proposition XVI.

8. The surface of a sphere is to the whole surface of the circumscribed cylinder, including its bases, as 2 is to 3; and the solidities of these two bodies are in the same ratio.

9. Give the following formulas:

1. For the solidity of the cylinder.

2. " " " cone.

3. " " " frustum of a cone.

4. " " " sphere.

10. If from the vertices of the angles of a spherical triangle, as poles, arcs be described forming a spherical triangle, the vertices of

the angles of this second triangle will be respectively poles of the sides of the first. Book IX: Proposition V.

FOURTH CLASS—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

History of Greece.

1. Give the sub-divisions of the second period of Grecian History.
2. Describe the Argonautic Expedition.
3. Give an account of the inauguration of the Trojan war.
4. Who were the Thirty Tyrants?
5. Give an account of Socrates and his philosophy.
6. Describe Alexander's expedition into Egypt.
7. Give the final division of the Persian Empire.
8. Give an account of the Amphictyonic Council.
9. Describe the Olympic Games.
10. Define the Ostracism.

Algebra.

1. Prove that any quantity with a *negative* exponent is equal to 1 divided by the same quantity with a *positive* exponent.
2. Define the *Greatest Common Divisor* and find the same of $a^2+2ab+b^2$ and a^3-ab^2 .
3. Define the *Least Common Multiple* and find the same of $10a^2x^2(x-y)$, $15x^5(x+y)$, and $12(x^2-y^2)$.
4. A merchant, having bought a certain number of barrels of flour, sold half of the number and 4 barrels more to A, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the remainder wanting 4 barrels to B. He then had 20 barrels remaining. How many did he buy?
5. A market-woman bought eggs to the amount of 65 cents, some at the rate of 2 for a cent and some at the rate of 3 for 2 cents. She afterwards sold them all for 1 dollar and 20 cents, selling each egg for a half cent more than she paid for it. How many of each kind did she buy?
6. A grocer has two kinds of sugar of such quality that one pound of each are together worth 20 cents, but if 3 pounds of the first and 5 pounds of the second kind be mixed, a pound of the mixture will be worth 11 cents. What is the value of a pound of each kind?
7. Extract the cube root of $30x^4+8x^6-25x^3-12x^5+8+30x^2-12x$.
8. Explain the difference between a surd and a rational quantity. Define similar surds and illustrate.
9. Define and illustrate respectively a Pure and an Affected Quadratic Equation.
10. There are two square fields, the larger of which contains 25,600 square rods more than the other, and the ratio of their sides is as 5 to 3. Required the contents of each field.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

SENIOR CLASS.

Paley's Natural Theology.

1. State the author's way of showing that the fact that God is not discernible by our senses, does not disprove his personality, but only proves the limitation of our capacities.

2. Why is it that men, having a cause adequate to account for the present order of things, continually resort to hypotheses which have no basis in fact?

3. What is meant by the term omnipotence, as employed in Natural Theology?

4. What limitations to the argument for the Divine Unity as derived from nature?

5. Evil never the object of contrivance.

6. What two cases appear to form exceptions to the benevolence of the Creator?

Geology.

1. Name the fossiliferous strata in their order from the newest to the oldest.

2. Describe the coal-fields of North America.

3. Why is the coal of Rhode Island and Massachusetts anthracite, while in the Mississippi basin only bituminous varieties are found?

4. What can you say of the boulders found in Rhode Island?

5. What is the general distinction between the Drift proper and the Alluvium?

6. The remains of what mammals belonging to the Alluvium are found in the United States?

7. State at what geological period each Branch of the Vegetable Kingdom was introduced?

8. What agencies are now producing geological changes?

9. Give some account of the vertical movements now going on in Sweden and Norway.

10. Explain the formation of Coral Islands.

Astronomy.

1. Explain how the altitude of the moon affects solar eclipses.

2. State Bode's law of distances.

3. How do we know that the orbits of Venus and Mercury are within that of the earth?

4. To what changes is the visible surface of Mars subject?

5. What are some of the theories proposed by astronomers to account for the asteroids?

6. Give the diameters, distances and periods of revolution of Jupiter's satellites.

7. State the form and constitution of Saturn's ring.
8. What is the intensity of solar light at Uranus? At Neptune?
9. Explain the apparent motions of the superior planets.
10. How does the ellipticity of the earth's orbit affect the lengths of the seasons.

Language.

1. Is there any connection between sounds and the ideas they are used to signify? Give illustrations.
2. What classification of languages has been commonly adopted?
3. By whom, and where was the Sanscrit spoken?
4. What was the origin of the legends of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table?
5. Give the origin of the suffix "don" to the names of towns and its meaning.
6. At what period were such words as *minster*, *cloister*, *saint*, *bishop*, &c., introduced into the language?
7. Name the principal works translated into the Anglo-Saxon by Alfred.
8. How long after the Conquest, before the Norman element coalesced with the Saxon to form English character and English speech?
9. Give illustrations of the economy of expression in words of Anglo-Saxon origin.
10. What does Marsh find to be the proportion of Saxon words in the following examples, viz:
Spencer's *Faërie Queen*, Book II, Canto VII. John's Gospel, Chapters I, IV, and XVII. Macaulay's *Essay on Bacon*. Bryant's *Thanatopsis*. Mrs. Browning's *Cry of the Children*.

Intellectual Philosophy.

1. What are the laws by which a train of thought is governed?
2. Discuss the relation of memory to our other faculties.
3. Show the importance of a cultivated memory to a vigorous imagination.
4. Give the distinction between knowledge and wisdom.
5. Exhibit the relation of poetic imagination to taste.
6. When is "light" reading pernicious?
7. Define taste.
8. State the points of similarity and of difference between conscience and taste.
9. Discuss form as an element of beauty.
10. Give examples of beauty not referable to any material quality.

Questions on the Æneid of Virgil.

Book I.

1. Translate :—
 Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum,
 Vultu quo coelum tempestatesque serenat,
 Oscula libavit natae ; dehinc talia fatur :
 Parce metu, Cytherea : manent immota tuorum
 Fata tibi.
2. Parse *fatur* and give all the parts in use.

II.

1. Translate :—
 At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Jūlo
 Additur (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno,) Trignita
 magnos volvendis mensibus orbes
 Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
 Transferet, et Longam multa vi muniet Albam.
2. Parse *stetit*, and give the rule for the quantity of the penult.

III.

1. Translate :—
 Haec ait ; et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
 Ut terrae, utque novae pateant Carthaginis arces.
 Hospitio Teucris ; ne fati nescia Dido
 Finibus arceret.
2. Parse *finibus* and give the special rules for the quantity of each syllable.

IV.

1. Translate :—
 Conveniunt quibus aut odium crudele tyranni,
 Aut metus acer erat ; naves quae forte paratae
 Corripiunt, onerantque auro ; portantur avari
 Pygmalionis opes pelago ; dux foemina facti.
2. Give the gender of *pelago*. Give the rules for the gender of the nouns of the second declension, and their principal exceptions.

French.

1. Give the rules for the use of the past participle.
2. Give the rules for the agreement of the past participle with its direct object ; with its subject.
3. Give the rules for the agreement of the past participle with its indirect object.
4. Give the definitions of active and neuter verbs ; name those neuter verbs which take the auxiliary “avoir” and state when the past indefinite of “être” is used.

5. Give the rules for the use of "le" with its different significations.
6. Define the past definite and past indefinite tenses and state when they are used.
7. Define the imperfect tense, state the action it expresses and its translation.
8. What are the rules for the change in the terminations of verbs ending in "ger," "yer," "cer," "eter," and "eler?"
9. Name the Primitive tenses and the tenses formed from them.
10. Give the translation to the third paragraph of "L'Emploi Du Temps."

MIDDLE CLASS.

Botany.

1. Into what classes are the organs of plants divided?
2. Name and describe the parts of a flower.
3. Define annuals, biennials and perennials.
4. In what parts of the plant may the nourishment for next year's growth be deposited?
5. Upon what does the arrangement of the lobes of the leaf depend?
6. What is the object of artificial methods of propagation?
7. How does a perfect flower differ from a complete flower?
8. How do plants purify the air for animals?
9. Define a genus, an order and a class.
10. What are the characteristics of the two great classes into which flowering plants are divided?

Study of Words.

1. What is meant by the statement that language is fossil poetry?
2. May language also be considered as fossil history?
3. Give examples of words having originally an honorable signification, which have degenerated.
4. Give the derivation of the word "quarrel."
5. What classes of words in our language are derived from the Saxon, and what from the Norman?

Poetry.

1. Into what four classes may all literature be divided?
2. How does poetry differ from all other literature?
3. Into what classes are rhymes divided? Give examples of each class.
4. Define a foot and name the dissyllabic feet.
5. In what measure is Scott's "Marmion?" Describe this measure.
6. Of what measure does the greater part of our poetry consist? Give examples of this measure from Gray and Byron.
7. Define long, short and common metre, and give examples of each.

8. What are some of the aims of true poetry?
9. Define Pastoral and Elegiac poetry.
10. Define blank verse. What authors have employed this most successfully.

Chemistry.

1. What instruments are used for measuring heat?
2. State the principle upon which Pyrometers are constructed.
3. How is the boiling point of a liquid influenced by atmospheric pressure?
4. What experiment proves that heat becomes latent in the process of liquifaction?
5. What are the principal sources of electricity?
6. State some of the causes of the free electricity in the atmosphere.
7. What is the principle involved in all the processes of electro-metallurgy?
8. Describe the experiments illustrating electro-magnetic rotations.

Latin—Cæsar. Book I.

1. In 17th paragraph construe from "Tum demum" to "Si jam."
2. For what purpose is "ne" used in "ne frumentum conferant?"
3. Translate the 18th.
4. Give the principal parts of the verbs in the first ten lines.
5. Give the principal parts of "alere" and "colocasse." Why is the infinitive form of these verbs here used? Give other examples of the same use of the infinitive.
6. Why is the subjunctive "traduxisset" used? Why "animadverteret?" What does "et" connect? Give the rule for this connection.
7. Parse "complexus, orandi, gravior," and "agat."
8. Translate the 23d.
9. Translate the 29th.
10. Parse "redintegrare;" compare "diu;" and give the rule for this "praesidio."

Geometry.

Book IV. Proposition 12.

" " " 15.

" " " 19.

" " " 23.

" " " 25.

" " " 29.

Book V. Proposition 2.

" " " 5. and Corollaries.

" " " 6.

" " " 10.

" " " 11.

" " " 14.

" " " 16.

French.

1. How many forms of the present indicative are there in French and in English?
2. What are the verbs "aller," "venir," "aller trouver," "aller chercher," "envoyer chercher," used to denote?
3. What is the place of the personal pronoun used as a direct and indirect object of a verb?
4. What are the positions of the personal pronouns used as objects of a verb in relation to each other?
5. To what do "qui," and "que," relate. What is the meaning of "ce que," "dont"?
6. What is the meaning of the verb "faire," used before another verb? What verb is used in speaking of the weather?
7. How are "in," "into," "to," "at," &c, to be translated in different positions.
8. What is the meaning of the pronoun "on," and how are sentences of which it is the subject to be translated?
9. Give the present indicative of "avoir," the imperfect of "être," the past definite of "chanter," the future of "finir."
10. Give the past indefinite of "avoir," the pluperfect of "être," the future perfect of "finir."

JUNIOR CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Ancient History.

1. State the causes of the Peloponnesian war.
2. Give an outline of the life and principles of Socrates.
3. Give an account of the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand."
4. Name the principal victories Alexander gained during his Persian campaign.
5. Give the name and date of the battle that made Greece a Roman province.
6. Give an account of the Roman Commissioners forming "The Laws of the Twelve Tables."
7. Give the cause and result of the third Punic war.
8. Give an abstract of the civil war between Marius and Sylla.
9. Name the distinguished men of the "Augustan Age." Give an account of the destruction of Jerusalem.
10. Give an account of the separation of the Roman Empire into the Eastern and Western divisions.

Rhetoric.

1. State the province of Rhetoric as a science and an art.
2. Name the advantages derived from the study of Rhetoric.
3. State the difference between taste and genius.

4. Define imagination. Name the associations that facilitate the exercise of this faculty.
5. Give the qualities style must possess to produce the sublime; also the effect of rhyme upon the production of the sublime.
6. Name the different classes of style.
7. State the standard for writing and speaking.
8. State in what propriety of style consists.
9. Give the requisites of a style characterized by strength.
10. Give the rules essential to the formation of a good style.

Natural Philosophy.

1. Define matter, and state its different forms.
2. Define inertia, giving an illustration of the principles.
3. State the laws for the force of gravity.
4. Explain the difference in the weight of bodies at different parts of the earth's surface.
5. Give the three laws for the pressure of liquids.
6. Describe the Siphon, explaining the principle on which it works.
7. Define light. Name its principal sources.
8. State the laws for the propagation of light.
9. Define reflection. State the surfaces that make the best reflectors.
10. Explain reflection of light by plane mirrors.

English Literature.

1. Give the character of Wiclif.
2. Give some of the principal causes that produced the great intellectual activity in the latter part of the fifteenth and the first half of the sixteenth century.
3. Name the various divisions of the English drama.
4. Give an account of Bacon's works—the origin of the name "Novum Organum."
5. State the periods of Milton's literary life and the works composed during each.
6. Name the eminent writers of the "Age of Charles the Second."
7. State Dryden's rank as a prose writer.
8. Name Swift's principal works. Give the origin of the name of the "Tale of the Tub" and an outline of the plan.
9. Give the prominent events of Johnson's life previous to his acquaintance with Boswell.
10. Give the origin of the name of the "Task." Mention some of the subjects touched upon in this poem. Name Cowper's other poems, explaining from what the last received its name.

Latin.

1. In the mythology, translate the story of "Otos and Ephialtes."
2. Translate the story of "Daedalus."

3. Parse "decidit, quod and pelagus."
4. Translate the story of "Andromeda."
5. Parse "antebosuit." Explain its composition and state what it governs.
6. Translate the first three sentences of the story of "Tantalus."
7. Parse "Jupiter," "diis," and "concrederet."
8. Explain the formation of the periphrastic conjugation and when it is used.
9. In the story of the "Apple of Discord" construe the third and fourth sentences.
10. Parse "est pollicita" and "greges."

French.

1. When is the contraction "du" used for the preposition and article? How do you express the name of the material?
2. Explain a partitive noun and give the rules for its use.
3. How do you form the interrogative when the subject is a noun?
4. What idioms require "avoir" in French instead of *to be* in English?
5. With what do possessive adjectives agree?
6. What is the difference between *ce, cet, cette*?
7. How do you form the plural of nouns ending *au* and *en*; how of those ending in *al* and *ail*.
8. How do you express the time of day?
9. Give present indicative of *avoir* and *etre*.
10. Give conditional present of *etre* and the imperative of *avoir*.

JUNIOR CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Algebra.

1. A gamester at play lost, on the first trial, 1-6 of his money and 5-6 of a shilling. In a second game he won 2 shillings, after which he lost 1-4 of what he then had. He next won 11 shillings and afterwards lost 1-7 of the money then in his possession, when he found he had left 30 shillings. What sum had he at first?

2. Find the value of the unknown quantities in the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} cx+ny+2z &= n+cn+c. \\ c^2x+n^2y+2z &= 3cn. \\ cnx+cny+4z &= c^2+2cn+n^2. \end{aligned}$$

3. A market-woman bought eggs, some at 2 for a cent, some at 4 for 3 cents, and some at 5 for 2 cents, for \$3.50. She sold the first and second lot for \$3.30, thereby gaining 1-2 a cent on each egg. Had she sold the whole for \$5.20 she would have gained 1-4 of a cent on each egg. How many of each kind did she buy?

4. Define the five principal varieties of equations giving examples of each.

5. The crew of a ship-of-war consists of sailors and soldiers. There are 22 sailors to every 7 guns and 6 over. The whole number of hands is two times the number of soldiers and guns together. After an engagement in which the slain were 1-5 of the survivors, there were 7 men to every 2 guns and 14 over. Required the number of soldiers, sailors and guns.

6. Give, in the simplest form, the value of the following expressions :

$$\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{5a^3}{4d^3}} - \frac{4}{d^2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{d}{100c^3}} + \frac{2}{c} \sqrt[3]{\frac{10}{d^2c^4}}$$

$$\sqrt[2]{\frac{2}{3m}} + \sqrt[3]{4x} + \sqrt[4]{\frac{4}{27m^3}} + \sqrt[6]{\frac{81m^6}{8x}}$$

7. Find the four values of x in the equation :

$$5x^2 - 4x - 6 \sqrt{5x^2 - 4x + 4} = 36.$$

8. A person purchased a farm in the form of a rectangle whose length was 4 times its breadth. It cost 1-4 as many dollars per acre as the field was rods in length, and the number of dollars paid for the farm was four times the number of rods round it. Required the price of the farm and its length and breadth.

9. A square garden is surrounded by a fence, and a flower bed of uniform width is laid out just within the fence all around the garden, save that it is interrupted at the entrance for the space of 3 yards. The side of the garden is 3 yards less than 16 times the width of the flower bed, and the number of square yards in the flower bed is 5-2 of the number of yards in the periphery of the garden increased by 7 1-2. Required the width of the flower bed, and the square contents of the garden.

10. A sets out from M towards N and travels 12 miles a day. After he has gone 50 miles, B sets out from N towards M, and travels each day 1-2 of the whole distance. After he has traveled as many days as he goes miles in a day he meets A. Required the distance from M to N.

Questions in History.

1. Give an account of Britain under the Romans.
2. Give a list of the Saxon kings.
3. Name the kings of the Plantagenet family with dates of their reign.
4. Describe the character of Elizabeth.
5. Give an account of the rebellion in the reign of James II.
6. Who were the ancestors of the modern French ?
7. Give an account of the wars of Louis XII.
8. Give an account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

9. Give an account of the reign of Louis XIV.
10. To what thrones did Napoleon raise his brothers?

Questions in Physical Geography.

1. Describe the Antarctic current.
2. Describe the equatorial current of the Pacific.
3. Describe the Gulf Stream.
4. Describe the Japan current.
5. What proof is there that under current exists?
6. Name the periodical winds and describe land and sea breezes.
7. What are Monsoons?
8. Explain the prevailing winds of the temperate and polar regions.
9. Describe glaciers and mention their principal localities.
10. Describe the motion of glaciers.

Questions in Physiology.

1. Describe the Cellular Tissue.
2. Give a summary of the process of digestion.
3. Describe the arrangement of the organs of digestion.
4. Explain how the chyme is acted upon in the small intestines, and describe the chyle, lacteals and the thoracic duct.
5. What is the difference in the two circulations as to the color of the blood in the veins and arteries? Also in the capillaries of the lungs and those of the general system?
6. Describe the lungs.
7. State the amount of carbon contained in the carbonic acid thrown from the lungs in twenty-four hours, and explain the necessity of ventilation.
8. What are the sources of fuel for keeping up the animal heat.
9. Name and give the functions of the organs of excretion.
10. State the influence of labor on the wear and tear of the system and on absorption.

QUESTIONS RECENTLY SUBMITTED TO CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO
THE PROVIDENCE HIGH SCHOOL.

Written Arithmetic.

1. Subtract five millions twelve thousand four hundred and one and seven ten-thousandths, from twenty millions sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and fifty-two ten thousandths, and divide the remainder by three hundred millions.
2. Multiply $24 \frac{1}{5}$ times $.08 \frac{1}{5}$ by $.02 \frac{3}{4}$ times $36 \frac{7}{8}$ and divide the product by $4 \frac{1}{6}$ times $.0067$.
3. What is the least common multiple of $12 \frac{1}{4}$, $6 \frac{1}{2}$, 18, $7 \frac{3}{4}$, and 14.
4. A merchant sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of his cotton at an advance of 15 per cent., $\frac{1}{3}$ at a loss of 12 per cent., $\frac{1}{8}$ at a loss of ten per cent. How

must he sell the remainder that he may gain 20 per cent. by the whole transaction ?

5. A lawyer collects a debt for a client and keeps 5 per cent. for his fee and remits the balance, \$237.50. What was the debt and the fee ?

6. Paid \$261.10, including the cost of policy, \$150, for insuring a cargo worth \$11,800. What was the rate per cent ?

7. A's money is 25 per cent. of B's and 20 per cent. of C's. C has \$40 more than B. How much has each ?

8. A can do a piece of work in $1\frac{1}{5}$ days ; B can do the same work in $2\frac{1}{4}$ days ; C can do the same in three days ; in what time can they all three finish it, working together ?

9. For what sum must a note be written, payable in 4 months, so that when discounted at bank at 6 per cent., \$640 may be received ?

10. There is a lot of land in the form of a parallelogram containing 1200 rods, and the distance round it is 140 rods. What is the diagonal distance between its opposite corners, and what is the length of each side ?

Mental Arithmetic.

1. How many gold dollars ought a broker to give for a hundred dollar U. S. note, and how much in the postal currency, when gold is worth \$1.80 in the U. S. currency ?

2. If 15 per cent. is gained in selling flour at \$9.20 a barrel, what did the flour cost.

3. A farmer had 100 sheep in two pastures ; in one pasture he had 4 less than three-fifths of the number in the other pasture ; how many were there in each pasture ?

4. A farmer bought a horse and saddle for \$160. If two-thirds of the price of the horse be added to half the price of the saddle, the sum will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the price of the saddle ; what was the cost of each ?

5. If a merchant gain 15 per cent. on 25 per cent. of his goods, and 10 per cent. on 30 per cent. of his goods, and lose 20 per cent. on 25 per cent. of his goods, how must he sell the remainder to gain 12 per cent. on the whole ?

6. Required the time when $2\frac{1}{5}$ times the time past noon is two-thirds of the time to midnight.

7. If goods are bought for $\frac{2}{3}$ of their value, and sold at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than their value, what is the gain per cent. ?

8. If, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ times a number we subtract one-half the number, four-fifths of the number, the remainder will be 8 less than twice the number. What is that number ?

9. The head of a fish is one-twelfth of its entire length, its body is three-fourths of its entire length, and its tail is 2 feet longer than its head ; what is the whole length of the fish ?

10. The base of a right-angled triangle is one-third of the sum of the perpendicular and hypotenuse, and the sum of the length of the three sides is 30 feet ; what is the length of each side ?

Grammar.

1. Write the plural of genius, folio, cameo, solo, cargo, wharf, turf, sheaf, stamen, crisis, bandit.
2. Compare near, old, late, far, ill.
3. Name the principal parts of the verbs buy, chide, drink, fly, hide, lay, lie (to recline), shrink, sew, sow.
4. Give the passive form, the emphatic form, and the progressive form of the verb *to read*.
5. State the auxiliary verbs in the present tense.
6. Parse the following words in italics: It is my duty as a *pupil* to obey my teacher.
7. I heard of his being a brave *soldier*. I knew him to be a good *man*.
8. "Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled."
9. Analyze the following sentences, and parse the words in italics: He is about to sell his house. He is too wise not *to know* when to *buy*.
10. Correct the following examples: Can you learn me to write. The *garment* was neatly sown. I never before saw such large trees. A lecture on methods of teaching grammar at 10 o'clock. He laid down to take a nap. I measured the lot with a pole ten foot long. The lot is 25 foot front. Several chimnies were blown down.

Geography.

1. Name the rivers that flow into the Gulf of Mexico.
2. Name the eastern branches of the Mississippi river beginning on the north.
3. Name five of the largest cities of South America, in the order of their population.
4. What are the principal seaports in South America, on the Atlantic coast?
5. Locate and describe five of the chief towns in France.
6. What rivers in Asia flow south?
7. Name five of the largest cities in Africa in the order of their population.
8. Locate and describe Port Mahon, Riga, Cronstadt, Archangel, and Odessa.
9. Give the latitude and longitude of Washington, Chicaco, New Orleans, Havana, Lima, Rome, Maderia, Calcutta, St. Petersburg.
10. Describe the route from London to Calcutta and Hongkong.

History.

1. Give an account of Sir Walter Raleigh.
2. Give an account of the settlement of Virginia.
3. Give the reasons for the banishment of Roger Williams from Massachusetts.
4. Describe the effect of witchcraft in Massachusetts.

5. Give an account of King Phillip's war.
6. Mention the early efforts made in Massachusetts, in favor of education.
7. Name the principal events in 1777, and give an account of the battle of Brandywine.
8. Name the principal events in 1779, and give an account of the depreciation of paper currency.
9. Describe the battle of Camden.
10. Give an account of Washington's resigning his commission.

Spelling.

Parole, utensil, crystalline, feud, recluse, profuse, irresistible, negotiate, annunciate, vitreous, spurious, depreciate predicate, syllogism, sillabub, architect, strychnine, architrave, catechumen, chrysolite, amphictyonic, eleemosynary, ipecacuanha, huguenot, halcyon, syzygy, sibylline, infringement, vermilion, weevils, murrain, chalybeate, guaiacum, katydid, ossicle, euthanasia, esoteric, cachexy, thralldom, surcharge, rebellious, colonelcy, quinine, reconnoissance, opodeldoc, pansy, odyle, sieve, heliotrope, vaccinnate.

NORTH PROVIDENCE.—The School Committee of the Town of North Providence beg leave to make the following report :

The Committee as elected by the Town consisted of Alvin C. Robbins, John H. Stiness, John D. Frost, Joseph F. Brown, J. B. Hartwell, and James L. Wheaton.

The Board was organized by the choice of James L. Wheaton, as Chairman, and Alvin C. Robbins, as Clerk.

Mr. Hartwell declining to serve, Mr. L. M. E. Stone was unanimously elected to fill the place. Mr. Stone declining, Rev. T. L. Randolph was subsequently elected.

April 9th, 1864, Mr. Brown, in consequence of removal from the town, sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and Rev. M. Goodrich elected to fill the place.

The Committee on Qualifications consisted of A. C. Robbins, J. H. Stiness, and Rev. T. L. Randolph.

The Committee on Appropriations consisted of James L. Wheaton, John D. Frost, and Joseph F. Brown.

The Committee on Books, of Robbins, Stiness, and Frost.

In July, Rev. T. L. Randolph was elected Superintendent.

The List of School Books, as revised and adopted, you will find following this report.

During the year, the Committee have located the lot for a new school-house in District No. 9, upon which the District have since erected a beautiful school edifice.

We wish to call particular attention to a Resolution passed by the Board, requiring pupils to attend school in the District in which they reside. The Committee hoped to check a fast growing evil in the town to ignore District lines. Copies of the Resolution have been posted in the different school-rooms with the hope and expectation that the teachers and trustees will cheerfully comply with them.

The Committee recommend that the town appropriate \$7,500,00 for school purposes, and that the Superintendent's salary be raised from \$100,00 to \$200,00, which seems to be little enough, if he does well and faithfully the labor which the law requires of him.

We refer you to the able report of our Superintendent for more full details and suggestions, hoping they may be of future benefit to the town.

JAMES L. WHEATON, *Chairman.*

NORTH PROVIDENCE, May 30th, 1864.

To the School Committee of North Providence :

*Gentlemen :—*Agreeably with my duty, I proceed to lay before you a report of the condition of the schools during the past year.

The general condition of the schools of the town is encouraging. Those in a number of the districts have attained a high standard of excellence. The instruction is thorough and the discipline good. The districts in which this is true, are those in which the greatest interest is felt in the schools, and the teachers are most liberally paid. The highest wages will, of course, command the best qualifications; and they who are well remunerated are far more likely to remain contentedly in their positions, and to labor strenuously for the advancement of their schools. It is greatly for the interest of every district, to offer the highest wages, and then to apply a strict scrutiny to the qualifications of the teacher to be employed. If there was a more general interest on the part of property-holders, it would be easy greatly to enlarge the amount of money at the disposal of the trustees. It is greatly to be regretted that many of the district-meetings are attended by very few persons; that the large majority feel no interest whatever in school affairs. Where this is true, it is useless to expect any advancement. The whole management is left in the hands of a very small number, and they are not usually willing to incur any responsibility in efforts to improve the condition of the schools. Could some means be adopted by which a greater interest could be awakened, and these meetings be always well attended, a new impulse would be given to the cause of education. Every resident of a district, and especially every property-holder, should regard it as both his duty and interest, always to be present and to contribute his influence toward having the best school possible, and for not less than ten months in the year. Is it not in the highest degree advantageous to every man, to be surrounded by an educated and moral population? Will not his property be the more secure and valuable?

This want of interest in schools is the great evil in many of our districts, and it has occurred to me, whether the money would not be well expended in employing some able and eloquent educationist to gather together the inhabitants of every district for the purpose of addressing them, and of endeavoring to arouse a deeper interest in their school. These remarks do not by any means apply, in their full force, to all the districts. There are a number where a commendable interest is felt by a large number, and the character of their schools most clearly exhibits its effects.

I would commend anew to the attention of trustees the suggestion of my predecessor, that "by noting the difference between the registered number of scholars, and the average number in attendance at school, and remembering the fact that every diminution of one from the latter, subtract more than four and a half dollars from the amount of money, which the district receives from the town, it will be seen that districts will be gainers, if, by appropriating several dollars a term for rewards, or otherwise, they could secure more punctual attendance at school." I would suggest whether something might not be done toward awakening a healthful spirit of emulation among both teachers and pupils in the different districts, by holding an annual or semi-annual exhibition of all the schools of the town, at which parts should be assigned to a select number of the most deserving scholars from the different districts, the arrangements to be under the control of the School Committee.

The interests of some of the districts suffer from the scholars belonging to them leaving to attend the schools of adjoining districts. In such cases the districts *into* which they go, have more than their share, and those *from* which they go are very much weakened. Moreover, the former receive the benefit of a tuition-fee from such scholars, and in some instances count them in the average attendance, and thereby enlarge the amount of the fund received from the town. In consequence, the School Committee have felt compelled to forbid this without the permission of the trustees of the two districts concerned, with an appeal in case of disagreement to the School Committee. If, instead of sending out of the district, the parents of such scholars would exert themselves to improve the condition of their own schools, much might be done toward elevating them to the standard of the schools to which to send. There are, no doubt, exceptional cases where permission should be granted.

In my observation of the schools during the year, it has seemed to me that not sufficient attention is given to moral education. The intellectual absorbs nearly the whole. No one can doubt that the imparting of correct moral principles is essential to a sound education,—that it is as important that the heart be properly trained, as it is that the mind be. So much of the time of the young is spent in the school-room, it is extremely desirable that a due share of it should be devoted to the inculcating of correct principles for the government of

the heart and life. To meet this want may not some simple and judicious treatise on morals be made an imperative text-book in every school. Excepting such instruction of this kind as is obtained from an occasional reading of the Scriptures, and from teachers orally, which in many cases, no doubt, is considerable, there is, I think, none imparted in any of the schools. It is not safe in a country where so much depends upon the moral character of the population to leave this altogether to parents. There are multitudes of children, who do not receive any such instruction at home, and if they do not get it at the public schools, get it nowhere.

In this connection, I would remark that in the exercise of a healthful moral influence in a school, much depends upon the character and manners of the teacher. If his character be an elevated one, and his manners in the school-room gentlemanly and courteous, he will insensibly exert a strong influence for good. If this be not true, however great may be his intellectual qualifications, his influence is evil. On this subject I would commend to the attention of teachers the remarks of the Superintendent of Public Schools in Providence in his late report, a brief extract from which I will give :

"The besetting sin of many teachers is their proneness to ridicule their pupils ; to make invidious comparisons, and to provoke them to wrath by bitter sarcasms and vulgar epithets. To succeed, a teacher must gain the confidence and affection of his pupils. He may have the most splendid talents, the most profound and exact knowledge, and may be earnestly devoted to his work ; but without this, the most vital element to success is wanting. And this can be secured only by a kind, urbane and courteous manner in the school-room."

It is much to be regretted that there are large numbers of children, who do not at all, or to a small extent, receive the benefits of the public schools. They are either kept at work, when they ought to be at school, or are allowed to lead idle lives. This is an evil for which it is not easy to suggest a remedy. But it is well for us to be aware that there are large numbers among us, who will soon be men and voters, who are growing up with almost no education, intellectual or moral, and of course are acquiring a character which will unfit them intelligently to discharge the duties of citizens.

There are in the town a number of accomplished teachers, especially female, for small wages, who are laboriously endeavoring to bring their schools up to a high standard. Such deserve strong commendation. Though quietly, and to a great extent unnoticed, they are contributing not a little to the well-being of those they instruct, and to the highest interests of the community. To such, generally, teaching is a pleasure, and this constitutes one of their best qualifications.

I have the pleasure of reporting the completion, during the past year, of two new school-houses in Districts Nos. 7 and 9. For houses of their dimensions, it would be hard to conceive of one more convenient, appropriate and beautiful. Eligibly situated, they are an ornament and blessing to the neighborhoods in which they stand.

A very material enlargement of the school-building in District No. 8 is soon contemplated, to accommodate the rapidly increasing population of that district.

It only remains for Districts Nos. 4 and 10 to follow their good examples. In the latter (No. 10) they greatly need either an enlargement of their largest house, or the erection of a new one to take the place of the present smaller one, which is in a condition not creditable to the district.

In the former (No. 4) there ought to be a new house. The present one is very low and contracted, not at all suitable for the number of scholars in the district. I could not but wish that many inhabitants of that district could have been present at the exercises at the opening of the two new houses above referred to. They could hardly have returned home, without wishing that such a house might grace their neighborhood and make glad the school-hours of their children. How small is the cost of such a house comparatively with the benefits which it would confer! If these two improvements could be made, all the school-houses of the town would be creditable to its wealth and intelligence.

Respectfully submitted.

T. L. RANDOLPH, *Superintendent.*

TEXT BOOKS.

The School Committee of said town convened this day, when the following votes were passed:

Voted, That the following named Text Books be, and the same are hereby adopted, for the use of the several Public Schools in this town, and that the use of any others than those hereby named, shall be deemed a violation of the regulations of the Committee:

Webster's or Worcester's Dictionaries.
Sargent's Standard Readers.
Worcester's Pronouncing Speller.
Potter & Hammond's Writing Books.
Greene's Series of Grammars.
Warren's Series of Geographies.
Leach & Swan's Intellectual Arithmetic.
Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetics, with
Farrar's Problems.
Robinson's Series of Algebras.
Davies' Elementary Geometry.
Davies' Elements of Surveying.
Potter & Hammond's Book-Keeping.

Cutter's Anatomy and Physiology.
Wells' Chemistry.
Wells' Natural Philosophy.
Wells' Science of Common Things.
Gray's Botany—How Plants Grow.
Quackenbos' History of the United States.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in English
Composition and Rhetoric.
Bartholomew's Drawing Cards and Series
of Drawing Books.
Shepard's Constitutional Text-Book.
Mason's Exercises on Gymnastics.

Voted, That every Teacher engaged in teaching in the Public Schools of the town, be allowed one half-day in each school month, without loss of time, for the purpose of visitation *only*; but Teachers availing themselves of the provisions of this vote are required to visit schools of the same grade as those taught by themselves; also to report to the School Committee at the end of each term the schools thus visited.

Voted, That a copy of this List of Books be posted up in some conspicuous place in each school-room of the town.

Attest:

ALVIN C. ROBBINS, *Clerk.*

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7, 1863.

No. Dist.	LOCAL NAME.	TEACHERS' NAME.	STATION.	TRUSTEES' NAMES.
1	High Street, Pawtucket.	F. S. Belden E. H. Howard Harriet F. Bennett Abbie F. Littlefield .. H. A. Sherman S. C. Harrington	Grammar Department... Grammar Department... Grammar Department... Intermediate Primary... .. Primary.....	Royal Lee. James L. Wheaton. D. Wilkinson.
2	Church Hill, Pawtucket.	S. H. Webb..... Frances A. Browning... Mary E. Barrows Mary T. Jenks..... Jennie Horswell.....	Grammar Department... Grammar Department... 1st Intermediate 2d Intermediate..... Primary.....	Charles Payne. Daniel Hale. Alvin C. Robbins.
3	Wanskott.....	A. A. Dewitt..... O. W. James L. S. Tingley..... R. Anna Cooper..... S. J. Bacon..... L. L. Cole..... I. S. Love.....	Grammar Department. . 2d Intermediate..... 2d Intermediate..... 1st Intermediate Primary..... Primary.. .. Primary	H. E. Dodge. S. Kennedy. John Trainor.
4	Woodville.....	Clarissa Cargill..... Fannie E. Olney..... Harriet C. Collins.....	Gram. and Intermediate. Gram. and Intermediate. Primary	O. N. Angell, C. H. Reynolds. A. S. Nichols
5	Centredale	W. A. Whipple..... Albert H. Essex Annie F. Westcott.....	Grammar Department... Grammar Department... Primary	J. Halsey Angell.
6	Manton.....	A. H. Essex..... Joseph Mowry..... Laura Steere.....	Grammar Department... Grammar Department... Primary	E. O. Angell.
7	Fruit Hill.....	Marion H. Belden.....	School not graded.....	Joseph H. Bourne.
8	Mount Pleasant.....	Jenks Mowry Lizzie Winsor Lizzie Brown..... Alice Simmons..... W. H. Bowen..... L. G. Maxfield..... Sarah T. Stowe..... S. J. Cheney..... Ada Adams.....	Grammar Department... Grammar Department. . Intermediate Intermediate Intermediate Primary..... Primary..... Primary..... Primary.....	R. P. Devereaux. Charles Boyd. Henry Armington.
9	East Turnpike	A. Eliza Bishop....	School not graded.....	G. A. Kenyon.
10	Smith's Hill	Samuel Olney..... S. A. Barrows..... Rosa Collins..... Anna R. Congdon..... Eunice A. Kenyon..... J. A. Tripp.....	Grammar Department... 1st Intermediate 2d Intermediate..... 1st Primary..... 2d Primary..... 2d Primary.....	John Lovett. James J. Nolan. Patrick Donnelly.

EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

No. of District:	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
	Summer Term.	Winter Term.	Spring Term.	Summer Term.	Winter Term.	Spring Term.	Summer Term.	Winter Term.	Spring Term.	Summer Term.	Winter & Spring Term.	Fall Term.	Winter & Spring Term.	Summer Term.	Fall Term.	Winter & Spring Term.	Summer Term.	Fall Term.	Winter & Spring Term.	Summer Term.	Fall Term.	Winter Term.	Spring Term.	Summer Term.	Fall Term.	Winter Term.	Spring Term.			
No. of Weeks in each Term.....	10	11	10	9	11	12	9	11	10	10	19	16	16	10	10	10	16	16	11	18	9	11	12	10	9	11	12	10		
No. of Scholars Registered.....	304	297	300	285	302	288	275	473	267	307	83	33	344	344	330	43	46	81	37	330	43	46	81	37	330	43	46	81		
Average Attendance.....	250	251	253	205	244	235	210	341	171	204	50	84	296	258	258	29	26	21	30	258	29	26	21	30	258	29	26	21		
No. of Alphabet Scholars.....	8	6	5	25	35	16	20	67	39	51	4	4	30	35	20	5	1	1	1	20	5	1	1	28	20	3	14			
No. of Scholars in Reading & Spelling.	236	291	295	200	267	273	255	406	391	108	72	108	314	320	319	38	45	3	37	352	358	358	352	358	355	335	335			
No. in Writing.....	136	153	156	180	132	133	110	202	185	127	130	12	55	45	35	64	43	14	41	44	36	184	160	172	20	23	30	31		
No. in Grammar.....	30	80	84	50	45	50	40	13	15	12	12	21	17	5	20	16	12	12	7	21	17	52	60	68	6	7	5	15		
No. in Mental Arithmetic.....	179	147	173	150	175	180	140	174	163	96	111	10	28	32	28	84	37	18	53	25	21	184	160	172	9	9	7	15		
No. in Written Arithmetic.....	44	45	56	80	80	73	61	134	120	100	103	4	37	15	12	26	16	24	41	10	11	184	160	172	10	9	9	13		
No. in Geography.....	104	130	147	130	132	135	110	179	179	121	122	8	49	45	26	45	15	30	18	26	21	12	112	112	112	12	8	13		
No. in History.....	.....	.....	25	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	.....	9	4	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. in Algebra.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. in Natural Philosophy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. in Book-Keeping.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. in Composition and Declamation.	.....	.....	.....	40	45	40	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	20	2	2	24	24	30	22	22	84	77	79	16	18	18
No. of Weeks of School.....	40	41	42	39	33	34	31	45	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40			
Total due each District.....	\$1273 62	\$1120 60	\$1570 70	\$382 42	\$517 44	\$506 45	\$391 40	\$1179 11	\$314 30	\$1489 68																				

Town's share of State's appropriation of \$86,000.....	\$2487 08
" " \$16,00 "	876 00
" appropriation.....	5090 00
Balance from last year.....	916 24
	<hr/>
	\$8778 82

SMITHFIELD.—On the removal of one of the members of the Committee from the town T. L. Angell, R. Woodworth was chosen in his place.

The following will show the amount of money received for the support of schools during the year, and the sources whence derived.

From the town appropriation,	\$4,500 00
“ “ Registry Tax,	602 01
“ “ State appropriation,	3,922 52

Total, \$9,031 53

This money has been divided among the several schools as the law directs, \$25 being deducted for the printing of this Report. During the year it has seemed advisable to make some slight changes in the use of Text Books. Warren's Series of Geography, his Primary and Common School, have been substituted for Fitch's Series; and Sargent's New Series of Readers, for the Progressive Series by Town and Holbrook. Though the Committee feel that a long established use of school books should not be interrupted without great caution, yet changes are sometimes so desirable as to justify and demand such an interruption. It is believed to be thus in the instances noticed. While our schools may compare favorably with an equal number in any town in the State, it is still a question of no little interest, how shall we render them yet *more* efficient, and thereby contribute to the highest welfare of the individual, the State, the world at large. In noticing a few of the ways for this, the Committee respectfully invite attention.

1st. To the *place* where the child is to be taught. That this should be attractive with pleasant surroundings, spacious and cheerful, with culture and art and taste contributing to render it what nature may have failed to do, when possible, with trees, and arbors, and fountains, and flowers, and agreeable landscapes, all bearing their part towards beautifying the spot where the mind and heart of childhood and youth begin their development, is too obvious to admit of denial. That there is sometimes great deficiency in these respects is equally obvious. Too often, the school-house occupies some bluff or heath that is good for little or nothing else. More frequently narrow and uncomfortable yards are all that you see, with no lawn on either side, with few or no shade trees or other objects of attraction or interest to the pupil. Sometimes there are no friendly enclosures, but only the open common intersected with roads, public thoroughfares. Should it be thus where we gather together our children, the hope of the State, the hope of the world; our children, soon to be the teachers of other children, soon to wield the destinies of this mighty land? The voice of reason says, let the place for the school-house, where the mind and heart of childhood and youth are to begin their development, be the choice place of the entire community. It is too often, we regret to say, the very reverse.

2d. The school-house. Does not the consideration too frequently prevail, how cheaply can we build, without much reference to convenience or taste? Have we not much to learn in these respects? That there should be ample room, conveniently and tastefully arranged, with apparatus and libraries, and books suited to the wants of the pupil, and every thing adapted to facilitate the progress of the child in the attainment of knowledge, is obvious to one not so engrossed in the secondary pursuits of life as to be incapable of understanding the truth. The highest welfare of our future country, is in no small measure connected with this very particular. Hence we say, make the school-house the model of perfection so far as its adaptation to the highest improvement of the pupil is concerned. Let the seats and desks be of the most improved style, and the wardrobe so arranged, that every child may have easy access to it, knowing the identical place for his clothing, and with his own hands able to deposit and receive the same, not being regarded as of sufficient age to enter the school as a pupil, till he is thus able. Let the walls be adorned with choice engravings; let vases of flowers occupy their appropriate places, and the marble statue, where it may fill some niche prepared for it. Let the melodeon or the piano, be no unusual instrument, and the sweet tones of the same be no *uncommon* tones. Let every thing be at hand that may help you to unfold the latent germs of thought in the young mind, in the easiest and most perfect manner. Why should not the school-room be provided with all these helps and conveniences? There are means sufficient, there is property enough wherever there is a call for a school-house, to have many or all these things, and is there any way by which to secure so large an interest as by thus appropriating so much of this property as may be required?

But alas! the school-house, in too many instances, is a sad failure. It may be very imperfectly built, very inconveniently arranged, very repulsive in its interior and exterior mould, with no proper means for suitable ventilation, with no good facilities for shutting out or letting in the sun and light as the circumstances of the case may be, cold in winter, hot in summer, exposing to disease and death those who may gather there to gain the rudiments of science, those upon whom are soon to develop the sacred responsibilities of the State and the world; the school-house may exhibit all these inconveniences but no matter, it is a thing of trifling moment! Such is the feeling, such is the fact, in numerous instances far and near. It is indeed sometimes true that the basement of a church, is used as a substitute for a house properly located and built, as the highest culture of the child demands. And what is even worse, there is frequently a deficiency as to suitable out-buildings attached to the school-house, with a proper partition between the male and female departments. The Committee have been pained to see the neglect which in too many instances, is apparent in this respect. It is mournful that in this age of the world,

there should be a single district in all New England, of this description. The common laws of instinct, should suffice to obviate such an evil, and we hope that a word on this point, will result in correcting any defect that may now exist. Would we elevate the standard of education as we may, would we promote the interests of science in the highest degree, we must make the *place* and the *house* where the children meet to learn, contribute more to these objects than we do at present. These are the first links in the chain of a mighty reform, the starting points of an improvement, the benefits of which cannot be estimated.

3d. The teacher. His work is to mould the immortal mind and heart, to train the deathless intellect, to arouse, to evoke the slumbering faculties of the soul. And who is doing a more important work than such a person, or who is more worthy of the honor and gratitude of mankind than one laboring in this manner?

“As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.”

So the intellect, says Webster, “takes the direction given by its teachers in youth, and in its maturity can no more be changed, than can the gnarled trunk of the full grown oak be straightened. You may build temples of marble,” he tells us, “but they will decay. You may build statutes of brass, and they will crumble to dust. But he who works upon the human mind, implanting noble thoughts and generous impulses, is rearing structures that shall never perish.” Such is the work of the teacher. It is fearful, grand, glorious. And who, in manner, look, and general bearing, as well as suitable intellectual qualifications, should aim to be perfect, if not such a one? Did space permit we might dwell more in detail upon this portion of our report, but we forbear.

4th. Parents and every well wisher of children and youth, should give to all these interests their hearty countenance. They should coöperate with the teacher by manifesting an interest in his work; by taking his part against all unreasonable complaints of children illy taught at home, and all querulous persons who know not what is for their highest good, of which almost every school district has some. They should lend their aid by *visiting* his school from time to time; by speaking a word of encouragement in his hearing when opportunity affords; by being ready to adopt any measure of improvement for the mental, moral, or physical discipline of our children; in the introduction of new rules or new methods of teaching, which are occasionally brought to light, among which we would *especially* notice the “*Object method*” of instruction which has been so successfully introduced into the schools of Oswego, N. Y., within a few years, where there is now a flourishing training school to qualify teachers for this department. We would also call attention to the importance of Physical culture, which is claiming the consideration of some of our schools and colleges, the utility of which must be obvious to any

one who will give the subject a moment's consideration. How often the child suffers for want of this, and droops under the intellectual burdens imposed upon him, and in too many instances indeed, sinks into a premature grave. The round shoulders, the hollow chest, the pallid countenance, the nervous, dyspeptic system, furnish multiplied and sad instances. To avoid these calamities, as much as possible, let scientific physical training be connected with our schools, and not only the whole man will be the better educated for it, but life will be prolonged in many instances.

The friends of education should be ready cheerfully to meet the extra expenses which must grow out of these improvements, and others which are sure to occur as an unavoidable result of true progress.

But aside from these, when, at this time, the cost of living has so much increased, should not the wages of teachers be augmented? Should not there be magnanimity enough on the part of every district in the town, to act upon the demands of justice in this respect? It is to the praise of *some* schools, that this has been done nobly, promptly, generously. Let it be done by *all* the schools, and a reward will speedily follow.

Let the importance of public school instruction be realized as it should be, and there would be no lack in regard to any of the particulars specified. Let the thought of the career for weal or woe, of every child in community, be duly pondered, and there will certainly be an improvement in our schools however excellent they may be at present.

M. PHILLIPS,	} Committee.
T. COOK,	
S. SHELDON,	
R. WOODWARD,	

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Sargent's New Series of Readers.
 Progressive Speller.
 Worcester's Dictionary.
 Webster's Dictionary.
 Greene's Grammar.
 Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetic.
 Colburn's Mental Arithmetic.
 Robinson's Algebra.
 Warren's Series of Geography.
 Warren's Physical Geography.
 Goodrich's History of the United States.

Berard's School History of the United States.
 Parley's Common School History of the World.
 Well's Natural Philosophy.
 Well's Chemistry.
 Gray's Lessons in Botany.
 Coppee's Elements of Rhetoric.
 Coppee's Elements of Logic.
 Tenney's Geology.

STATISTICS.

Dist. No.	LOCAL NAME. See table on following page.	Amount apportioned to District.	Amount drawn by Dis- trict.	Amount due the District.
1	\$202 42	\$202 42	.....
2	411 01	411 01	.....
3	220 62	220 62	.....
4	173 80	173 80	.....
5	841 85	841 85	.....
6	267 23	267 23	.....
7	158 39	158 39	.....
8	158 74	158 74	.....
9	156 92	156 92	.....
10	162 38	162 38	.....
11	156 92	156 92	.....
12	.....(17.72).....	155 10	172 82	.....
13	153 39	153 39	.....
14	832 75	832 75	.....
15	162 38	90 00	72 38
16	823 65	823 65	.....
17	207 88	207 88	.....
18	158 74	158 74	.....
19	171 48	171 48	.....
20	.....(12.84).....	182 40	182 10	.....
21	216 98	216 98	.....
22	229 72	229 72	.....
23	.....(88.71).....	198 78	218 00	14 49
24	and 85.....	1098 60	1098 60	.....
25	484 67	484 67	.....
26	215 16	205 00	10 16
27	156 92	151 25	5 67
28	189 68	189 68	.....
29	169 66	169 66	.....
30	200 60	200 60	.....
31	218 34	218 34	.....
32	782 44	782 44	.....
33	350 95	350 95	.....
34	191 50	191 50	.....
35	175 12	175 12	.....

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of District.	TEACHERS.	TRUSTEES.	School House Owner. D. District. P. Proprietor.	No. of Depart- ments
Mansfield	1	Minerva Paine..... Harvey Holmes	Abel Paine.....	D.	1
Slatersville..	2	S. S. Scammell..... Helen R. Seagrave.....	William H. Seagrave..		
ranch	3	Marian Burden.....	Alfred M. Aldrich.....	D.	1
Union.....	4	Jennie Smith.....	Welcome Comstock....	D.	1
Globe.....	5	Louisa B. Cranston..... Emily Hoag.....	Thomas A. Paine.....	D.	2
Manville.....	6	Carrie L. Sherman..... Eliza C. Sherman.....	Jonathan Chase.....	P.	1
Staples.. ..	7	Helen A. Latham..... Emma M. Paine..... Mary G. Hendrick.....	W. Remington.....	D.	1
Aldrich.....	8	William B. Sayles.....	Gilbert Daniels.....	D.	1
Sayles' Hill.....	9	M. J. Hendrick..... E. A. Mowry.....	S. W. Mowry	D.	1
Mowry.....	10	Phebe Enches..... L. A. Mowry.....	Hiram Mowry.....	D.	1
Andrews	11	Susan Paine..... Minerva Paine.....	William Greyson.....	D.	1
Wionkheige.....	12	L. E. Winsor..... L. Swan.....	John A. Mowry.....	D.	1
Evans.....	13	S. D. Evans..... A. J. Mowry.....	George Appleby.....	P.	1
Greenville	14	D. Chandler..... M. M. Keech.....	S. White.....		
Stillwater.....	15	A. R. Mowry.....	W. P. Steere.....	D.	1
Georgiaville.....	16	C. Pierce..... L. Bushee.....	E. F. Steere..... J. Nichols.....		
Allenville	17	E. M. Mowry..... L. E. Winsor.....	Orin Barnes.....	D.	1
Dexter	18	N. B. Harris.....	B. S. Wilbur.....	D.	1
Pullen's Corner.....	19	J. C. Palmer.....	A. Draper.....	D.	1
Woonasquatucket...	20	M. E. Keech.....	J. W. Gross.....	P.	1
Albion.....	21	Rebecca Clark.....	Samuel Clark.....	D.	1
Lime Rock.....	22	E. M. Sherman..... Julia Farnum.....	C. J. Manton.....	D.	1
Moshassuck.....	23	Ruth H. Smith	Levi J. Blanchard.....	D.	1
Central Falls..... (Union.)	24 } 25 }	H. K. Pinkman..... Julia Le Favour..... Sarah Comstock..... Olive Jacobs..... M. L. Gorton..... Maria W. Freeman..... H. A. Wales..... Eliza A. Ward.....	J. A. Adams..... L. Flagg..... William Newell.....	D.	6
Bernon	26	William L. Chase..... Lydia E. Paine.....	Seth Arnold.....	P.	1
Hamlet.....	26	Jennie Knight.....	John A. Bennett.....	P.	1

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of District.	TEACHERS.	TRUSTEES.	School House Owner. D. District. P. Proprietor.	No. of Depart- ments.
Remington.....	27	L. B. Mowry..... R. L. Bushee.....	O. B. Tift.	D.	1
Sprague	28	C. M. Eddy.....	H. Cary.....	P.	1
Angell's	29	Carrie E. Angell.....	Asa Angell.....	D.	1
Friends.....	30	Lizzie E. Burns..... Elisha C. Mowry.....	B. E. Lincoln..... E. Tucker..... George Acheson.....	D.	1
Louisquissett.....	31	Rebecca H. Marble..... Sanford B. Smith.....	Joseph Olney... .. Benjamin Comstock... Moses Angell.....	D.	1
Lonsdale.....	32	Joseph N. Ross..... Milla M. Brown..... Mary E. Tillson.....	George Kilburn..... Warren Cook..... George A. Kent.....	P.	4
Valley Falls.....	33	Silas L. Cook..... Sarah T. Bucklin.....	Horace C. Lawton.....	D.	2
Blackstone.....	34	Nancy E. Morse.....	C. P. Moulton.....	D.	1
Ashton.....	36	Mary E. Smith..... Daniel W. Mason.....	W. H. A. Wilkinson...	D.	1

EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

No. of District.	SUMMER SCHOOL SCHOLARS.				WINTER SCHOOL SCHOLARS.				Length of School in months.
	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole No.	Average.	
1	17	21	38	24	17	20	37	32	8
2	54	81	125	87	64	57	121	73	11
3	40	59	99	82½	14	15	29	43	8½
4	19	14	33	22	18	9	27	21	8
5	62	56	118	82	79	74	153	102	7½
6	20	26	46	30	18	25	43	24	9
7	7	13	20	16	9	12	21	15	7½
8					9	10	19	15	
9	9	11	20	12	14	15	29	18	9
10	14	15	29	18	8	6	14	12	7½
11	8	9	17	11	16	13	29	22	8
12	11	12	23	15	15	9	24	17	6
13	9	13	22	10	12	11	23	15	8
14	64	71	132	37	62	54	116	95	8½
15	13	9	22	11	*				
16	47	52	99	65	51	46	97	80	7½
17	30	41	71	48	18	20	38	29	8½
18	11	15	26	15	*				6½
19	17	10	27	16	17	12	29	18	8½
20	19	21	40	33	20	20	40	26	9½
21	43	47	90	56	38	25	63	54	9½
22	29	23	52	37	26	28	54	43	8½
23	32	30	62	48	29	23	52	40	9½
24 }									
35 }	188	200	388	269	210	204	414	256	9½
25 }	94	74	168	121					
26	26	22	48	24	16	8	24	12	10½
27	10	11	21	15	13	10	23	17	7½
28	30	24	54	45	23	19	42	34	
29	4	9	13	9	9	8	17	10	8½
30	32	32	64	42	48	38	86	49	5½
31	20	20	40	36	25	21	46	41	10
32	125	111	236	141	160	150	310	141	11
33	59	73	132	85	54	59	113	78	6
34	27	28	55	38½	31	26	57	40	
36	23	14	37	26½	20	11	31	21½	7½

*No School.

CUMBERLAND.—On the second Monday in June the Committee was organized by the election of J. C. Molten, Chairman; Davis Cook, Jr., Secretary.

John Boyden was appointed to examine teachers and schools, and prepare the necessary reports.

John Boyden, David H. Ela and Davis Cook, Jr., were appointed a Committee on Books.

The amount of moneys to be divided, after deducting \$50 for incidental expenses, was \$505,303.06.

While we may congratulate ourselves upon the good measure of prosperity which has attended our schools, generally, we have to lament that in some cases the per cent. of loss in the average attendance has been so great. We urge the public to look at this matter carefully and to act upon it earnestly. For, we must remember, it is not a secondary, nor a transient, nor a local interest, we are endeavoring to promote. It is of the first importance—it is the offspring of a settled policy—it is a universal interest. This is our most approved estimate of it; and yet, in some things, practically, we deny this. We deny it when we suffer our school-houses to become dilapidated—to wear the appearance of neglect—to be placed in the midst of sterility, and in the mud or dust of the high-way,—with no external attractiveness, and no beauty within—when we pursue a policy which is chiefly anxious to hire cheap teachers rather than good ones, and when we suffer our children to be absent for a single half day without the most substantial reasons.

Think, for a moment, of a man who should invest a thousand dollars, and through utter indifference lose one half of it! And this we do, when half our children stay from school, or, which is the same thing, when altogether they average to attend but half the time. Twenty-five per cent. loss is too much for any school, in ordinary circumstances, but it does not equal the average loss in this town during the last year. If this, were owing to the prevalence of some sweeping epidemic, or other wide-spread calamity, we could accept it as unavoidable. But it is not so. Health has prevailed in our borders. Nor is it owing to hard times and poverty among the people. We are assured, upon good evidence, that children are suffered by their parents to be absent for the most trivial reasons, and not a few without any reasons at all.

The times on which we have fallen, admonish us that there is great peril in neglecting free schools. It is ignorance that exposes a man to become the tool of the crafty and cruel, and though ordinary intelligence may be blinded, and men become committed to false positions for a season, there will yet remain the *lever* by which eventually the right shall be lifted into the light, and the darkness no longer shroud it.

We ask every citizen to examine the statistical table appended to this report, and in particularly the members of those districts which

give such low figures in average attendance,—and say whether that is the best they can do for an institution which is vital to the prosperity of a Republic. We raise a fair amount of money, but how much of it we throw away! Let us strive for another year to bring our average attendance up to eighty-five per cent. of the whole number, and then we may lay some claim to a wise economy, and secure a large increase of golden fruit.

For further suggestions, we refer you to the following report.

J. C. MOLTEN, *Chairman.*

DAVIS COOK, JR., *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen :—In presenting my report for the year past, I am obliged to say in the outset, that I have not succeeded in visiting all the schools as the law requires. Once, I mistook the time,—once, the school closed abruptly on account of the measles, and twice, *funerals* prevented me.

It has been my aim to economize in time and money, and accordingly I have tried to visit as many schools in a day as I could and do justly by them. In the beginning of the terms, when well known and approved teachers have been employed, I have been able to visit as many as four in a day, where they were not too widely separated. At the closing examinations I have endeavored to visit *two* in a day; but less than formerly have I made this plan work, because fewer schools closed about the same time. If the public would bear the expense, it would doubtless be well to give a whole day to each closing examination, with here and there an exception. For, at the best, we can hear but little of what has been learned in three or four months, and if we are limited to three hours, we feel a constant uneasiness lest we should fail to see all the *classes*, even, to say nothing of the scores of individuals who, in one branch or another, will scarcely be heard at all. Superficialness is pretty sure to follow this state of things, and the examinations, which ought to *prove* the teacher's work, and the scholar's application, but poorly answer the important end in view.

Generally speaking, I think the schools have been well managed. One was closed before the time, because the teacher was inefficient. He seemed not to have any ideal,—was not awake to the possibilities of his calling; chosen, probably, without any intelligent regard to tastes or aptitudes. And this leads me to say, that there is no profession that deals with more vital or wide-spread interests, than that of the teacher. There is none that demands more natural fitness—more thorough preparation—more complete consecration to the work. No one should enter it without the consciousness of loving children so truly that he cherishes an absorbing interest in all that affects their welfare—can pity as well as punish—and do all things in his intercourse with them with a single eye to their highest good. Many a

pupil sees more of his teacher while attending school, than of his father, and ought to find in that teacher one who will aim to be as true and patient and just as a father can be. In the well-ordered family, the tenderest interest centres in the erring, and every art is used to bring him into harmony with the happiness of the household. There are not two parties there,—the parents on the one side and the children on the other; they are all one in interest, and the disobedience of a single child is the sorrow of all.

The school should be as the family; and the teacher needs a magic power to impress this truth on the hearts of his pupils. If he can succeed in this, the highest success is guaranteed, and the pleasure of teaching will be a hundred-fold greater than ordinary experience brings. And just to the extent that he fails in this direction, will he fail in unfolding the best elements in human nature.

Circumstances lead me to remark further, here, that we accept the maxim, "cleanliness is next to godliness;" and a teacher should always be an example of personal neatness. Let him see to it, that, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, he wears a wholesome look, that he may not only *be* a man, himself, but act constantly on his pupils to inspire them with a just sense of propriety. The neatness of the school-room will naturally follow the adoption of these suggestions, and the floor, instead of reminding one of the *saloon*, will be kept with such tasteful care as to recall the cozy sitting-room at home.

In my last report, I called attention to some defects in teaching orthography, reading and writing. In relation to the first two, I have seen many gratifying instances of improvement. Teachers have repeatedly testified that they have read but few pages, and those have been carefully studied. As I hinted before, if such a course is pursued faithfully, reading books will not soon seem old to the pupils. I would urge this subject renewedly upon the attention of teachers. Why should a scholar read a second piece before he has mastered the first to the extent of his ability?

As to spelling, it has received more attention than for some years before, so far as my observation will allow me to speak, and will profitably bear a severer effort still. In truth, the spelling-book is more neglected than any other, in nine-tenths of the schools. I have seldom failed to speak to candidates when I have examined them, upon the importance of this matter; and yet, I have found instances where not even the elementary sounds had been thought of! It cannot be that such teachers have either very definite or very comprehensive views of their work.

The methods of teaching writing have made very little advancement. We have good systems, but do not *apply* them. Usually, all the pupils write at the same time, and this is an improvement on former methods; but the written pages show that the work is seldom *criticised as it should be*. I have seen words mis-spelled from the top

to the bottom of the page,—lines and pages left partly completed, and new pages begun,—which clearly demonstrates that the teacher had not scanned his pupils' work. Now why should careful, critical oversight be neglected in this case more than in any other? Why should not a pupil be corrected for inattention to his copy, as well as to his teacher? Why indulge and strengthen a habit of looseness?

A while since I visited one of the Boston grammar schools, and saw the finest specimens of penmanship that I have ever seen in the school-room. It would be difficult for *one* man to write so much with such uniformity. In twenty or thirty books I did not find a single blot, nor hardly a sign of carelessness. Each lesson had been carefully inspected, and delicate pencil-marks called attention to both excellencies and defects. What is there in those pupils that may not be found in an equal number of similar ages in any town? I suppose the measure of our success will be according to our efforts, in the long run, and what has been done in one school may be done in another, under favorable circumstances. Though the scholar sees his imitation is not perfect, he may not be able to tell precisely *wherein*, and though his teacher be not a good penman, he should be able to show him the exact point in which he fails. And where such an effort is made earnestly and patiently, it must eventually secure the most gratifying results.

Perhaps it will be said, there is not time enough for all this carefulness. If so, then it were better to reduce the *amount* of writing, and thus improve the *quality*. But want of time is often a questionable plea,—about as frequently made in reference to small, as large, schools. In the world at large, they who have the most to do, generally, will have the most time for special demands. They are usually more prompt to meet engagements; and the reason is, they systematize their labors. Of course there is a limit to human ability, but it is not commonly reached, and men use up all their time without using half their talent. My observation has suggested two points in which many of our teachers might make considerable improvement.

First, they might gain time by a more rigid classification. No scholar should be heard alone, where it is possible to merge him in a class. If he wishes to pursue some study different from all others in the school, the teacher must decide whether he can afford the requisite time, without detriment to the other pupils. Again, if the scholars so vary in attainments that it is difficult to bring them into classes, yet this must be done to the utmost, where the size of the school demands it. If a pupil can go along faster than his class, yet is unable to keep up with the class above him, let him take some other study for the balance of his time. He has no right to the teacher's services, to the exclusion of half a dozen others.

Second, teachers may profitably dispense with some of the tedious formalities which, though they may have been a help in bringing the school into order, are not quite as necessary in the daily work, month

after month. It is possible to have too much "red tape" in the school-room. When a pupil in his class stands within a yard of his seat, it seems hardly worth the while for him to march half round the room in order to enter his seat from the front. Yet this is sometimes done. In all simplicity it may be asked, why not let scholars go by the shortest passage, to and from their seats? Some of our teachers—and they are among the most successful—have classes advancing into line at the same time that others are retiring, so that when these have reached their seats, their successors on the floor are ready to begin their exercises. This is quite a saving of time, without a perceptible increase of confusion.

But undue formality in the movements of scholars is frequently followed by a still greater formality in the method of conducting the exercises. If we take up mental arithmetic, for illustration, we find that in the beginning the learner must give the processes orally, and this method should be adhered to till it lies clear in the mind. But when the path from problem to solution has become familiar, why should time be taken to renew the description, when the mind takes it in at a glance? Why should not the scholar soon make it *mental* arithmetic, instead of oral, and learn to solve it silently, announcing simply the result? This is essential, if we would make it truly practical. It is essential in order that the mind may be self-reliant and strong by habitual concentration.

Similar suggestions are applicable to the usual methods of teaching grammar. A great deal of time is wasted in the repetition of *rules*, after they have become familiar to scholars as "household words." If you desire your boy to go to Mr. Smith's every day on business for three or four months, and you minutely describe the way so that he soon becomes familiar with it, will you repeat forever the directions? So, if a scholar has learned what a noun, or a verb, or an adjective is, and the reasons therefor, why should he repeat the *reasons* every time he names the parts of speech? I think if teachers will bear in mind that when a child can go alone, he will improve in strength more by doing so than by leaning on a chair, they will see the true philosophy of teaching the mind to stand on its own base, and to get strength by its own vigorous endeavor.

In that class of exercises where much of the time is occupied by the teacher in putting questions, it is highly important that his questions should be given with great promptness. A very little delay gives the scholar time to relax his mental energy, and he is really less capable than if his powers were kept constantly working. Thus, not only the amount but the *quality* of the work depends much upon the readiness of the teacher. And it should be remembered, that, as education is not a process of pouring in, but of bringing out,—not a method of lumbering the mind by feeding it, but rather of invigorating it by exercise,—the true result can be reached only by such means as will put it into a state of complete wakefulness. Let these

hints be acted on by teachers—let pupils all be brought to feel that they must not keep each other and the teacher waiting, which is a wrong to the whole school, and most of the complaints as to want of time will cease. And not only so, success will be far greater, as will also the pleasure, both to teacher and learner. We have all noticed that, whatever drones may say, children generally are most interested in the school which exhibits the most real, persistent life. They are not fond of the inactivity which looks towards death. It has been said, that “some people believe in a heaven where we shall have nothing to do but to wear clean white aprons and sing psalms ;” but the more attractive notion is, that heaven is a condition of ceaseless activity,—of perpetual and universal growth in the spiritual nature. And I incline to think, that if children had their choice, they would choose the latter ; and the more the school-room resembles it in the unfolding of living truth, the more will they be drawn towards it, and the sweeter will be its memories in after life.

But this is not all. Defective order does not always spring from simple inability to govern. Any person will fail to a large extent, if the power to keep pupils interested in their studies be wanting. So long as he can do this, he will have very little occasion to think of order ;—that is a matter which may be almost left to itself. If

“ Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do,”

his “occupation will be gone” wherever the energies are taken up with legitimate work. We have had excellent illustrations of this in some of our schools. I contrast the times now with the times of my boyhood. Then, the little urchin stood up twice each half day to spell or read, but having nothing to do for the rest of the time, he was pretty sure to perpetrate what was called mischief, (though *he* did not call it such,) and then get corrected for what he could not avoid. It was a good process for hardening the heart, but not very efficacious in developing a love of education, or bequeathing pleasant recollections of the school-room. Now, all ambitious teachers seek to find employment for the little ones, and so take up the “slack-rope” which might otherwise entangle them. And thus, whoever has the power to keep the faculties of his pupils all centering upon the legitimate work of the school-room, may cast aside his rod, and efface the thoughts of that “little brief authority” which has made tyrants of so many, and find a throne in every heart.

It will be remembered that during the year past, this Board has adopted a couple of articles in amendment of the “Regulations” of the schools, and I think experience has already demonstrated the wisdom of the measure. If it be faithfully enforced it will probably be an effectual remedy for the difficulty. Something more, still, is needed, (though not perhaps within reach of the Committee,) to secure a better attendance in the schools. For, by reference to the returns

herewith presented, it will be seen that in some of the districts, the average attendance is just fifty per cent. of the whole number registered! It is for parents and guardians to say whether they will sacrifice half their educational privileges, not only injuring their own families, but their neighbors and the community in general. For "if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." It is as much the doctrine of common sense, as it is of the Bible, that no man can do wrong, and yet confine that evil to himself. Even if he *could* thus circumscribe it, he would have no right to do wrong, but as he cannot, the community whose interests are imperilled has a right to remonstrate. It is universally conceded, that the absence of a pupil naturally lowers the tone of his class and breathes the poison of indifference into the school. When some public exhibition, like a circus or a menagerie, enters a place, and half the school has gone after it, what is the day worth to those that remain? Vacant seats stare at you, and a fatal ennui spreads over all, not excepting the teacher, who endeavors to spur his flagging energies and persuade himself that he is working according to his contract. And when the attraction is less, so that fewer pupils leave, the effect is the same in kind, if not in degree.

But we have other schools that give us encouragement, and show what might be done where a reasonable effort is made. In the school in District No. 10, taught for several terms by Miss Mary A. Arnold, with very great success, we have an average attendance, in round numbers, of ninety-three per cent. This is the best example in the town. There are in this school several pupils who have been absent but once in a term; and one, Edwin F. Carpenter, who has been absent but once in seventy-two weeks! Could the parents who have sent their children only half the time, mingle with the many visitors who assemble in No. 10 on examination days, and see what success *means*, and what it proceeds from, I think they might be inspired to efforts worthy of the cause in hand.

By a vote of the committee I was directed to visit the pupils sent from District No. 12 to the Lonsdale school in Smithfield. I have done so, and am happy to report very favorably of their privileges. The school is in four grades, all under excellent teachers, and these pupils really have a much better opportunity for acquiring an education than they could have had in their own district.

It is possible that, in what I have written, the teachers will think I have indulged too much in a tone of complaint; that, as they are conscious of having made earnest endeavors, they do not deem themselves open to so much criticism. But the thoughtful will see, that personal considerations are out of the question—that the committee and teachers are not two parties, but one; and that we are all interested to make the schools all they *can* be, both for the pupils' and the teachers' sakes. If they see opportunities for improving their methods and do not embrace them, they are blameworthy. If *we* see

defects and do not point them out, we are guilty. And since no man has reached perfection, it is the duty of all to cultivate a willingness to learn, of whomsoever may be able to teach.

The truth is, the art of teaching is followed for so brief a period by most of those who engage in it, that the best efforts can scarcely reach what seems possible to every reflecting mind. Females begin at fifteen or sixteen, and teach till they get married; males begin at eighteen or twenty, and continue till something more lucrative offers. And so, our schools are largely scenes of experiment, and the wonder is that they exhibit so many excellencies and so few defects. But our hope must lie in the persevering application of such means as we have, for it is vain to expect any radical change in the laws of society. People will always seek to better their situation, socially and pecuniarily. Those branches of labor which give largest promise in these directions, will inevitably secure the most active talent, and the humbler callings must make the most of what is left.

There is one topic which I wish, through this report, to commend to all teachers, viz., the best methods for securing *thoroughness*.

We have all seen good scholars unexpectedly fail in examinations conducted by others than their teachers; and why is it? We have seen it where the questions were more simple than those they had been accustomed to; and I repeat, why is it? Two reasons may be sufficient for the present purpose. They have not been actually *disciplined to self-reliance*, and they have not been taken out of the beaten paths into the broad way of practical life.

The first reason urges the teacher to let the pupil do his own work. There is nothing which a kind nature will more incline to do, than to render assistance and encourage the struggling; and there is nothing of which teachers seem so unaware, as the fact that they do render assistance when their theory is to withhold it. It is done by hints, by leading questions, or some other method of which they seem unconscious. When the committee puts a question and the scholar hesitates, how long can the teacher wait without making some suggestion or putting a question which is in the nature of assistance to the scholar? It may not be much, to be sure, but it is evidently just about what he has been in the habit of doing, and the scholar still depends upon it. This is not to fit him for practical life. He cannot always have a teacher to help him out of difficulty; and you will have *thoroughly* taught him, *only*, in so far as you have enabled him to "go alone."

The second reason, above hinted, points especially to *review* exercises. Every teacher should have his reviews at stated times, and it seems to me these ought not to be conducted by repeating the old questions, but by the help of new questions for old principles. It is very desirable that the teacher should furnish them from his own brain. But if he be unable to do this, let him command other textbooks than those used in the school. At any rate, let him take his

pupils away from beaten paths, and when they are examined by strangers, they will not be embarrassed by questions slightly differing from those in their books. Take written arithmetic, for instance. And here let me say, I have not so much faith in uniformity of books as I once had. I would not care if there were as many authors in the school as there are pupils to study it. Let some principle be assigned for a lesson,—each pupil attempt its exposition by direction of his own author,—then the class compare the various methods, and all will be more likely to comprehend it, than if they travelled by the same road to the result. It would be equivalent to a process of *proving the correctness of a solution*.

When I have suggested this view to teachers, I have sometimes been reminded that it would increase their difficulties. Yet this is a mistake, provided they really comprehended what they try to teach. If I fully understand the question of *interest*, what do I care if a score of authors are thrust in my face, each claiming to have a superior method? We can take our choice, since each conducts to the true issue. And so, in the absence of a variety of authors, I would have teachers conduct reviews by the use of original, practical questions. I once asked a young lady, How many dollars are there in a million and a half of mills? and she was unwilling to put it on the board, though she was a good scholar, and, I think, had studied as far as Cube Root. I have often found that the simplest questions have puzzled scholars, and for no other reason than that they were out of the common track. Hence, I say, be perfectly certain that your pupils can explain a principle fully, without so much as a *hint* from you, before you assume that they understand it.

I cannot close this report without alluding to my relations with committees, teachers, parents, scholars, and friends of education generally. These have been to me very pleasant and profitable. For more than twenty years I have held official connexion with them, and have been treated with great courtesy and kindness. The children in the school-rooms have given me cheerful welcome, and the "old folks at home" have responded to my needs with generous hospitality. I desire to thank them all most heartily, and I pray that God's blessing may be with them.

The increasing demands of my chosen profession render the duties of this office at times irksome, and admonish me to leave the place for some one who can more effectually promote the public good. Accordingly, with the present school year, I close my official connexion with the public schools of this town.

With the best wishes for the rising generation, and the prosperity of republican institutions here and everywhere, and with a grateful appreciation of the generous confidence reposed in me,

I respectfully submit this report.

J. BOYDEN, *Visiting Committee.*

The following table shows the per centage of attendance during the summer and winter terms, respectively. The general average in summer was 75 per cent., and in winter 68 per cent. Here is a loss in summer of 25 per cent., and in winter of 32 per cent. Can the people afford it? Careful observation while giving permits, assures us that the absentees are about three times as many as they ought to be; that is, the excuses are "without excuse."

	Summer per cent.	Winter per cent.
No. 3.....	68	78
No. 4.....	76	50
No. 5.....	56	50
No. 6.....	76	63
No. 7.....	86	72
No. 8.....	78	84
No. 9.....	82	68
No. 10.....	98	81
No. 11.....	78	63
No. 12.....	58	35
No. 13 Primary School.....	76	55
No. 13 Grammar School.....	65	88
No. 14.....	90	62
No. 15.....	84	65
No. 16.....	80	75
No. 17.....	61	50
No. 18 No return.		
[Consolidated.]		
No. 1.....	75	73
No. 2.....	84	83
No. 19.....	76	71
No. 20.....	73	73
Intermediate School.....	76	84
Grammar School.....	78	80
High School.....	80	78
Lonsdale.....		83

FOSTER.—The School Committee of the Town of Foster in presenting their Annual Report, have nothing of special importance to report to the freemen of the town. We would say that the schools have been kept a part of the year in the several districts.

There remains about \$700 00 in the treasury for future schools.

A report has been made to the School Commissioner.

All of which is humbly submitted to you for your consideration.

MOWRY P. ARNOLD, Chairman.

FOSTER, May 30, 1864.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—The School Committee of East Providence respectfully submit to their fellow-citizens their Second Annual Report:

Your Committee organized by electing George F. Wilson, Chairman, and Thomas B. Bishop, Clerk. The immediate superintendence of

Districts Nos. 1 and 4 was given to Mr. Horton ; of Nos. 2, 5 and 6, to Mr. Wilson ; of Nos. 3, 7 and 8, to Mr. Bishop. Subsequently, by the absence of Mr. Bishop during a large part of the school year, the duties of clerk devolved upon Mr Horton, as did also the charge of the schools assigned to Mr. Bishop.

The general condition of the schools has been good, although in some of the Districts great reforms are necessary. In the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Districts, the improvement has been marked and rapid, but your Committee regret to say that this is not true of the remainder. In District No. 1 the irregularity in attendance has been very great. This has rendered the duties of the teachers very irksome and difficult, and sadly, indeed, almost wholly impaired the usefulness of the school. This evil has for two years been a great draw-back upon progress in this school. The people of the District should understand that it is by reason of their exceedingly small average attendance that they have had less money in proportion to their whole number of scholars than any other school in town. By the State law a portion of the money is divided according to average attendance, and those Districts that permit children to absent themselves so generally from the school-room have to lose the money which they might otherwise obtain. We submit this matter to the careful consideration of the people of the District upon whose action in the premises the whole matter depends. Let *each* parent see to it that *his* children are regularly in the school-room and the evil will at once be remedied. We are told that the heating apparatus does not sufficiently warm the house in cold days, if so, the attention of the proper officers should at once be called to it. With that the School Committee in their official capacity have nothing to do. In District No. 2 many causes have operated to hinder the progress of the school. The Trustee was twice unfortunate in his selection of a teacher, and the result has been a change of teachers each term. This is in itself a great misfortune. Too much care cannot be taken in the choice of teachers, nor can too much importance be given in retaining a good teacher, when his services can be procured. The school-room also is far too small for the rapidly increasing wants of the District. The children are many of them small, and were huddled together in such a way that it was almost impossible for the teacher to preserve any kind of discipline. The house is also badly ventilated. The town has already provided for these defects by appropriating a liberal sum of money for the erection of a new school edifice.

District No. 7.—The unfortunate dissensions in this District have deprived the children for two years of a suitable room for a school. This of itself is a sufficient reason for want of progress. During the past year a school has been kept in one of the houses in the lower part of the District, under the charge of one of our most efficient teachers, but the school has been small and the surroundings have not been such

as to stimulate the children to active exertion in their studies, or to establish habits of neatness and orderly systematic labor.

SCHOOL HOUSES AND SCHOOL HOUSE LOTS.

District No. 2.—The town, it will be remembered, voted to accept the proposal of Mr. George F. Wilson, who offered to buy the old house on the appraisal of three disinterested men. They also appropriated a sum of money for the erection of a new house. The Council were authorized to perform this work. Your Committee furnished the proper plans, and transmitted them to the Town Council. Their official action in the premises has already been reported to the town.

District No. 7.—The Committee in their last Annual Report explained quite fully the course which they had taken in reference to the location of a school-house in this District. They then believed, and time has by no means altered their opinion, that it is essential to the future usefulness of our schools that they be organized in such a way as to give, as far as circumstances will admit, all the schools an equal number of scholars. This cannot be done absolutely in our country schools, but we may approximate towards it. The town having voted to erect all new school houses by a town tax, and having become the owners, by purchase, of all District property, it became the duty of the School Committee to locate the houses in such places as would best subserve the general interests of the whole school system of the town, not only for the present, but also for the future. The selection of a suitable site in District No. 7 was a matter of great difficulty, and was considered long and seriously. We recognize the fact that as the District was then constituted, if a school-house was built in the lower part of the District it would accommodate not more than sixteen children at present, with a probability of a decrease rather than an increase in the future. In short that to build a school-house in that part of the District, would cost the town not less than one thousand dollars, would never have scholars enough to constitute a useful school, and would compel the employment of a teacher at nearly the same expense as in a larger school. We also foresaw that it would cut off the transfer of children from any other District in which the number of scholars might become too large. We perceived that the school in No. 5 was destined to increase in numbers, and that to build upon the site which had been selected by the previous Committee would enable a portion of the surplus to attend school in District No. 7, thus having as before a good school at a convenient distance. By this means the number of scholars in the two Districts would be equalized and the efficiency of both schools increased. We therefore endorsed the action of the Committee of last year, and transferred to this District a portion of the inhabitants of District No. 5, giving them permission, however, to send their children to school in No. 5 until the new house was completed. It is claimed by some of

our fellow-citizens that the Committee in taking this action, have usurped powers not belonging to them, and have violated the sacred rights of individuals. On the first point we would simply recommend the reading of those Statutes of the State which define the powers and duties of School Committees, and on the latter point would suggest that on general principles, no man or class of men in a community can claim, as a personal right, that which impairs or interferes with the rights of a majority of their fellow-citizens, or conflicts with a sound public policy. The greatest good of the greatest number under a Republican form of government, is a controlling principle. We are willing to submit our course to the judgment of our fellow-citizens, doubting not that time will prove the wisdom of our views. We insert here the decision of the State School Commissioner, Hon. Henry Rousmaniere, by whom the action of the Committee was reviewed upon appeal.

"I can see no sound objection to the action of the Committee. The arguments in favor of the appeal have but little force, for instance, that the location of the proposed school-house is not favored by every one in the District, and that the change of boundaries will incommode a few persons. There never was a regulation in a school District which did not incommode somebody. A school-house was never built the site of which did not offend the interests or prejudices of some persons. It is idle to seek for unanimity of opinion in such matters. All that a Committee can wisely aim after is to pay due regard to the *general* interests of the people."

"In regard to a change of boundaries, it was shown that certain persons were taken from a District large enough to support a school without them, and annexed to District No. 7, which had previously never had scholars enough to constitute an active public school. I, therefore, confirm the votes of the Committee, locating the school-house in and changing the boundaries of District No. 7."

SECOND GRADE SCHOOLS.

A great difficulty in our schools and a serious impediment to their progress is the large number of pupils in many of the Districts who are placed under the instruction of a single teacher. These children are of all ages and degrees of capacity, from the child in the alphabet, to the youth of seventeen. The amount of labor to be performed in such a school is, we fear, seldom appreciated by parents, and cannot be *well* performed by any teacher, however efficient. The only way to remedy the evil is to establish schools of another grade for the more advanced pupils. Two of these schools would be amply sufficient for present necessities, and their usefulness would, we think, be appreciated by all. Such schools would give the teacher in the lower departments much more time to devote to smaller children, and would simplify their labors, while the larger children would receive that attention which teachers under the present system have not now the time to bestow. A room in the north part of the town would accommodate those of a suitable age in Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 8. While one in the vicinity of Armington's store would accommodate those in Districts Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. In District No. 1 there are two departments at present. The gradual increase in our population will soon render the building of new houses absolutely necessary, on account of the rapid

increase of children, and hence this plan recommends itself, not only as of vital interest to the cause of education, but also as a matter of economy.

In conclusion we would impress upon the minds of our fellow-citizens the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge. Through it alone can we ever hope to perpetrate our Democratic institutions. Upon the intelligence of the children of the present, depends, in a great measure, the success or failure of our experiment of government. If ought of liberty be preserved when the popular frenzy, which is now sweeping with an epidemic fury over all sections of our country, has spent itself, theirs will be the difficult task of bringing back our government to the principles of its founders, of confronting and staying the insidious advances of *Despotic Power*, which, under the pleasing guise of patriotism, has well nigh persuaded the American people to reenact on this continent, the old but mournful tragedy of a free people, willingly assisting in forging their own chains, despite the solemn warnings of all history. The duty of the patriot is plain. Though he cannot change what has been, and is, he may provide for what shall be, and having secured the education of his children, may comfort himself with the hope, that in a happier future, when the fearful struggles of the present are over, and gentle peace again blesses the land with her benignant smiles, his children may enjoy the blessings of a free government, a government powerful in its unity, noble in devotion of its children, and liberal in its guarantees of liberty.

For the Committee,

THOMAS B. BISHOP.

EAST PROVIDENCE, May 1st, 1864.

FINANCE.

SCHOOL MONEY.

From the State.....	\$698 94
" " Town.....	1000 00
" Registry Taxes.....	100 15
" Balance from last year.....	243 79
	<hr/>
	\$2042 88
For Report of School Committee.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$2022 88

Divided among the several Districts, as follows :

Districts.	Divided by the Committee.	Balance from last year.	Total.
District No. 1	\$344 41	12	\$344 58
" " 2.....	235 94	\$79 90	315 84
" " 3.....	250 78	10 68	261 41
" " 4.....	196 50	39 65	286 15
" " 5.....	221 15	35 86	257 01
" " 6.....	169 38	7 62	177 00
" " 7.....	152 13	69 96	222 09
" " 8.....	208 85		208 85
	<hr/>		
	\$1779 09	\$243 79	\$2022 88

Upon orders of the Committee, the Districts have drawn as follows :

Districts.	Drawn for pay of Teachers.	Drawn for Incidentals.	Total.	Amount not expended.
District No. 1.....	\$297 00	\$47 58	\$344 58	
" " 2.....	245 00	35 87	280 87	
" " 3.....	217 50	43 91	261 41	
" " 4.....	197 50	84 86	231 86	
" " 5.....	184 50	85 60	220 10	
" " 6.....	165 00	25 25	190 25	
" " 7.....	160 00	19 15	179 15	
" " 8.....	182 00	26 85	208 85	
	<hr/>			
	\$1648 50	\$268 02	\$1916 52	\$106 86

	District No. 1	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	District No. 6	District No. 7.	District No. 8.
Amount of money apportioned to the District	\$344 53	\$315 84	\$281 41	\$236 15	\$257 01	\$177 00	\$222 09	\$208 85
Amount of money drawn from the Treasury and expended for Schools	\$344 53	\$280 37	\$281 41	\$231 86	\$220 10	\$190 25	\$179 16	\$208 85
Names of Trustees.	D. S. Anthony. James E. Barney		Chris. Dexter	Seth L. Horton.	Oliver C Barney	No Trustees. School under direction of Committee.	Edward Aborn. Ears Hutchins.	T. R. Bishop.
Number of Terms.	2	4	3	3	4	3	3	3
Length of Terms in months of four weeks each.	First, 3 Second, 3-4	First, 2-3-4 Second, 2 Third, 3 Fourth, 2	First, 2 1-2 Second, 2 3-4 Third, 4 1-4	First, 3 Second, 3-4 Third, 3	First, 1-3-4 Second, 3 Third, 1	First, 2 1-2 Second, 2 3-4 Third, 3	First, 2 1-3 Second, 2 1-2 Third, 4	First, 2 1-3 Second, 2 3-4 Third, 3 1-4
Whole number of pupils registered during each Term.	First, 120 Second, 121	First, 56 Second, 56 Third, 64 Fourth, 58	First, 57 Second, 48 Third, 53	First, 29 Second, 34 Third, 33	First, 37 Second, 40 Third, 46 Fourth, 57	First, 13 Second, 14 Third, 23	First, 11 Second, 13 Third, 16	First, 25 Second, 30 Third, 31
Average attendance during each Term.	First, 98 Second, 91	First, 37 Second, 44 Third, 51 Fourth, 44	First, 44 Second, 39 Third, 36	First, 24 Second, 26 Third, 26	First, 23 Second, 26 Third, 37 Fourth, 30	First, 11 Second, 13 Third, 17	First, 10 Second, 10 Third, 11	First, 13 Second, 26 Third, 23
Number of families who sent children to School during each Term.	First, 77 Second, 73	First, 25 Second, 26 Third, 29 Fourth, 25	First, 36 Second, 30 Third, 30	First, 14 Second, 16 Third, 14	First, 16 Second, 17 Third, 20 Fourth, 18	First, 8 Second, 8 Third, 13	First, 6 Second, 6 Third, 7	First, 15 Second, 16 Third, 13
Names of Teachers.	M. A. Carpenter F Carpenter.	Mary C. Horton. Lydia A. Paine. Chas E. Barney. Lydia A. Paine.	H. M. Gerald.	Annie C Reed. M. L. Phillips.	L. Eleanor Bliss.	A. F. Bishop.	Sarah M. Mauro	Sarah D. Grant.
Number of visits from Trustees during year		7	6	8	4		5	7
Number of visits from Committee during year	13	8	9	9	9	6	3	3
Number of visits from parents and others during year	61	31	34	105	67	29	44	83
Wages of Teachers per month, during each Term.	First, \$24 01 Second, 20 00 Third, 24 00 Fourth, 24 00	First, \$20 00 Second, 20 00 Third, 24 00 Fourth, 24 00	First, \$22 00 Second, 22 00 Third, 24 00	\$20 00	First, \$20 00 Second, 20 00 Third, 22 00 Fourth, 22 00	\$20 00	\$16 00 \$16 00 \$20 00	\$20 00 \$22 00 \$22 00
School-floors, whether new or old, and the condition of the same.	Lately repaired and in good condition.	Old floors and gutters repaired and in good condition.	New floors	New House	Old House and gutters repaired and in good condition.	Old floors and gutters repaired and in good condition.	No School-house.	New House.

BURRILLVILLE.—The School Committee respectfully submit their annual report:—

The committee was organized by the appointment of Isaac Steere as chairman, and Francis Carpenter as clerk.

Owing to the business relations of one, and illness and absence of another of the committee, the principal visitation and general supervision of all the schools devolved on the chairman.

The funds for the past year were from the following sources:

From State.....	\$1,459 97
From Town.....	1,000 00
Registry Taxes.....	227 50
Unexpended last year.....	27 85
Total.....	\$2,714 82
For printing this Report.....	20 00
Remaining.....	\$2,694 82

Which was apportioned among the several Districts, according to law.

The condensed statistics of the several schools are exhibited in the following table:

No. of District.	LOCAL NAME.	State and Town Money.	Registry Tax.	Scholars Registered— Winter Term.				Months of School.	Visits of Trustees.	Visits from Com.	Visits from Parents and others.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average.				
1	White School House.....	\$148 92	\$11 70	82	24	56	84	7	2	6	49
2	Mount Pleasant.....	181 96	8 78	22	12	34	25	7½	1	7	32
3	Eaten.....	106 71	2 60	11	4	15	7	6	0	6	36
4	Glendale.....	191 77	23 40	46	39	85	65	8½	3	9	91
5	Mapleville.....	174 49	19 18	32	36	68	51	9	4	6	101
6	Round Top.....	121 83	6 17	8	14	22	13	6½	2	8	9
7	Harrisville.....	270 18	42 58	81	81	162	120	6¾	0	17	112
8	Logee.....	108 04	2 92	5	6	11	9	7	0	7	67
9	Wallum Pond.....	118 86	4 22	9	9	18	12	7	8	4	11
10	Laurel Hill.....	206 06	26 65	57	41	101	64	4	4	4	81
11	Pascoag.....	274 50	48 87	78	60	138	96	9	14	18	269
12	Eagle Peak.....	135 95	9 75	14	16	30	22	7½	8	7	41
13	Jackson.....	114 69	4 55	10	8	18	18	7½	4	4	38
14	Buck Hill.....	114 69	4 55	12	8	20	17	8	8	1	18
15	Harris.....	118 67	5 85	11	12	23	16	8	6	7	62
16	Mohegan.....	141 27	10 05	82	28	60	50	7½	2	8	66

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

District No. 1.—Betsey S. Phetteplace, of Burrillville, taught the summer term. She had taught in this district several terms before, as well as elsewhere; her efforts were successful, and we believe that she terminated her labors in the school-room to the satisfaction of all.

The winter term was taught by Phebe Enches, of North Providence, a teacher of many years' experience. Her labors and success were satisfactory to the Committee.

Marshall Walling, the Trustee, died during the winter term; he evidently took an interest in the welfare of the school, and we have reasons to believe that he was a faithful officer.

District No. 2.—The summer term was taught by Emma J. Potter, of Burrillville, a young teacher of much promise. As far as we know, all concerned were satisfied with the school.

Moses A. Aldrich, of Smithfield, was employed during the winter; he came well recommended, and, on examination and trial, his literary qualifications were found to be ample.

In the midst of the term, complaints came to the Committee from school officers and others, in the district, that the teacher was inefficient in government; that the order was not good; and, in short, that the school was a great failure, and as a consequence—or a cause, we are not sure which—nearly the whole district was arrayed against the teacher. It appeared to us that the case was one that required immediate attention; but before proceeding further, we should state that the school was visited near its commencement by two members of the Committee separately and independently of each other. When they met and conferred upon the condition and prospects of the school, they were united in the belief that the school bid fair, that the teacher appeared to be doing well in his first attempt at teaching. To the complaint above referred to, a member of the Committee responded, and spent several hours in an examination of the school, the modes of teaching, government, &c., at which time several of the parents and others were present. The Committee pronounced the school fair, above the average of schools in town, and saw but little to find fault with. At this time, stories were in circulation that the teacher had said things derogatory to the character of the people and pupils of the district; this he utterly and promptly denied. We feel bound to take the word of any person whose name stands fair in the community, and especially that of our teachers who have not had their characters impeached, rather than to give credence to floating rumors that have no local habitation or real name.

The school was again visited near its close by one of the Committee; it was in good condition, and the pupils rendered ready obedience, and appeared to have made fair progress in their studies.

If the School Committee of Burrillville may be allowed to be judges of their own feelings and motives, they would here deliberately and candidly state, that they had no private or selfish ends to serve—no other interest to labor for than the common weal of this, as well as every other school in town.

District No. 3.—Nancy A. Payne, of Burrillville, taught the summer term. This is a small school, and it was her first effort at teaching.

Henry E. Cooke, also of Burrillville, taught the winter term. When visited by us, there were but very few scholars in attendance;

and, as we received no notice when the school was to close, we are not as well prepared to judge of the progress as might otherwise have been the case.

District No. 4.—Anne M. Shumway, of Burrillville, had charge of the school during the year. She has had much experience in the work, labors long and faithfully in the school-room, and succeeded, we believe, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

District No. 5.—Lydia C. Armstrong, of Gloucester, taught through the year, and has built up a character, as a faithful and a very successful teacher, second to very few, if any, in our midst. There is a commendable interest manifested, a public spirit for the public good shown in this, that other districts would do well to imitate. The leading business men of the district not only attend the district meetings, but they subscribe liberally for the purchase of standard books and apparatus used in the school-room; besides, taxes are paid on rate bills that lengthen the school several months each year.

District No. 6.—This school was under the charge of L. Jennie Albee, of Uxbridge, Mass. She was a good teacher, and when we visited the school she was doing well. We were not notified of the close of one term, and the notice at another time was too short to be of any avail.

District No. 7.—Nancy S. Battey, of Burrillville, was teacher in the Grammar School for the year. She labored with zeal and industry, and had some of the larger scholars seconded her efforts by a prompt obedience, they would stand higher in our estimation than they do now, and would have lightened the burdens of the teacher.

The teacher secured, through the aid and coöperation of some of the liberal and enlightened inhabitants of the district, several valuable standard works, which were placed in the school-room, to which the pupils had free access.

Eliza Slocum, of Gloucester, taught the summer and fall terms of the Primary Department. Her experience in this school had established her reputation as a successful teacher, but at the close of the fall term a very sudden and very afflictive domestic bereavement terminated her connection with the school, whereupon Emma J. Potter was engaged for the winter, who acquitted herself creditably in her responsible position.

District No. 8.—Mary E. Shumway, of Burrillville, was teacher for the year. Although this was her first effort at teaching, her success was fair, and all interested appeared to be satisfied. She promises well for the future.

District No. 9.—Sarah Wakefield, of Webster, Mass., taught during the year. This was her first school, yet she succeeded in bringing it to a higher standard of order and obedience than had been the case, and left it better than she found it.

District No. 10.—Adalaide Hayes taught the summer term, after which the district provided temporary accommodations for two schools, and a grade was established.

Harriette N. Bates, of Thompson, Ct., took charge of the Grammar Department. She is a thorough and faithful teacher.

Fannie A. Field, of Burrillville, was employed in the Primary School. She succeeded, we thought, admirably, for a young teacher.

District No. 11.—Emily A. King, of Southbridge, Mass., has continued in charge of the Grammar School in this district, and Lucy W. Smith, of Providence, that of the Primary Department. They have both labored faithfully, and, we are constrained to acknowledge, successfully, if we may draw our conclusions from the result of frequent and critical visitations. We desire not to make invidious comparisons, or to arrive at wrong conclusions, but, at the same time, those that have done as well as any should have the credit that is justly due. While all must admit that this district has put itself in possession of the best school-house in town, the Committee honestly believe that the elements of good government and thorough teaching were found there.

The following named pupils, in the Grammar Department, were reported to the Committee as unexceptionable in their deportment, not having been spoken to for any misdemeanor during the winter term: Mary Walsh, Emma Greene, Martha Eddy, Amanda Eddy, and Sabin Sayles.

The larger portion of the winter schools was maintained by a tax assessed on the property within the district.

District No. 12.—Change has been the order of the day in this district. Margaret L. Phillips, of Providence, taught the summer term; Harriet Gager, of Woodstock, Ct., was teacher in the fall; and Sarah J. Bates, of Thompson, Ct., took charge of the winter school. They all did well, according to our observation, and the district would do well, too, we think, not to change teachers oftener than the seasons change.

District No. 13.—Nancy W. Angell, of Burrillville, was the teacher here for the year, we think to the satisfaction of all concerned. Perhaps a wholesome stimulus would be imparted to this school if the parents were to take interest enough in the education of their children to furnish them with necessary school books; quite a class in geography recited lessons during several terms, but had no books.

District No. 14.—The summer term was taught by Susan A. Page, of Burrillville, and the fall and winter terms by Ellen E. Tourtelotte, of Thompson, Ct. We know of no cause of complaint against them, but from the remote situation of the district, and a failure on the part of the trustee to notify us of the times of closing the school, it was not visited as many times as the law requires,—the trustee having the frankness and honesty to tell the Committee that the school and teacher could get along about as well without them as otherwise. There is a degree of satisfaction in finding that the district was able to select a person for trustee wiser than the law, and possessed of more knowledge and better judgment than the School Committee.

District No. 15.—This school was taught by Adaline M. Bartlett, of Burrillville. Although the school was small, and the attendance irregular, yet the teacher, we think, labored faithfully, and the pupils gave evidence of having made good progress.

Phebe M. McMaster taught the winter term. Her efforts in the school-room were earnest, and she succeeded, we believe, to general satisfaction. But we would say in this connection, that, while teachers should mingle with their pupils freely, yet they should always be careful to dignify their calling, and cause such mingling to be profitable to those who are looking to them for an example to copy.

The house in this district having become utterly unfit for school purposes, the Committee, at their last quarterly meeting, voted to condemn it, the same to take effect at the close of the summer term.

District No. 16.—Ellen M. Steere, of Smithfield, was in charge throughout the year; one of our good teachers. We bear cheerful testimony to the order of her government, and good success in imparting instruction to her interesting charge.

While we have made a brief review, in passing, of the several schools, and expressed our feelings and convictions in relation thereto, a few additional thoughts and suggestions occur, as worthy of note here.

Teachers.—Several of the experienced and successful teachers who have for a term of years taught in our schools, were retained during the past year; and at the same time a considerable number of young persons have engaged in teaching for the first time.

We might, had we room, have said much more concerning the former, when referring to the schools separately, and that, too, without empty adulation or fulsome praise.

In the course of our visitation throughout the year, we endeavored to have them understand that we appreciated their earnest and self-denying labors, and approved their thorough systems of instruction and government.

Of the latter, we condemn none; we would judge none harshly; we have endeavored to aid them and to encourage them. It is hardly to be expected that young persons, sometimes retiring and naturally diffident, are to enter the school-room, and at once appear as able instructors and dignified disciplinarians. We should have some distrust of a teacher that was called perfect in his first school; we are creatures of progress; so the teacher that takes a stand that cannot be elevated, institutes a system that cannot be improved—is doubtless too much of a fossil to answer our purpose.

While we would not have teachers measure their motives by dollars, it is not to be expected that such as are wanted can be had unless a fair and liberal compensation is allowed them. Let no stingy policy be suffered to exist in this direction; let us have good teachers, or the best; pay them liberally, require faithful and honest services, and in no manner whatever grudge them their reward, especially not in according to them our grateful appreciation of their efforts and toils for ourselves and our children.

Government.—In these stirring times, we often think and speak of government; we are forcibly reminded that good government is an excellent thing, and that without such a condition of things, we are hardly able to imagine what would be the result of drifting from such an anchorage what dangers would assail us, and what overturnings would visit us, if law and order and good government should be abrogated and destroyed. We as individuals, and as your Committee, hold this matter of good government in a prominent position in our minds; in short, our convictions are fixed and decided, and we would consequently place it in a right position, or endeavor to exhibit it in a clear light before our fellow-citizens.

If order is Heaven's first law, doubtless it is the best in the economy of Omnipotence. We know him to be the best man and citizen who governs his passions, his appetites, and who, in short, governs himself.

Those parents who govern their children and train them in the way in which they should go, send out into the community better samples of good citizenship and honorable manhood, than those who do not command their households by inuring them into the law of righteousness.

Our schools that are rightly trained and nicely governed, promise richer results than those do that graduate under a lower standard.

Educate a generation as we ought: send them on to the stage of life conscientiously commissioned, laden with a sense of their responsibility to God, and of their duty to their fellow-men,—would we then look with fear and trembling at the base of our governmental fabric? or would we confidently exclaim that intelligent manhood, imbued with the Christian graces, will bear on the ark of our nation's hope and prosperity to a triumphant and blessed issue.

Trustees.—We would again say a few words about the office of trustee, and if we succeed in gaining a hearing we will feel gratefully obliged.

When a man accepts an office, he should accept the responsibilities that appertain to it; he should honor the place confided to him, and not vainly expect that the office is to honor him in an idle occupancy of it in name merely. We all doubtless owe some service to our fellow-men, either in a public or private capacity; some of our time, our substance, and a full measure of right, good influence. The man that watches for a penny at every movement, that expects a dollar for every day that is not wholly devoted to self, is hardly up to our standard of unselfish interest in the commonwealth.

It is the business of trustees to procure and present to the School Committee, persons who are to be largely instrumental in forming the tender and plastic minds of our offspring. What shall be the nature and character of that formative influence?

The law requires trustees to visit the school or schools of his district twice, at least, each term. What reply would be elicited from some of them if asked how the schools appeared at such legally required visits? We are at a loss to conjecture what their honest reply would be, but some of them tell us that the schools were good, and the teachers did first-rate, when they did not see the inside of the school-house during the year, when the school was in session. But some of our trustees have been very efficient and faithful to their trust, and we believe there is an evident improvement in this direction.

School Books.—Some of our schools are sadly deficient in a proper supply and uniformity of text-books. Parents that send their children to school unsupplied, or poorly supplied with books, are scarcely to be compared in wise forethought and proper provision, to the parent who places his children around his table with nothing thereon to eat.

The great and heavenly-minded Apostle commends the wisdom of that man who provides things honest in the sight of all men, for the well-being of his household.

If men have an idea in advance, that they will be too poor or too close-handed to provide the little that the beneficence of our State requires them to, for the intellectual and moral growth of their children, they, perhaps, had better not assume the responsibility, nor aspire to the dignified relationship of father.

Moral Culture.—It is the hearty desire, and has been the heart-felt aim of your Committee, in our intercourse with teachers and children, to hold up to view a pure standard of moral culture and character.

Merely intellectual acquisition, without the wholesome restraints and rectifying principle of good moral growth and power, would be more unsafe through life's journeyings than would be the freighted

train rushing over the iron highway, with no controlling engineer at the post of duty. We have lived long enough to know, we have observed more than enough to convince us, that without a high-toned morality among our people, our individual house, our national temple, has no better foundation than the sand. Where you find virtue, there you behold happiness and peace; where moral principle and religious convictions exert their benign influence, the people repose in safety and peace. They realize the joyful announcement of the Psalmist, who declared that happy is that people whose God is the Lord.

In conclusion, we may say that we have desired and endeavored to discharge our duty, although illness among ourselves, or sickness in our families, has a few times hindered us from visiting some of the schools. Our own mere business has been left to occupy a secondary place; we have made numerous visits beyond what the law requires, but this extra service was, of course, gratuitously rendered, as well as many other little exactions on our time, in examining teachers, furnishing certificates, giving orders, attending to the finances, listening to complaints, and writing reports. If we had no other motive to actuate us than the *pay*, no other reward than the *kindness* and cordiality accorded to us by some of the sovereign people, we would, without any doubt, have left this office vacant, in order to its abler occupancy by men of larger capacity, sounder judgment, and, in short, by better men.

ISAAC STEERE,
FRANCIS CARPENTER,
WARREN W. STEERE.

CRANSTON.—I respectfully submit the following report, upon the present condition of the public schools of the town:

Having been appointed in February last, Superintendent of Public Schools, I have visited since that time every school in the town, and many of them several times. I have made over seventy visits, given ten certificates to new teachers on examination, and renewed fifteen certificates for those previously teaching in the town. From the latest returns received from the Districts, it appears that there are over 1,600 children in the school, averaging in attendance 1,056, or about 66 per cent. of the whole number.

By the last State returns, it appears that there are in the town 2,780 children under fifteen years of age. It would seem, therefore, that but little more than one-half of these are connected with our Public Schools. Of course, a large proportion of the remainder are under five years of age, but it is to be feared there are many between the ages of five and fifteen, who should be receiving the advantages of our school system, that are growing up in comparative ignorance.

The following schedule will exhibit the amount of money appropriated and expended during the year just closed :

Town Appropriation.....	\$4,000 00
Registry Tax.....	306 85
State Appropriation.....	2,121 87
Unexpended last year.....	88 86
Total.....	<u>\$6,511 58</u>

From this, it will appear that the amount of school money is about \$4 per annum for each pupil actually attending the public schools, or a little over \$6 per pupil, upon the average attendance.

This is a very small sum to be paid for the education of the young, and suggests a variety of considerations, which I leave each one to make for himself.*

School Houses.—One of the chief points of interest on my first visit to each school, was the character and condition of the school buildings. Throughout the town I have found good houses ; and they are generally in good condition. With, perhaps, one or two exceptions, the school houses of Cranston are highly creditable to the intelligence of the people, and exhibit their high appreciation of the advantages of a liberal system of public instruction. Indeed, I scarcely know of a town in which *all* the school edifices are in so good a condition.

Many of them have been built within a few years, at what may have seemed at first a large outlay, but certainly the investment was a good one.

District No. 3, will very soon need additional accommodations for the younger pupils, and will undoubtedly, arrange a better gradation than at present exists, with more rooms, upon the plan of one teacher in a room.

District No. 4, already finds it necessary to make provision for the increasing number of small scholars now in Square street, and in Public street Primary and Intermediate Schools.

In District No. 10 the house is too strait for the number of scholars, and I would respectfully suggest, that if the present school-house were restricted to the use of the Intermediate and Grammar School departments, with proper grades,—or perhaps, still retaining *one room* for a Primary, in place of the *three* now used as such,—and a new house of smaller dimensions, were built in the western part of the district, the wants of the district would probably be better met and at as small cost as in any other way.

* Besides the amount just specified, from the town and state, several districts have raised an additional sum by tax, which, in some instances, is sufficient to prolong the school through the year. From the data at hand, I suppose the amount raised by districts the past year, will be more than \$8,000, making the total amount expended for school purposes in the town, nearly \$10,000, or nearly \$10 per scholar.

The Growth of the Town.—Among the interesting statistics in the records of the School Committee of the town, I find the following:

In 1846 the amount of money expended for school purposes was.....	\$1,451 64
1847 " " " " " "	1,549 56
1862 " " " " " "	5,597 06
1863 " " " " " "	6,511 58

Showing an increase of expenditure for schools in seventeen years, of more than 400 per cent.

In 1846 the average attendance was.....	399
1847 " " " " " "	423
1862 " " " " " "	1,071
1863 " " " " " "	1,056

Showing an increase of attendance upon the schools of 250 per cent. There has been, as might reasonably be supposed, a disproportionate growth in the different sections of the town.

In 1846 District No. 1 had an average of	22
1847 " " " " " "	18
1862 " " " " " "	14
1863 " " " " " "	11
1846 " No. 2 " " " "	64
1847 " " " " " "	70
1862 " " " " " "	94
1863 " " " " " "	86
1846 " No. 3 " " " "	46
1847 " " " " " "	65
1862 " " " " " "	150
1863 " " " " " "	149
1846 " No. 4 " " " "	58
1847 " " " " " "	70
1862 " " " " " "	406
1863 " " " " " "	411
1846 " No. 5 " " " "	70
1847 " " " " " "	42
1862 " " " " " "	51
1863 " " " " " "	47
1846 " No. 6 " " " "	27
1847 " " " " " "	42
1862 " " " " " "	49
1863 " " " " " "	46
1846 " No. 7 " " " "	24
1847 " " " " " "	20
1862 " " " " " "	19
1863 " " " " " "	23
1846 " No. 8 " " " "	33
1847 " " " " " "	32
1862 " " " " " "	26
1863 " " " " " "	39
1846 " No. 9 " " " "	85
1847 " " " " " "	38
1862 " " " " " "	40
1863 " " " " " "	40
1846 " No. 10 " " " "	20
1847 " " " " " "	26
1862 " " " " " "	182
1863 " " " " " "	172
1862 " No. 11 " " " "	37
1863 " " " " " "	32

In 1838 and 9, No 4, which then included what now constitutes Nos. 4 and 10 and a part of No. 11, had 14 pupils.

In 1846, Nos. 4 and 10 had 78 pupils. In 1863. Nos. 4, 10 and 11 had 1615 pupils.

Health.—In connection with what I have said in regard to school-houses, it may not be out of place to remark, that the subject of ventilation has not received proper attention in the structure and management of these school buildings.

There can be no question but that the health of the young is of the highest consideration. The old Roman adage should never be forgotten or neglected: "*Men's sana, in sano corpore.*" In some instances, the heating apparatus is very defective, or very injurious. A stove pipe should never pass directly across the school room, within four or five feet of the heads of the pupils, while sitting, or directly over the platform, within a like distance of the teacher's head. The direct radiation of heat in such cases is very injurious to health.

The custom of heating school-houses by steam-pipes is rapidly coming into use, and growing in popular favor. The expense is no more, the heat is more evenly distributed, and is of a better quality, since by this process of heating the air retains more of its natural moisture and freshness. It is very probable, that in a few years, this will be nearly the universal method of warming school-houses and other public buildings.

I observe in some schools, very good results from the introduction of some simple system of gymnastics, for exercise and a change from the monotony of long sitting in one position. It will greatly surprise those who are not familiar with these results, to see what a relief it is to a school to have three or five minutes' exercise of the hands, arms, shoulders and body, by means of a few simple movements, which may be made in concert by the whole school.

Especially after an exercise in writing is this beneficial. Cannot *all* of our schools introduce something of this sort with success? It must be apparent to all, that it is very wearisome for any one, especially a child, to sit almost motionless from one hour to three hours. What a relief then, it must be to leave the sitting position, and by rapid motions of the hands and arms for a few moments, bring into vigorous exercise all the muscles of the body and upper extremities. I would commend this subject to the attention of the teachers of the town.

School Books.—Uniformity of text books is of vast importance in a system of free schools. Removals from district to district are so common, promotions and other changes from school to school so frequent, that it is of no little moment that there be a regular gradation of books, a uniform series and uniformity in the different districts. Frequent changes of books should, by all means be avoided; but when a change is made, let it be uniform and thorough.

A list of the authorized text books will be found in connection with this Report.

One of the evils which many teachers encounter is the want of the requisite books by a few scholars in almost every class. If a pupil is

to be promoted from one class to a higher, or from any other cause needs a new book, the book should be obtained *at once*, and not after he has kept the class from advancing for one or two, or more weeks. Teachers will bear in mind that if pupils are not provided with suitable books, it is the duty of the Trustees to provide them.

There need be, therefore, no cases of pupils being destitute of the necessary books, and yet in some districts this is one of the greatest evils of the school.

Visit your Schools.—Were a parent to ask me, “What can I do of the *highest importance* to our school?” I should reply, “Visit it. Call in and sit during the recitations. Talk with the teacher. Enquire about your child. Show your interest in the school and in the progress of your children. You will become more interested in the school; your child will have more earnestness and interest; your teacher will be more encouraged, ambitious and energetic.”

It is made the duty of the school officers by law to visit the schools frequently. It is none the less the duty, morally, of the parents. No greater benefit can arise from any one thing than would be soon observed from a general and frequent visitation of the schools by the parents.

Teachers should Visit the Parents.—All that may be said of parents visiting the schools, will apply equally to teachers visiting the parents. This should never be a one-sided affair. The visiting should not all be done on one side. It is a mutual interest and a mutual duty.

It will neither answer for the parents to do all the visiting, nor yet for the teacher. It must be mutual, as the interest and duty are reciprocal.

Teachers' Wages.—During the past year there has been a constant and steady advance of prices in almost every department. All articles of merchandize have advanced from one hundred to five hundred per cent. The wages of mechanics and laborers in many of the trades have been raised correspondingly. It is believed that the salaries of teachers have not been increased in proportion to the advance in other directions. There are teachers of good ability and success, who receive to-day barely enough to pay their board. I would respectfully call the attention of our trustees and fellow citizens to this subject, with full confidence that in a town where good schools are prized so highly as I am pleased to find they are here, the people will see to it that justice is done in this respect, and that their teachers are properly compensated for their laborious and important services. Every one is aware of the great disadvantages arising from frequent changes of teachers. I cannot but express the hope, that we shall not lose the services of our best teachers for the want of a liberal compensation.

Hints to Teachers—It only remains for me to add a few thoughts, designed particularly for teachers, which have been suggested to my own mind by my visits to the different schools. In these visits I have found great contrasts, decided differences. These differences spring from a variety of causes, but more from the character, qualifications, spirit and plan of the teacher, than, perhaps, from all other causes combined.

The teacher's work is one of great labor and great responsibility. It requires all the knowledge, wisdom, goodness, gentleness and firmness, which can be employed in any vocation.

As we cannot find perfect workmen, neither should we look for perfect workmanship. But it should be the aim of every teacher to bring to the work all possible skill and wisdom, in order to produce the near as may be a faultless work.

1. The teacher should endeavor to be *himself*, and not attempt to imitate or copy another. Many failures have arisen from attempts to carry into the school-room plans and practices of others, without having thoroughly examined, worked over, and incorporated the desired change into the teacher's own plan and character. He may see many things, which with others are successful, but which from his own nature or the character of his school, it were impossible for him to carry into successful practice.

2. Whatever the teacher attempts to do, should be done *well*. No one should accustom himself to failure in any thing, or allow his pupils to acquire the habit of failure. "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. This principle has two special applications, viz: to the lessons learned by the pupils, and to the discipline maintained by the teacher.

Whatever is passed over on any particular day, or during any particular term, should be done *thoroughly*, and it is the teacher's fault if it be otherwise. On the other hand, whatever is established for the school should ever be maintained and *strict* obedience insisted upon in all cases. Whatever the teacher attempts to do in any matter of discipline, should be done, and done *thoroughly*.

Should the teacher address a particular pupil or the school, that pupil or the school should never be allowed to fail of giving respectful and undivided attention to what is said. Let me suppose a case.

We are in a primary school, numbering perhaps, fifty pupils. A class of twenty is on the floor, reading the daily lesson. The exercise has commenced.

"You must all look over and keep the place," says the teacher, "while John is reading." John reads on, and half a dozen members of the class are wriggling about, engaged in anything but "looking on." "Mary, did n't I tell you to look on?" Mary turns her eyes to her book, and retains them there till the teacher's attention is attracted by the next rogue, and then she resumes her play with Lucy's apron strings, which she deliberately ties into twenty or thirty knots.

"Robert, stand still ; what are you swinging about there for in the class ? Next, read, Susan." Susan commences to read.

"What is the matter, Matilda ? What are you crying for ?" "Maria has got my apple, and she won't let me have it." "Maria, let her have the apple. You should not plague her so, and disturb the school while I am hearing this reading class. That will do, Susan, the next."

The next commences to read, but having her attention attracted by Matilda and Maria, she has lost her place and reads the same sentences which Susan read. This the teacher does not observe and it passes without comment. So the exercise goes on, with here and there a passing correction in calling the words, or an assistance in pronouncing some long word, while the teacher's chief attention is taken by irregularities in the class and among the other members of the school.

Do not think this is a burlesque or a fancy sketch. It is too near an every day picture, the counterpart of which may be found even in some of our schools.

Now the chief fault here is this. The teacher does not demand and *enforce* strict attention to whatever is said or done. There should be but *one thing done at a time*. If there is a necessity of speaking to the school during a recitation, *that recitation should stop* until the matter is attended to and the teacher can return his thoughts to the class. When any thing is to be said by the teacher except a legitimate remark, or question upon the lesson, the exercise should be suspended. *One thing at a time*, and let attention be given to that one thing. Remember, no exercise of a class should go on at any time, till the whole class is attentive and the whole room is quiet and orderly.

3. It is particularly necessary that a teacher should be punctual and prompt.

There are but few habits in that bundle which makes up the man, of more importance than *punctuality*. If there is one more necessary than another to be cultivated in childhood, it is the habit of promptness and punctuality. But its importance cannot well be instilled into the minds of pupils at school, nor can they be induced to make sacrifices to acquire it, while their teacher ignores it or neglects it. How can pupils be expected to be prompt in their attendance at school, if the teacher is frequently or occasionally late ? One of the most distinguished of the whole corps of New England teachers, who had himself taught for *thirty years*, told me that during that time he was never late but *once*, and then was over the threshold when the clock struck.

I need not say that his pupils never troubled him with lateness. If you wish to overcome the habit of your pupils coming into the school room late, be ever prompt yourself in all you do.

4. I have heard teachers complain that they were unable to secure animation and vivacity in the recitations. The children were dull,

monotonous, slow and lifeless. They did not appear animated and interested in their studies and recitations. I never have heard it from one who did not himself exhibit the same fault.

A wide-awake, energetic teacher will always secure the same vigor, promptness, and interest on the part of the pupils.

I have in mind one of the schools of this town, where this complaint was made by the teacher. It was justly made. The pupils were very dull and uninterested in their recitations. A change of teachers was made. Before two months had passed there was an entire revolution in this respect. The children were earnest, interested and animated to an unusual degree. The cause of the difficulty at first, and of the remedy so soon evident afterwards was very apparent to any visitor to that school-room. Teachers, be earnest, full of life, animation, enthusiasm. Be interested in the lessons of your pupils yourself, and they will not fail to manifest their interest and enthusiasm.

5. This leads me to speak of one other matter of importance. Show your interest, not only in the lessons of your pupils, but *in the pupils themselves*. No teacher will succeed *well*, who is not interested in the progress and success of his pupils. And if he be thus interested, he will manifest it.

Many a teacher of excellent scholarship, and of good ability to control a school, who can manage an unruly boy, fails to win success in teaching, simply from a want of benevolence, of interest in his pupils. He always maintains the attitude of a *master*. He governs well, but he fails to win any kindly interest, to draw from his pupils any token of their love. He *drives*, but he cannot *lead*. Discipline must be maintained in school. Whenever a bad boy refuses to obey, he must be compelled to obey. He must obey. He must submit. But this exercise of the master's *authority* to be successful, must be but rarely exercised.

A boy can never be changed from a bad boy to a good boy by a daily flogging. He may be punished once or twice, but there must be some potent accompaniment of this punishment, some power of the teacher beside the rod, to change his temper and his spirit from the rebellious boy to the tractable youth, who loves his books, and is ambitious of success in life. It is the teacher's main work to infuse a spirit, an ambition, a desire for success into the minds of his pupils. He is to wake up the sleepy faculties, to arouse the dormant energies, to control and curb the lower faculties by stimulating and bringing into exercise the higher qualities of the mind and soul. He is a trainer of souls. He calls into exercise immortal faculties. He develops *man*.

To do this, he must possess in himself all those faculties which he would arouse in others. If he teach that others should not steal, he must be scrupulous in his own observance of the rights of property. If he teach truth as one of the cardinal virtues, he must ever exhibit himself truthful in word, in deed, in look. If he teach punctuality, he

must never be a moment late. If he teach arithmetic, grammar, philosophy, he must be himself an expert, and a lover of those sciences. The teacher must be a true man, or a true woman, with a cultivated intellect and a pure soul.

Aids to the Teacher.—To accomplish what I have indicated as the teacher's mission, he must not neglect to avail himself of all the aid and assistance in his power. Whoever is not constantly improving is constantly retrograding. The teacher should ever be applying his mind to the subjects taught and to all that relates to his work. No one is fit to teach who does not take a teacher's Journal. Most of the loyal states of our nation have their educational journals. One of these, at least, should be regularly read and paid for by every teacher.

Teachers should avail themselves of every opportunity to attend teachers' meetings and institutes. At these meetings practical questions relating to important subjects connected with school duties are discussed, lectures are given, in which we get the experience of older and wiser heads; and no teacher is so wise, so experienced, or so thoroughly competent to his work, but that he may learn much by attendance upon these meetings.

In this connection I wish particularly to commend to the teachers of this town in addition to our state journal the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*, Dr. Barnard's *American Journal of Education*, and to invite them to attend, not only the meetings of the *Rhode Island Institute of Instruction*, but also the annual meetings of the *American Institute of Instruction*, and the *National Teachers' Association*.

WILLIAM A. MOWRY, *Superintendent*.

ELMWOOD, July 1, 1864.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS AUTHORIZED BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE
TO BE USED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CRANSTON.

Sargent's New Series of Readers.	Quackenboss' History of the United States.
Sargent's Spellers.	Greenleaf's Elementary Algebra, or
Leach's Complete Spelling Book.	Robinson's Elementary Algebra.
Potter & Hammond's Copy Books.	Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.
Potter & Hammond's Book-Keeping.	Sheppard's Constitutional Text Book.
Greenleaf's Arithmetics, (Mental and	Quackenboss' Natural Philosophy.
Written.)	Wells' Chemistry.
Warren's Geographies.	Gray's Botany.
Greene's Grammars.	

It is not designed that changes in text books shall be made, except as new books are needed by the regular advancement of classes.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS AND TEACHERS, JULY, 1864.

No.	Local Name.	Grade.	Teacher.	Rank.
1	Pippin Orchard		Louisa E. Sweet.	
2	Knightsville.	Primary	Abbie E. Randall.	
	"	Grammar	Ellen J. Sayles.	
3	Spragueville	Primary	Melissa E. Burnett,	Principal.
	"	"	Lizzie Thornton	Assistant.
	"	Grammar	Jeannie Paine.	
4	So. Providence	Square St. Primary	Charlotte Blaisdell	Principal.
	"	" "	Adaline E. Blanding	Assistant.
	"	" Intermediate	Julia A. S. Waddell	Principal.
	"	" "	Emma E. Suesman	Assistant.
	"	Public St. Primary	Eleanor Dunn	Principal.
	"	" "	Mary Salmon	Assistant.
	"	" Intermediate	Carrie A. Jones	Principal.
	"	" "	Cornelia B. Pratt	Assistant.
	"	Grammar	Harriet A. Tyler	Principal.
	"	"	Mary H. Mooney	Assistant.
5	Pawtuxet		Mary L. Jenckes.	
6	Mashapaug		Rachel Vaughan.	
7	Franklin		Miss Potter.	
8	Searle's Corner		Mary H. Willard.	
9	Lippitt's		Alice P. Williams.	
10	Elmwood	Boys' Primary	Eliza P. Cunliff.	
	"	Girls' "	Mary E. Arnold.	
	"	Advanced Primary	Lydia Sumner.	
	"	Intermediate	Mary B. Branch.	
	"	Grammar	James W. Colwell.	
11	Smith's Palace	Private School.		

SCITUATE.—In obedience to the laws the School Committee respectfully present to the citizens of the town of Scituate the following as their report for the school year ending May, 1864 :

On being notified of our election, which was at the regular meeting of the town council in June, we, as soon as practicable, took the required engagement, and organized by appointing H. P. Angell, Chairman, and H. Clarke, Clerk. The duty of visiting the schools for the summer term was assigned as follows: Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 12 and 18, to S. F. Ramsdell. Districts Nos. 4, 5, 15, 16, 17 and 19, to H. Clarke; and Districts Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 14, to H. P. Angell. (No. 9, a private school.)

Many of the schools were advanced toward the middle of their terms before we received our appointment, consequently the early part of their terms were not visited; but this matter received our earliest attention. Latter in the year it was thought advisable that all the schools should be visited by one member of the Committee, so the task was entirely undertaken by Mr. Ramsdell.

The schools have, with few exceptions, been visited twice during their winter terms, and these exceptions would not have been, had the schools been in session when called upon.

We have thought best not to confine ourselves to local reports respecting the several districts, but to embody in one report all that may interest parents and others, and present the condition of the schools, and the changes and modifications which our observations suggest as necessary to render them more useful and efficient. In making the report thus, we are aware that it may be a repetition of former reports; but we believe that the deficiencies and needed improvements in our schools, from year to year, should be continually before the people and the teachers, in order that the system and the schools may be brought to a greater degree of perfection.

Here we would take occasion to remind the trustees of an important but neglected duty, by referring them to Title XIII., and Chapter 65, of the Acts relating to the Public Schools; making it obligatory upon them to inform the Committee of the time of commencement and close of their respective schools.

From this neglect we have been unable to make our visits as promptly as was desirable. In but very few instances were we properly notified. Another imperative duty is the visiting of their schools, by trustees, at least twice during each term; which duty is sadly neglected, as the returns will plainly show. In many we find but one such visit noted, and in some no visit at all for several terms together. This indicates on the part of trustees a lack of interest, which we hope hereafter will not prevail. Trustees should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their respective schools, so that they may know all their wants and be able to supply them with such teachers as they require.

A similar lack of interest is manifested in parents generally. We can only appeal to them to come forward, visit their schools often, note and encourage progress, and stimulate teacher and pupil by lending hearty co-operation both within and without the school-room.

Schools.—In our visitations we have noticed many things to commend and many to disapprove. We have been led to compare their present condition with that before the introduction of our present school system, and we cannot but congratulate our fellow-citizens on the progress made, not only in the matter of school-houses and text-books, but in the skill and method of conducting school exercises on the part of teachers, as, for instance, the practice of teaching primary geography by the use of the black-board, as drawing maps, locating towns, rivers, mountains, &c., the practice tending to fix in the mind of the pupil, boundaries, localities. and the relative position of towns, states and countries, more readily and permanently than any other. In No. 6, we noticed the use of the black-board in spelling; the scholar writing out the word on its being pronounced by teacher. In another school the slate was used in place of the board. This practice might properly be adopted in all the schools. Reading in one school, writing in another, perfect recitations in another, and order in another, were things we have noticed which could not have well been

bettered, though we have failed to find them all combined in but very few. Reading, of all branches—and of so great importance—has seemed to be *the one* most carelessly and lightly passed over. We are not prepared to pronounce it as reaching very near our standard of what it should, with some few exceptions, nor will it so long as *this* taste of our teachers is not elevated, but remains so poorly matured as has been manifested to us. They seemed to suppose that the teaching of this physical and intellectual accomplishment was an irresponsible duty, to be taken up, merely, and despatched hastily and superficially.

There were occasional indications that an instructor had not learned that whatever is worth teaching at all is worth teaching with the utmost thoroughness and in the best possible manner, and had slept undisturbed by trophies of others successes. But such things are inevitables; neither the foresight of Committees nor the public can remedy.

Occasionally a school was found in great confusion and disorder; a lack of interest, a sort of indifference, would seem to affect both teacher and pupils. System, order and thoroughness, were deficiencies, we could not pass unnoticed, and our appeal to teachers and pupils in such schools, in some instances, we found sufficient to lead to remedies that gave us much satisfaction on second visit. One or two, however, in summer term, did not seem improved. Our earnest appeal and endeavors to open the eyes of the teachers, and awaken them from a sort of apathy into which they had unconsciously fallen, failed. This we attribute to a want of immediate personal adaptation to a school or school-room in teacher, as want of energy, force. Such we would recommend to make choice of some more appropriate, befitting vocation hereafter.

Teachers.—In reporting the general condition of the schools good, we have to regret that in a few instances the teachers have failed in governing and discipling the pupils, and a few instances wherein the literary attainments of teacher were too little in advance of their pupils. Many of the teachers employed were of little experience, and young. This was necessarily so, because of the scarcity of first-class, experienced teachers. The war having engaged the services of many of our best male teachers, and, again, the remuneration our people seem willing to make competent instructors is so far below what their qualifications will command elsewhere, that such will not so cheapen that qualification, or compromise their self respect, as to lend their labors for comparatively a song. So, as a consequence, we find not the best quality in the market. With them, like every other commodity, the better the quality the higher the price; and if the qualifications that makes a good teacher will command fifty dollars per month in the counting-room or business place, the same qualifications cannot be purchased for fifteen or twenty to conduct a district school.

This matter, though frequently referred to by commissioners and committees, should more particularly engage the attention, and with effect, of parents, trustees and tax-payers, at this time, because of the excessive inflation in value of the necessities and conveniences of life, and indeed the enhanced value of physical and intellectual labor itself. Although the preponderance of the teachers have not been of the first-class, we would congratulate some of the districts on their success in procuring those that were. Though they have had to be paid more liberal compensation, we know that the parents would not recall a penny of the wisely expended money. They are gratified, and their children are gratified at the thought that they have learned something, and the teacher is gratified with the success attending his labor, and satisfied to know that a proper appreciation has been placed on the value of that labor. There was noticeable in some a want of exactness and precision in their instruction. Many follow too closely the old beaten track, the mechanical routine of daily recitation; forget that the interest of their pupils, by familiar but varied illustrations to the taste and comprehension, is essential; forget that it is for them to make themselves acquainted with the different tastes and natures of their pupils in order to present the subjects properly, varying as the natures vary; conducting the recitations at one time, with *one* pupil by questions; at another, with *another* pupil topically, or perhaps both, narrowing the subject down to the pupil's comprehension so adroitly, imperceptibly and plainly, that the pupils fail to realize that it was ever incomprehensible to them. Previous preparation is a duty of the teacher of the first importance, and can be neglected only at the injury and expense of the school. The effect of this neglect was most apparent in winter, in Districts Nos. 3, 7, 11 and 15. In Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 19, this necessity seemed to have been fully understood and acted upon, as was manifested in both pupil and teacher, in the increase of interest, and an animated desire to impart and to receive information.

Another great essential wherein they fail, is in leading the pupil to think; think for himself; to see with his own eyes; to extend his inquiry beyond the text-books, and gather from every source within his reach facts and explanations that may give him a clearer and more comprehensive view of the topics therefrom to be recited. A practice of permitting occasionally the members of classes to assume the place of teacher, and ask questions having connection with the lessons as they are called to mind, should be encouraged, as the exercises will certainly inspire the pupil with confidence in his own ability, establish a better social understanding with the teachers, stimulate him to observe the faults of others more critically, and create a laudable spirit of emulation. We would ask that particular pains be taken to instil in the pupil's mind the necessity of thinking for himself, for it is the only true and correct mental education. Text-books are helps, but the success to be reached is only in proportion that the mind is raised high above them, and the earlier in the progress of the education the

twig is thus inclined, the more perfect and erect will be the tree in future years. Books are but conveniences in bringing the mind to discipline. Teachers should become a little more Germanic in their system of teaching, first bringing the mind (put into their hands to mould) to observe external objects, rivet the attention on things seen, before ever attempting to place a book into the hands of the pupil.

One personal item we were forced to notice on one of our visits. A teacher who seemingly took *some* interest in his recitations, and who was evidently also much interested in a *huge* quid of tobacco that with difficulty must have found ingress to his inner mouth, manifesting its presence there by alternate protrusion of either cheek, and a distortion of countenance disagreeable to the committee if not to instructor or pupils, and which (said quid) was being unsatisfactorily masticated with a violence that so exercised the indefatigable molars as to affect in a perceptible degree the functions of the intellectual.

We had no positive evidence that this was a part of the daily routine, but we judged that it had been no uncommon thing from the magnificent deposits—vestiges of former quids—ensconced carefully in sundry nooks and corners of his school-room. Nor was the above the only instance we were led to notice, where the filthy practice was indulged in, and which we condemned.

Discipline.—In small schools we found generally good order and discipline. So in many of the larger ones; though naturally an enthusiasm from numbers not common to the smaller ones. In a few, wherein we were not thus gratified, it was fault of teacher; and in few, where parents were disinclined to lend co-operation to teachers. Such as the first was No. 17 in summer, and Nos. 3 and 17 in winter, and of the last was Nos. 12 and 18 in winter. In No. 18, in only one instance was this spirit of parent directly manifested to prevent order and obedience in school-room. Still, *that one* instance, the influence of which was sufficient to frequently annoy the smoothness and harmony of the school-room in inciting other disloyal spirits to rebel, and in one or two instances to secede. All this because of indifference or want of co-operation of parents with teachers to sustain school-room law. All admit that civil laws are necessary to maintain tranquility, establish and ensure the prosperity of nations, equally so of states and towns, and that there must be some power, some bounds, to restrain, in order to curb the naturally wandering independence of the races or people that compose them, that they may flourish and succeed in all their legitimate pursuits. That power, civilly, is the national law, the state law and the town law, and if those laws are disregarded and not obeyed voluntarily, penalties sufficiently severe must ensure their enforcement, or those laws use their utility, their great aim. Even so with the laws of public schools and the regulations of the school-room. They have rules and laws peculiar to themselves, and which should no more be infringed, or attempted to be regulated by parents,

or outsiders—unless officially—than the laws of a state or nation should be meddled with by private individuals, for virtually the same result follows. Indeed, there should be a severe penalty for so doing. We recognize the power in teacher to govern his school according to his own system, if it be within the limits of reason and justice, for we do not understand that all pupils' natures are alike, so they cannot all be reached or governed by the same means or easy process in the enforcement of discipline. *One*, a gentle word will be sufficient to set aright; another will pass the same unheeded, and will require stern words, or even quite a severe application of the switch or wand (though perhaps seldom); which we do not altogether discountenance. Indeed, we cannot discountenance the enforcement of order and discipline and fully support the trust our citizens impose on us; for if these fundamental elements are not maintained in the school-room, it will be impossible for the pupils thus disorderly, or those well disposed, to pursue their studies successfully. or the teacher to command attention in the recitation or explanation, thus defeating and subverting the aim of educators, and at the expense of the pupil's knowledge and the liberality of the free school system.

Examination.—Trustees and teachers should understand that the school law does not allow their drawing money to pay for services of teacher performed previous to their obtaining certificates. The committee would recommend that hereafter the law be strictly enforced.

School Houses Nos. 8 and 11.—In our opinion a neighborhood cannot more effectually publish its want of enterprise and public spirit than to permit such a dingy, rough, quondam school-house. A tasteful house with shaded play-ground and civilized surroundings, would be a cheering evidence of social advancement.

Lapham Institute.—The friends of education may truly congratulate each other on the successful operation of Lapham Institute, in this town, for the last nine months. We regard the fact that its students are so largely composed of the former members of our common schools, as indicative of their good fruits in creating an increased demand for higher attainments in education as needful qualifications for the responsibilities of life. While our common schools are thus furnishing material and work for that institution, by preparing and sending thither our boys and girls, we, in turn, look for that institution to react upon our schools, by diffusing through our community a higher appreciation of a well regulated system of public instruction, in returning these youths not only as thoroughly qualified teachers and school officers, but as citizens to fill their places with more efficiency and success in the various branches of human industry and Christian civilization.

We therefore bid the Institute God-speed, and commend it to the favor and patronage of our fellow-citizens.

Conclusion.—Do not let our townsmen think we have found too much fault with, or that we have seen nothing to commend in, our schools. It is not so. We have seen much that will bear praise, and that of a very laudible nature; but *such* will stand upon its merit, speak hereafter, and needs no words from us; but we do think it proper to point out the evils, and the necessity of application of proper remedies as far as possible. It is the one thing needful. With the general appearance of the schools, the committee have been much gratified. The gentlemanly and ladylike bearing of the instructors, the kind feeling and mutual confidence in many cases evidently existing between them and their pupils, have been duly appreciated and noticed with a high degree of satisfaction. The committee are convinced that many instructors have labored with zeal, fidelity and skill, in the positions they have respectfully occupied, whilst others, inefficient, have but poorly fulfilled their noble mission or accomplished what their positions have imperatively demanded. In conclusion, the committee congratulate the citizens of the town and all friends of education on the degree of success their labors show the public schools in the town to have attained during the year now closed.

Respectfully submitted,

HARLEY P. ANGELL, HARRISON CLARKE, STEPHEN F. RAMSDELL,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

APPENDIX.

The following table gives the local names, names and residences of the teachers, pupils registered, average attendance, &c., of each School District, together with division of the State appropriation, town and registry tax, amount of public money expended, and the amount remaining in the treasury due each District for school year ending May 1, 1864

Local Name.	Number	Names of Teachers.	Residence.	Length of Term.	People Registered.	Average Attendance 1883.	Average Attendance 1884.	Division Appropriation.	Town Tax.	Registry Tax.	Amount.	Drawn from Treasury.	Remaining in Treasury.
Rocky Hill.....	1	Abby A. Hopkins.....	Providence, R. Island.	34 W3	20	29	26	\$60 08	\$42 10	\$14 87	\$187 00	\$ 148 00	\$ 75 92
North Scituate.....	2	John C. Hopkins.....	Gloucester, "	38	68	60	63	105 96	43 10	14 87	163 98	169 00	15 78
.....	3	Ella H. Howard.....	Providence, "	W3	23	15	16	67 95	43 10	14 87	124 92	117 00	67 85
.....	4	James W. Colwell.....	Scituate, "	4	27	17	21	69 66	42 10	14 87	126 68	130 00	9 68
.....	5	Susan F. Bowen.....	Smithfield, "	34	35	19	22	71 39	43 10	14 88	128 85	150 75	66 98
.....	6	Gilbert A. Sweet.....	Scituate, "	4	45	26	28	85 65	42 10	14 88	142 61	144 00	80
.....	7	Aeneath B. Aldrich.....	"	4	30	22	20	73 98	42 10	14 88	130 94	150 00	69 51
.....	8	Siphanthus Patterson.....	"	34	31	23	20	73 98	42 10	14 88	130 94	162 00	19 74
.....	9	Dessie B. Aldrich.....	Coventry, "	4	48H	78	68	122 40	42 10	14 88	179 26	186 00	15 80
.....	10	Rachel Vanghan.....	Scituate, "	4	26	26	25	77 44	42 11	14 88	134 41	178 00	29 68
.....	11	Sarah J. Ellertby.....	Warwick, "	4	21	16	14	68 79	42 11	14 88	126 76	148 00	34 70
.....	12	William H. H. Potter.....	Cranston, "	4	41	30	24	88 66	42 11	14 86	146 03	154 00	33 60
.....	13	Ann M. Wilbour.....	Thompson, Conn.	5	45	29	26	80 12	42 11	14 86	138 99	166 00	6 20
.....	14	Private.....	Scituate, R. Island.	4	20	14	12	67 08	42 11	14 88	124 03	126 00	22 78
.....	15	S. C. Arnold.....	Warwick, "	4	26	21	21	72 11	42 11	14 86	130 06	126 00	7 00
.....	16	Lucy A. Drew.....	"	4	19	10	14	60 22	42 11	14 86	126 19	142 00	46 96
.....	17	Almira F. Leach.....	Foster, "	4	54	40	38	94 71	42 11	14 86	151 68	150 00	18 92
.....	18	Sallie R. Atwood.....	"	4	47	44	46	92 99	42 11	14 86	149 09	174 00	15 90
.....	19	Pattie A. Downing.....	Clayville, "	4	71	40	40	94 72	42 11	14 86	151 69	141 05	37 05
.....	20	Linda Farr.....	Scituate, "	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	21	William Andrews.....	Sterling, Conn.	5	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	22	Betsy B. Ralph.....	Scituate, R. Island.	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	23	Dexter B. Potter.....	"	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	24	Lizzie Farr.....	"	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	25	Nehemiah A. Angell.....	"	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	26	Mary C. Mathewson.....	"	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	27	Mary C. Wright.....	"	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	28	Hannah A. Jernick.....	"	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	29	Charles A. Marten.....	"	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	30	B. P. Manning.....	"	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	31	Allice P. Williams.....	Coventry, "	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0
.....	32	Siphanthus Patterson.....	Scituate, "	4	6	7	3	12 00	42 11	14 86	126 00	126 00	0

PAWTUCKET.—Thomas R. King, James O. Starkweather and Francis Pratt were chosen School Committee March 9th, 1863.

The whole amount of money subject to draft for the expenses of the year was \$4,660 12, as follows :

Balance of town appropriation for 1862.....	\$270 00
Received for Registry taxes.....	85 28
Town appropriation for 1863.....	3000 00
Received from the State.....	1053 61
Tuition of non-resident High School pupils.....	251 23
	<hr/>
	\$4660 12
Of this amount there has been spent for tuition, fuel, &c.....	\$4496 30
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of.....	\$168 82

During the year changes have not been frequent or important; what have been made, however, we trust are for the better.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of the previous year, the school-house at Pleasant View has been enlarged by the addition of another story, making two commodious rooms in the building.

Since this alteration an Intermediate and a Primary School have been sustained there. This additional school has not involved the town in increased expense for tuition, as the teacher of the higher department was taken from the Grove Street Grammar School, which has been conducted by two teachers, in place of three, as formerly.

The committee have earnestly advised the trustee of the Lebanon district that the school-house there be also enlarged, and a different arrangement of desks established, whereby the pupils shall face the teacher instead of the windows as now.

Extensive repairs have been made in and around the houses on Summit and Grove streets, nearly the whole of the front fences having been rebuilt; nothing of which the committee is aware remains to be done in this respect except the setting of a new furnace in each of these houses. We hope the trustees will spare no expense in putting in complete order the apparatus for warming and ventilating these buildings, as so much depends on an equitable temperature and pure air, not only for the success of the school but the health of the children.

There has been one assistant teacher substituted for another in the Grove Street Grammar School, and the principal, Mr. Tillinghast, having completed his term of service in the army, has resumed his duties in the school.

We are glad to be able to report that the schools are generally in a healthy state of improvement. There are, however, certain obstacles which retard this improvement and which tend greatly to neutralize the efforts of the teacher, and these can be removed only by the parents. The most disagreeable part of our duty is to interfere in the differences which arise between parents and teachers, and to show and convince the parent that the authority of the teacher *must* in

school hours be absolute, or as nearly so as any power known in our country. This is readily seen and believed by most parents when they allow themselves to be governed by their reason rather than by their passions. In a word, we need—but are sorry to say often lack—that zealous co-operation of the parents with the teacher, without which complete success in the school is impossible. The first duty of the parent in this respect is to encourage at all times a high respect for the teacher and his authority. To impress upon the mind of the child the importance of keeping strictly the rules of the school. Among the most essential of these is the one relating to punctual and regular attendance. Let the child understand that it is as necessary that he should be found in his seat daily at the hour, as that his father should be at his place of business. Finally, in this connection, we would urge upon the parents and guardians of the youth of our town the necessity of their more frequently visiting the school and judging for themselves of its conduct, and of the physical and moral atmosphere that pervades it. If a man has a promising colt which he sends to the country to be fed, broken, and reared, does he not go almost weekly to see for himself whether the animal has proper food, which is administered in proper quantities? Whether it is comfortably housed; Whether it is gently handled, its faults judiciously corrected, and its efforts to become useful, carefully yet vigilantly encouraged? How often does the same man step into the school-house to inquire concerning the proper direction of the infant mind of his child, and to satisfy himself of the right application of that mental food which is to sustain it through life.

It may not be improper to call attention to the effort that is being made to unite the town of Pawtucket, a part of North Providence, Central Falls and Valley Falls as one town. It is the opinion of the committee that the great advantage the consummation of this measure would give the schools of both sides of the river, is a sufficient reason to secure for it the hearty support of every one who has a child to educate. We believe that by this change alone, or one substantially like it, there can be secured the services of an efficient superintendent of schools—an officer so often recommended by former committees, and so much needed. With this change we could establish, by a lighter pecuniary burden than now, a High School second to none in the State.

Those who have given the subject attention are aware that in order to keep our highest school up to anything like a sufficient number, it has been necessary to draw more largely on the Grammar School than the advancement of the pupils would, under a right system, warrant. Any one can see that with a High School, which could be supplied from all the Grammar Schools of these villages, all the schools would be of a higher character. Then our sons and daughters might be educated for any station in life better than by resorting to the too often pernicious practice of sending young people abroad to boarding schools.

Then they could be taught under our own superviston ; we could daily enjoy their society, and mutually improve, and we should be better enabled to fulfil the injunction to teach those more important lessons "diligently unto thy children, and talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way ; and when thou liest down and when thou riseth up."

We conclude by expressing our conviction that the town cannot *afford* to abate in the least that liberal pecuniary support which it has hitherto so cheerfully given to our schools.

FRANCIS PRATT, for the Committee.

PAWTUCKET, April 2, 1864.

JOHNSTON.—The undersigned, School Committee of the town, respectfully report, that they organized by choosing William S. Kent as Chairman, and Robert Wilson as Clerk for the ensuing year ; and divided the public money received from the State, as follows : one half equally among all the public schools, and the other half in proportion to the average attendance of the scholars therein, and the money received from the town and from Registry taxes, in the same manner was divided among the schools. The amounts received were as follows, viz :

From the State.....	\$1238 67
" " Town.....	700 00
" Registry Taxes.....	201 14
<hr/>	
Being a total of.....	\$2139 81

Which said amount has been drawn out of the public treasury, and expended, principally for teachers' wages in public schools now organized, and kept from two to four terms during the past year. The schools have been visited by the Chairman of the School Committee, as required by law the past year.

The committee believe that our public schools demand, and that they secure the confidence of our citizens generally. They consider them among the richest blessings the community is enjoying, for if any object can be considered as interwoven with every interest, and claiming one united and onward impulse, it is the proper education of all our children. To continue and improve these blessings then should be the aim of every one who is desirous for the weal of mankind. If we would reduce the public expenditure for the support of pauperism and crime ; if we would prepare every individual to perform well his part on the great theatre of life, let us watch with the care of faithful guardians over these institutions, where the germs of moral excellence we trust are nourished, and intellectual power strengthened.

In consequence of the demand of teachers for higher wages, your Committee would recommend that the town appropriate one thousand dollars.

Your Committee are pained to report that no effective steps have been taken to improve the condition of the school-houses in several of the districts the past year.

In conclusion the Committee would urge upon every parent, and every friend of man and his country, to do all in his power to promote the cause of popular education among us. The preservation of all that we hold dear depends, under God, upon those institutions in our land, which diffuse intelligence and virtue through the community. All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. S. KENT, }
ROBERT WILSON, } *Committee*

GLOCESTER.—The School Committee respectfully present the following annual report. The past year has been one of gratifying results in reference to the schools of the town. There has been progress in the right direction in most of the schools, while there has been no decided failure in any. In five or six of the schools the teachers have taken their stand in the first class of the profession, and their schools have been a decided success while the other teachers have been more or less successful. Though the all-absorbing events of the momentous crisis through which we are passing, as a nation, have diverted the attention in some respects, yet mental activity has not been deadened, or the schools been less successful as a whole. There has been a diminution in attendance in some schools, yet this has not been the fault of the teacher so much as the indifference of parents, or the constant removal of families, as in village district, No. 5. *Parents have an important agency in this work*, and they should feel that the schools can never be made what they should be, until they take hold of their part of the work of training their children. The records of the schools will show that the most backward scholars usually are those whose parents do not see that they are promptly at school, and who never go in to see, for themselves, how they get along, and thus inspire them in their work. They will rather listen to the stories of their children about difficulties or disaffections in the school-room, as have some parents the past winter, and thus do a great injury to the scholar, and often disturb a whole school.

The Trustees, also, should be more careful in some of their duties, *especially in that of securing teachers*. In some cases they have been *careless* in this duty, selecting persons who have had no experience, and who wish to spend a few months in this work, and get \$75 or \$100, and then go to their chosen profession. If they would employ those only whom they know to be persons of ability, tact and experience, and *pay them* for their work, it would prevent much trouble in setting aside teachers in examination, and give more efficiency to

our schools. Some of our teachers, the past winter, received less per day for teaching than the wood chopper, though the teacher had spent some hundreds of dollars to prepare him for his work.

The Committee, also, feel that *they* should be more strict in the examination of teachers. Though some that they might have set aside, were equal to the price paid for their service, yet they were not fully qualified for the work of educating the youthful mind. A higher standard and more thoroughness ought to be required, especially in modes of illustrating the studies.

The Committee have endeavored to carry out a *thorough visitation of the schools*; and though they have not done what they desired, yet they feel that an important work has been done by timely suggestions, in reference to books, classifying scholars and discipline, and the best modes of illustrating the studies. This has saved some teachers from making a failure. It is a help to a good teacher and is indispensable to a poor one. We design to speak more especially of the teacher's work. Much credit is due to the teachers of the town who have been competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties; and the gratifying improvement, in many of the schools, is owing mainly to their labor. Yet there are many defects, and things that can be made better. Let us look at the peculiarities of the teacher's work.

I. *Its nature. It is on the youthful mind.*—It would be well in some cases, if the teacher were at work on iron, marble, or granite, which is not so easily influenced or perverted and ruined. But they are at work on the sensitive, impressible, yielding mind of youth; and yet many of them know as little about the *laws of mind* as a child does of the laws of electricity or galvanism. Some have treated it as if it were a mere power of memory, and as if the whole business of teaching were to load the memory with words, instead of *things* which represent or illustrate them, and of understanding the principles which those set forth. We cannot too strongly condemn the lazy practice of sitting down to hear a class recite a set of words and definitions in a formal way, without first explaining the thing or subject signified by this set of words. First, the object, and *then* the *description* of it, in the order of nature; and it should be of the school-room, whether the teacher is taking up language, numbers or geography. How few have any true ideas of drawing out and quickening the powers of perception of external objects—the earliest to be developed in education; and not the power of analogy, and of judging and generalizing and tracing out cause and effect, which are the latest to be drawn out in the process of education. The true order may be,—educating the moral feelings by facts illustrating the beauty of virtue and the deformity of vice, and then *the perception of the objects* and form, colors of nature, and, lastly, the reason of things and their relations to each other. The understanding and judgment will be called into action by this process. Let all the teachers carry out this method, as some have done, and our schools would feel the effects of it at once.

II. *The manner of this work.*—There must, in the first place, be variety in conducting the recitations. Five or six of the schools have been conducted in this way, keeping alive the interest of the class so that they never seemed to tire. There was always life and enthusiasm and progress in these schools.

This was true especially of the younger scholars, who must have constant variety in modes and illustrations of their recitations. Some of the teachers seemed not to understand this principle. By their monotonous manner in their recitations they crushed out all life, freshness and progress. If the teacher has not the tact to get up variety enough to awaken attention and keep it alive, he had better choose some other profession; for there will be disorder and disobedience or a death-like stupidity in his school. It may be asked *how* the teacher shall cause variety in the exercises? We answer, by *thoroughly preparing himself for the recitation*. Some of our best teachers have spent hours out of the school-room in this work even for a single recitation. In this way they can come to the class without the *book*, full of the subject and ready to make new suggestions and give new illustrations, &c., and thus keep up a lively interest in the class, because they were *alive* themselves. But the opposite appeared in some of our schools, the teachers spending much time in hunting up questions and answers and studying them out *in the book during recitation*, while whispering, laughing, and other disturbances were rife in the room. The teacher should be well acquainted with every question, so as not to refer to the *book* in order to see if the pupil's answer is right. It is comparatively easy to hear recitations of rules, simply; any person who can *read* may do this; but quite a different thing to understand the subject and conduct the exercise so as to draw out thought and awaken interest in it. The teacher should take up *topics and principles* rather than words. Words without ideas weaken the mind. Some leading thought should be brought before the mind to interest and strengthen it. In the present process, with few exceptions, the mind is crammed with a mass of words which the scholar has no power to use only in connection with his recitation.

As an almost universal rule, our children, from eight to twelve, are not trained to the daily exercise of forming sentences and expressing their thoughts. This is one of the best modes of learning to spell and the use of language in writing; the best discipline the mind can have for originating thoughts and expressing them in good taste, and requires the culture and use of the understanding, imagination, memory, invention, taste, and indeed all the powers of the mind.

In one of our schools the writing of composition was quite creditably conducted,—a better thing was the reading of a story and then requiring the pupils to write out as much of it as they could remember, which some did with much excellence. One of our best teachers had a class, in another school, from seven to eight, who were drilled upon *the use of words*. They seemed to have an excellent idea of the

office of each word in a sentence, and the shading of thought that each expressed. Let these scholars be thus drilled until they are twelve years old, and in the use of the pen in writing out their thoughts, and they would have an education on this subject which would be invaluable to them. Let all our teachers use every means to get up an enthusiasm in spelling, reading and writing the English language, and they would accomplish a most important work.

The last thing we would suggest is the taking of objective forms to illustrate internal thoughts and principles. Every object in nature, every line of beauty in the leaf, or shells of ocean, every shading of color in the various hues of nature, every feature of symmetry, order and loveliness, is only the shadowing forth of the beautiful thoughts and images of the Divine Mind. Every thing in the *material world* is the expression of some truth; so that nature is a great store-house of illustration for the teacher. And he who has not studied the adaptations of nature to the laws of mind and all truth, will be lifeless and unsuccessful in the school-room. The most striking truths of the Great Teacher were object lessons; those of Eden; the ritual service of Moses and the lessons of Sinai, &c. There is much said about object teaching, and many attempt it before grasping the great principles that lie at the foundation of it. Many attempt to use it as they would a garment, because it is *new* or *fashionable*, to be put on as occasion requires and then thrown aside. Such make a failure and condemn the science, whereas the *fault* is in *themselves*. It may be said that we have no school to fit our teachers for this particular method of teaching. True, there is no training school like that of Oswego, N. Y., in our midst, but cannot teachers learn anything outside of a school-room? Objective teaching is not mere analyzing of plants and other objects as having this as an underlying principle that shall constantly come out in all the teaching of the school. It is not so much taking a bird into the school-room to describe its different parts and uses, as to illustrate the combination of the letters BIRD, on the board, and the words which represent its actions, colors, habits, &c., to wake up mind and give it true culture so that it may have a clear perception of the use and office of the words which describe the object under discussion. In teaching a young class in geography, let him call their attention to the surrounding country in the immediate vicinity of the school-room rather than words which define it in the book; let them look out upon it and describe it in their own language, he correcting and pointing out their errors.

We will give in as few words as possible, two illustrations of the different manner of conducting an exercise, and leave our readers to judge for themselves. One was in a school-room with no outward or inward attractions. She calls up a class in the alphabet, and says, "John, what's this?" "A." "Lizzie, what's that?" "B." Then came a voice from some part of the room: "Teacher, Joe's got my pencil." And when that was settled, she said "Mary, what that?" "C." "Julia, what's this?" "D." Then another interruption,

“ Jim pulled my hair ;” and after hushing this quarrel, the class was dismissed. Then came a lesson in reading,—subject, *Obedience*. Not one word of explanation by the teacher, or a question asked about it; they began to call the words in a lifeless, sing-song tone, when one cried out, “ Dan has been kicking me.” After this had received sufficient time they began to call words again without any knowledge of their import; for some of them did not even know what they were reading about. Then came another interruption, and so on to the end, with carelessness, indifference and disorder. Other lessons followed, much in the same style. The scene was anything but agreeable.

Now mark the difference. In another school-room the teacher is fully alive to the true modes of teaching, and where the room is decorated with maps, boards, cards of the alphabet and object words, counters, &c. The first exercise is an *object lesson* on a picture of a dog. The teacher asked what it was. One said it was a dog; another, a picture of a dog. Just then a little dog came into the entry, and the teacher says, “ What is that ?” They all said “ *a dog.*” Then she explained the difference between a real dog and its picture, and the word dog. Then she said, “ John, what did that dog do when he went out ?” “ *He barked.*” “ Julia, what else can he do ?” “ *Run.*” “ Hattie, what else ?” “ *Eat.*” “ Can any one think of anything else ?” “ He can hunt, swim, run, &c.” “ Now what is this that runs, eats, swims, hunts, &c. ?” “ *A dog.*” Holding the card she asked, “ What is this ?” “ *A picture of a dog.*” Then she wrote on the board, “ The dog barks,” and asked what the dog does. “ He barks.” Continuing the exercise some time. The whole exercise was a beautiful one upon the use of language. Then came a class in reading, a piece about *a lost child*. After the teacher had awakened the imagination by a lively description of it, they began to read it with natural and life-like tones and expressions, showing that they saw and felt *the peril of that child*. There were no interruptions from other scholars during the exercises in this school; the mind was fully aroused, in all its faculties, as they gave the meaning of the words and their uses in the sentence; and there was *true culture*. There were other exercises which followed in the same model ways, which we have not time or space to describe. The whole thing must be seen and felt to be appreciated. All the culture in such a school is thorough and of the right kind; the whole intellectual and moral tone of the school-room is of the highest order. Now if parents cannot see that this latter class of teachers in our schools is infinitely superior to the former, they may as well give their children over to the corrupting influence of a street education.

O. F. OTIS.
THOS. IRONS.
JOB OWEN.

GLOCESTER, May 1, 1864.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Received from the State.....	\$1029 06
“ “ Town.....	400 00
“ “ Registry Tax.....	242 54
Unexpended last year	878 29
	<u>\$2049 89</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

Gross and Wade.....	\$20 00
Teachers' Salaries.....	1879 68—1899 68
Unexpended	180 26
Printing.....	20 00
	<u>\$2049 89</u>

The following table shows the amount of public money appropriated to each district for the school year ending May 1st, 1864; and the amount expended in each district; and also the amount unexpended.

Number of District.	Local Name.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount Expended.	Unexpended.
1	Harmony	\$127 18	\$118 50	\$8 68
2	Evans	107 24	107 24	
5	Consolidated.....	595 89	568 99	26 40
6	Pine Orchard.....	121 06	108 00	18 06
7	Clarkville.....	120 79	84 00	86 79
8	Shady Oak.....	149 51	140 00	9 51
9	Washington.....	108 50	108 00	550
10	Valley.....	127 12	127 12	
11	Brown.....	132 98	118 00	19 98
12	Central.....	104 19	104 19	
13	Laurel Green.....	184 11	184 00	11
14	Mount Hygeia.....Dist. ½.	50 80	45 97	4 83
15	*Victoria	97 62	98 00	
16	Gross & Wade.....Dist. ¼.	25 15	20 00	5 15
17	Wood and Pray.....Dist. ¼.	28 85	28 00	85
		<u>\$2029 89</u>	<u>\$1900 01</u>	<u>\$180 26</u>
Overdrawn.		*88	Expended....	1900 01
		<u>\$2030 27</u>		<u>\$2030 27</u>

NEWPORT COUNTY.

NEWPORT.—The public School Committee respectfully report that there is under their care twenty-five schools, in charge of thirty-three teachers, as follows :

High School.	2	Schools, with 8 Teachers.
Grammar Department.....	6	" 10 "
Intermediate "	7	" 8 "
Intermediate and Primary Department.....	2	" 4 "
Primary Department.....	7	" 7 "
Ungraded.....	1	" 1 "

The whole number of scholars enrolled during the year is.....	1141
Average attendance.....	945

	Whole No.	Average.
High School.....	100	93
Grammar Department.....	280	289
Intermediate "	430	359
Primary "	331	254

The whole amount of money expended for public schools during the year is \$16,864 55, for details of which we refer to the accounts of the City Treasurer.

Changes have been made in some of the schools during the year, and some changes have occurred in the list of teachers. Soon after the commencement of the school year, the Committee received a communication from the Principal of the Boys' Senior Department, stating that owing to scholars having been advanced too rapidly, (to relieve the pressure heretofore existing in some of the lower schools,) he found it necessary to divide his school into a larger number of classes than heretofore; consequently he could not, with two Assistants, hear the recitations of all the classes and devote to each the time they should have. As a temporary relief, he suggested that another assistant be appointed to his school.

The Committee after due deliberation, came to the conclusion that it would be much to the advantage of the schools to separate the Senior department from the Grammar, both in the boys' and girls' schools. In order to carry out that plan, a partition was put up in the second story of the Clarke street school-house, making two rooms that will seat fifty-four scholars each. The south room to be occupied by the girls' high school, and the north room by the boys' high school. The name to be changed from Senior Department to High School, at that time. By this arrangement the teachers of the high school have been relieved from the care of from sixty to seventy grammar scholars each, and have been able to unite the classes in the two schools for recitations, thereby saving much time and making one assistant sufficient for both schools.

There has also been added to the regular course in the high schools, the study of French, and Mr. H. M. Monsanto has been engaged to instruct the first and second classes in that language.

The grammar department of Mr. Marsh's school was removed to the lower room in the school-house on School avenue, and put in charge of Mr. O. C. Wiggin, as Principal, and Miss Sarah N. Stevens, assistant.

The two boys' intermediate schools, previously in that house, (being quite small,) were incorporated into one school, occupying the upper room in the house, under the charge of Miss M. A. Wilbour, assisted by Miss Hunt, formerly second assistant to Mr. Marsh.

The grammar department of the girl's school in Clark street was placed in the room vacated by Mr. Marsh, with Miss Anna G. Chase, as principal, and Miss Hannah Wilbour, assistant.

In connection with these changes the studies in all the grammar schools have been raised to a uniform grade, so that graduates from any grammar school may be eligible to seats in the high school. The Committee are satisfied that the changes that have been made, have been, and will continue to be, advantageous to those schools.

Mr. Seagrave left the boys' school in Young street, in the middle of the winter term, and was succeeded by Mr. S. H. Norman, and there has been a marked improvement in the discipline of the school since the change.

Miss Ellen Bigelow has been elected to the Parish school in place of Miss Abbie H. Gould, resigned.

Miss R. T. Bosworth has been elected to the boy's intermediate school in Mill street, in place of Miss Ann E. Gorton, whose resignation takes effect at the end of the present term; and Miss Sarah Fales will succeed Miss Bosworth in the boys' primary school.

There has also been a change in the principal of the evening school. Miss Murray, who has so long and faithfully performed the duties of the situation, (without remuneration,) resigned last summer, being about to leave the city for other duties. As the Committee did not succeed in finding any person to take charge of the school gratuitously, they appointed Mr. Henry W. Clarke principal of the boys' school, and Miss Mary Ellery to be principal of the girls' school, each with a small salary. The young ladies assisting Mr. Clarke and Miss Ellery, are doing the duties without compensation.

The condition of the schools generally are very satisfactory, with the exception of *truancy* and absenteeism, which is the great source of trouble in some of the schools.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee.

WM. E. CRANDALL.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE

To the Public School Committee and the Hon. City Council of the City of Newport:

The undersigned presents the following Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Committee for the year ending June, 1864:

RECEIPTS.

1863.

June 1. From balance to new account.....	\$69 22
City appropriation proper.....	10,500 00
State appropriation	2,139 81
Registry Tax.....	690 00
Tuition of non-residents.....	28 00
Stationery tax	1,217 14
Special appropriation for colored schools, East street	778 55
Incidental receipts.....	41 88
Special appropriation.....	1,400 00
	<u>\$16,864 55</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For making fires.....	895 89
Salaries.....	10,008 59
Rents.....	226 08
Fuel.....	1,192 08
Books and stationery.....	1,928 64
Sweeping	890 80
Furniture.....	562 10
Repairs.....	825 69
Printing.....	80 00
Painting and glazing	86 58
Cleaning.....	222 41
Evening school.....	42 85
Colored school-house in east street.....	778 55
Incidental expenses.....	69 54
Balance to new account.....	170 75
	<u>\$16,864 55</u>

WILLIAM MESSER, *Treasurer*.

NEWPORT June 1st, 1864.

Examined and found correct. For the Committee,

J. A. PECKHAM,
WM. J. SWINBURNE.

LITTLE COMPTON.—The School Committee, in compliance with the law, would respectfully submit the following:

On the second Monday in April your School Committee, consisting of the following named persons, to wit: George S. Burleigh, Henry M. Tompkins and Solomon Whitney, organized by making choice of George S. Burleigh as Chairman, and Henry M. Tompkins as Clerk.

George S. Burleigh was chosen a committee to visit the public schools in the town during the year, as required by law, and to prepare the annual report in behalf of the Committee; and the sum of twenty-five dollars was voted as compensation for his services.

In presenting this Annual Report to the town your Committee would offer a few general considerations before proceeding to notice the particular aptitudes of your several teachers. Our schools are not what they should be ;—not what the State which endows them has a right to demand ;—and no teachers will make them so, till a more enlightened and liberal policy governs employers. Where, as may be found within our limits, children are thrust into a hovel that no thrifty farmer would consider good enough for his cows and horses, because a majority of tax payers in a district have not the public spirit to build a decent house,—we may not expect that interest in the welfare of the school which is so essential to the best success of the best of teachers. Where, from the merest whim of personal pique, scholars are encouraged to disrespect and even insult their teacher in the streets, we may employ all the talents and virtues ever embodied in a teacher and half their wear and tear will be thrown away upon a nest of blockheads. Where a prominent and influential man, for no better reason than because he cannot be the petty despot of his district uses all his influence to destroy the usefulness of an untried teacher, we may expect more success out of the school-room than in it, it is so much easier to destroy than to build up, and the teacher who succeeds against such hindrance must be of uncommon promise. No profession is more honorable, as none is of more importance than that of the teacher ; and few are beset with more unavoidable trials and difficulties. It is no child's play to do justice to the demands of the profession ; to be shut up day after day with a score or two of young immortals, where drudging drill must supply the deficiencies of unkind nature, and curb the excesses of a vigorous vitality ; to take the moral twist out of little home distortions, and properly guide the willing, and restrain the turbulent.

You pay the man handsomely who makes your wild colt docile in the harness ; will you not much rather encourage them who have the nurturing of young souls, the future masters of a nation ? Not for his sake only, but for your children's, let the teacher be surrounded with the respect due to one of the *noblest* of professions. If you think you have cause of grievance, go to him privately, and keep from the ears of his pupils your injurious suspicions. If they are true, and he is unworthy, take the proper course to have him removed, but while he is approved let him be sustained in the full dignity of his office.

The inadequate support offered to teachers in towns of so scattered a population as ours, necessitates more frequent changes and less maturity of excellence than we should desire. When one must live by some other profession and only teaches in the dead season of the year to piece out a precarious livelihood, we must meet with rare good fortune if the straightened economy of our pockets does not find an equivalent penuriousness in the employed brains.

Those who make teaching their profession think us only good enough to begin on, and carry their maturer powers to some better market.

Another feature of our system which may be referred to the same mistaken economy, is the old almost obsolete method of "boarding round," which still lingers in obscure corners off from the principal thoroughfares. If we were blessed with a railroad and telegraph, it is doubtful if our teachers would have to seek bread from door to door, like those privileged mendicants we used to feed, not as an agreeable duty, but a charitable necessity. You can partially appreciate how the thing strikes a stranger, by fancying how the proposition would strike you to send your clergymen up and down the length and breadth of their parishes to subsist a week in a place. But a school teacher has also an *epidermis* pervious to the influences of your "best bed," that, empty for months, has ague in its folds; he has too, a stomach that may show some little preference for some particular kind of diet, and is not an omniverous mill for whatever grist it may come to; has, while yet new to his trade of itinerant foraging, some delicacy about asking conformity to his peculiarities—and, no less than your clergymen, has precious moments which he cannot profitably fritter away on the ever shifting household, where privacy was simply impossible. We can only express the hope that this relic of antiquity may be quietly consigned to the tomb, with no more enduring monument than this record of its existence in our report.

In scholarship our schools have the usual range from utter stupidity to a quickness refreshing to observe; though advanced scholars, we are sorry to say, are in a distressingly small minority. Grammar is a study which suffers under the imputation of being "dry," not altogether without justice, according to the recollections of your committee; but a shrewd suspicion that the methods of teaching it have been drier than the science itself, is justified by the livelier interest it excites when presented more clearly to the reason and less absolutely dependent on the memory.

On the other hand, spelling is an art which can find but little assistance outside of the memory, and with endless incoherencies to baffle that, it is yet more encumbered than assisted by rules; so that not one in ten ever become proficient in it, and not one in a hundred attains to great accuracy. This is not surprising in a language that counts its words by hundreds of thousands, spelled with so little regard to their phonetic elements that not sixty of the entire list are correctly represented by the name-sound of the letters that spell them. Nothing will make good spellers but constant repetition, with the assistance of the eye to take in the form of the words, the association of ideas to familiarize their use, and a well drilled memory to retain their often absurd combination of letters. For this end written exercises should be required daily, not of isolated words, selected for their rhyming qualities, or their outlandish multitude of consonants, but of sentences correctly formed for the occasion, or dictated from books, that the mind may become familiar at once with the form, the use and the meaning of words.

We have teachers, as well as scholars, who would not be damaged by a daily exercise in defining words, and with all our multiplicity of school books, the Spelling book we need has not yet been compiled, or has escaped the observation of your Committee. Will not some friend of his species give us a book containing the *radical* words of the language, omitting derivatives and scientific terms for another work. This would not exceed the limits of an ordinary speller, and would so familiarize the student with the roots of his mother tongue that no word would be quite new to him, though met for the first time in its derivative form.

Reading has scarcely arrived to the condition of a fine art in our schools, though in the case of some pupils it has reached that degree which makes it one of the useful arts, for they understand and therefore can be understood; but in the prevailing ignorance of the meaning of words there has grown up a dull mechanical drawl, which is escaped only by a kind of excellence a little worse than the error itself; for he who is ambitious, and fluent withal, runs a race against time as if the last word of his exercise were an engine and the reader felt himself in danger of being too late for the train. Not without much neglect of his duties on the part of the teacher could there have come so prevalent a notion among scholars that *fast* reading is *good* reading, whereas in every nine lessons out of ten it is of necessity the reverse. The spirit and meaning of a writer must be rendered by the reader, or a well made automaton with cog-wheels and a crank motion would be the better elocutionist.

The frequent meetings of our teachers, and others interested in the welfare of schools to discuss subjects connected with the branches taught in our schools, and to compare methods and ideas have proved both useful and interesting, and might be made still more so by a larger participation in the exercises on the part of the people. Where each one is encouraged to offer his best, none can come away without some benefit. Leaving further considerations of general questions pertaining to the subject to other hands and another time, your Committee will proceed to a brief notice of the schools in their numerical order.

District No. 1.—The summer term of this school was taught by Mary Jane Palmer, a young lady in her first school, showing good qualifications for her place, both in character and letters. The school was but little advanced and very small, having for the first half of the term but one pupil in first class studies. With a scrupulous regard for the duties of her position this teacher gives good promise of future success. Number of scholars registered 18. Average attendance, 12, or 66 2-3 per cent. Length of term 4 months. The winter term was conducted by Edward C. Bailey, and was his second winter in the same school. Unexceptionable in character, and with literary qualifications sufficient for the position, he failed in government, and his better qualities were in a measure lost to the school. A fearful

prevalence of sickness, at the approach of spring, broke up eight of the ten schools in town, this among them, and precluded the possibility of a visit near the close of the school as required by law. Number of scholars registered, 22. Average attendance —.

District No. 2.—The school here was taught through the summer by Helen A. Tompkins, and was her second term in town. The school was small, very quiet, and well conducted; the little scholars making marked progress, especially in reading and spelling. This teacher is happily constituted to win the affection and respect of her pupils and evinces a more than ordinary interest in their progress. Number of scholars registered 18. Average attendance 14, or 77 7-10 per cent. of the number registered. Length of term 4 1-2 months.

The winter term was again under the charge of Dea. Peleg Almy, a well tried and justly commended teacher. A little relaxation of discipline toward the close of the term, and the breaking out of sickness disturbed the progress of the school, which was however, on the whole, very satisfactory. Number of scholars registered 25. Average attendance, 16, or 64 per cent. of the number registered. Length of term 3 2-5 months.

District No. 3.—This school was taught through the summer by Nancy Gifford, a young lady conscientiously diligent in the discharge of her duties to the pupils under her care, and capable by nature and attainments to instruct and improve them. Her fair promise of future usefulness has been cut off by an early death. Graduated from the institutions of earth and so soon promoted to that High School of the Angels, she may still teach us that the best end of learning here, is to enter, well advanced, in the lessons of the Great Hereafter. Length of term 4 months. Number of scholars registered 16. Average attendance 12, or 75 per cent.

The winter term was taught by Emeline Schermerhorn, a teacher of some experience in another State, from which she brought to us good qualifications and a lively interest in her vocation. A fair beginning had been made when we visited the school, and we learn that her services were much approved by her employers. Of this we cannot speak from personal knowledge, as the fatal sickness which deprived us of its former teacher broke up the school before we were apprised of its approaching close. Length of term, 3 months. Number of scholars registered 17. Average attendance 14, or 82 per cent of the number registered.

District No. 4.—For a number of terms this district has been fortunate in securing the services of Abbie C. Grinnell, a lady of rare qualifications for the office of teacher, and whose efforts have been followed by marked success. Not more than one school in town can show better scholarship, and none better deportment. Length of

term 4 months. Number of scholars registered 19. Average attendance, 13 or nearly 68 1-2 per cent. of the number registered.

The winter term was conducted by Miranda Peirce, a teacher of much experience and greatly approved for earnestness of effort and success in her labors ; though we must discount from this unqualified approbation her pernicious system of teaching children to reckon by counting their fingers ; a habit which must prove a great hindrance to the rapid evolution of mathematical processes. The sooner simple sums can be handled in mass as abstract numbers, the greater will be the facility of a pupil in complicated calculations. Length of term, 4 1-2 months. Number of scholars registered 16. Average attendance 13 1-2, or 84 per cent of the number registered.

District No. 5.—Jedediah Shaw has taught this school summer and winter for a number of terms, with the very general approval of his employers and of your Committees. The school is marked by very unequal scholarship, and both in lessons and deportment the girls have decidedly the advantage. Some unpleasant feelings were produced during the last term by the punishment of one of the larger boys, but if corporal chastisement is to be resorted to in any case your Committee cannot learn that it was misapplied in this, or that it was attended with unnecessary severity. Length of summer term 4 months. Number of scholars registered 27. Average attendance 19, or 70 per cent. of the number registered. Length of winter term 4 months. Number of scholars registered 35. Average attendance 22, or nearly 63 per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 6.—The summer school was taught by Albert H. Tompkins, the first essay of a young teacher of much promise. Firm without bluster, kind without weakness and with good scholarship and aptness to impart knowledge, he compelled a favorable verdict in spite of an unwarrantable and cruel pre-determination that his school should be a failure. It was not a failure ; but with good order, fair recitations and a noticeable progress, particularly in the smaller classes, it was a decided success. Length of term 5 months ; No. of scholars registered 34 ; Average attendance 20, or nearly 59 per cent. of the number registered.

For the winter term this district secured the services of John T. Cook, an able and experienced teacher, whose rare mathematical powers would be a worthy acquisition in schools of a much higher grade than ours. But with much general excellence, he failed to secure that respect from his pupils, so essential to good order and success, where scholars have not enough self-respect to behave themselves with a teacher affable and kind, as seemed to be the case here with some of the larger scholars. Length of term, 3 7-8 months. No. of scholars registered 39. Average attendance 28, or nearly 70 per cent of the number registered.

District No. 7.—Summer term taught by Elizabeth W. Poole an earnest, faithful teacher, defective in reading but peculiarly good in mathematics and grammar. This was her second school in town, having taught meanwhile in a neighboring State.

The school was small, quiet and well conducted, giving unexceptionable satisfaction to the district. Length of term, 5 months. No. of scholars registered 25. Average attendance 16, 64 per cent. of the number registered.

The winter school was full, and not so entirely approved. When visited near the beginning of the term it was showing fair promise of good progress under Benjamin F. Wilbor, a teacher new to the profession, but with such familiarity with the necessary books and such decision of character as are prime requisites to success. This school was not visited near the close as it was broken up prematurely on account of the prevailing sickness. Length of term 2 3-4 months. No. of scholars registered 36. Average attendance 25, or nearly 70 per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 8.—The summer school was taught by Miranda Peirce of whose high reputation we have spoken elsewhere in this report. The school appeared well both at the commencement and close, and fair progress in most of the branches taught rewarded the efforts of the teacher. Length of term 5 months. No. of scholars registered 25. Average attendance 19, or 73 per cent. of the number registered.

The winter term was taught by Solomon Whitney a teacher of no little experience in this town and neighboring towns, where he has met with much success and increasing approbation. This has earned the unenviable reputation of being a "hard school," yet there was very little to mar the harmony and good order which prevailed during the last winter, and the school was doing finely when invaded and broken up by sickness. Length of term $3\frac{29}{40}$ months; number of scholars registered, 37. Average attendance 25, or 67½ per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 9. Taught summer and winter by Harriet B. Davol, a teacher of some experience and much merit. Her school was small and backward, with a great deal to try the patience and little to cheer the heart of the instructor.

This district seems to be afflicted with some parents and pupils who think their patronage an especial favor to the teacher, rather than a privilege to themselves, and strive to increase the difficulties and diminish the success of the teacher in a degree precisely the inverse ratio of their worth in community. For any want of success in this school, the presence of such elements of discord may sufficiently account. Length of summer term 4 months. No. of scholars registered 19. Average 10, or 52 1-2 per cent. of the number registered.

Length of winter term 3 months. No. of scholars registered 17. Average attendance 12, or 70 1-2 per cent. of the number registered.

District No. 10.—Last but not least. The summer term of this school was taught, as had been several terms before, by Susan H. Allen. In the hands of a teacher of such excellence the school has progressed from good to better, till it is second to none in the town. That activity which misguided or unguided would lead to confusion and difficulty, has been drawn by firmness and affection to further the better progress of the school. Length of term 4 1-2 months. No. of scholars registered 22. Average attendance 16, or nearly 73 per cent. of the number registered.

The winter term of the school was under the charge of Joshua Durfee, a young man of fair qualifications and exemplary character, who not only carried his school through the term with credit to himself, but with much pleasure and profit to both parties. Length of term 3 3-4 months. No. of scholars registered 27. Average 23, or 85 per cent. of the number registered.

Herewith ends the labors of your Visiting Committee who, unfitted by the accidents of circumstance and long habits of thought *for the responsible position*, is more than willing to give place to a better man.

In behalf of the School Committee,

GEO. S. BURLEIGH, *Visiting Committee.*

PORTSMOUTH.—The School Committee of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., beg leave to report their doings, the state and condition, of the schools of the town, for the year ending May 1st, 1864.

The Committee have met for the transaction of the necessary business, and the schools have been visited from time to time, as the law directs.

District No. 1.—The school in this district was taught by Mr. Jno. Arnold, as heretofore, to the satisfaction of the parents of the scholars, and the Committee.

District No. 2.—The school was taught by Miss Bemis, the government and teaching were excellent.

District No. 3.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee in last year's report, a neat and commodious school-house has been erected and occupied, to the comfort and convenience of all concerned, at an expense of \$700. Teacher, Miss Mary C. Carr, who was very successful in her efforts for the improvement of her pupils.

District No. 4.—The summer term of this school was taught by Miss Anna E. Miller acceptably to all attending. The winter term, by Mr. N. H. Stevens.

District No. 5.—The summer term was satisfactorily taught by Mr. N. H. Stevens. The winter term by Mr. Gifford Morse. The school exhibited considerable progress under his care. The house needs repairing.

District No. 6 needs a new school-house, the present structure is too small and close for comfort or health. The summer term was diligently instructed by Mrs. Diana G. Watson. The winter term by Mr. Isaac D. Manchester, being an experienced teacher. The school exhibited a corresponding improvement.

District No. 7.—Prudence Island.—Divided into two schools. The usual good order of the school at the North-End was interrupted by an unruly scholar, but being summarily dismissed by the Trustee, good order was restored, and the scholars made satisfactory improvement. Teachers during the year, Miss Annie P. Slade, Annie S. Peck and Ruth W. Grant.

The whole number of scholars registered this year was 304. The average attendance was 202. The number of visits made by parents and others was 439.

The amount of public school funds for the year was derived as follows :

From the State,.....	\$635 01
“ Town,.....	400 00
“ Registry,	147 00
	<hr/>
	\$1182 01

A plan for a school-house in District No. 3, was presented and approved.

The Committee approved of a tax on the rateable property voted by District No. 3, of 3.46 on a 1000.

Respectfully submitted, by Committee,

G. W. CHEVERS, *Chairman.*

MIDDLETOWN.—The Public School Committee respectfully report, that schools have been taught in all the districts of our town during the past year, and though not in all cases entertaining the high character desirable, yet we believe they have been doing a good work, and would perhaps compare favorably with those of former years. We have received several copies of the School Commissioner's able report and distributed them to teachers and others, and we would say to all whose interest in popular education is beginning to flag, *read this report.* It treats eloquently on the necessity of educating the people, and amen say we. Educate the masses, revive and rejuvenate the

“good old doctrine of free government, free labor and free schools.” Give us freedom in the largest sense for all that is *good and beautiful and true*. If the genius of our free government has not accomplished her mission, it is because she has not had a fair field ; her feet have been fettered, and her wings have been clipped. But in the good time that is coming, when the storm of battle shall be hushed, when the war cloud shall have passed away, *Freedom for all* shall become an established fact, and free schools a fixed institution, she will then hover over our fair country with healing in her wings. She will cause villas, and towns and cities to rise like magic through all the beautiful and sunny South. Then the hum of intelligent labor will be heard from myriads of work-shops, from countless school-houses and academies ; literature and science will shed their benign influence on the whole people, and from the churches on a thousand hills will be heard the glad tidings of salvation, and the beautiful anthem of “Glory to God in the highest, on earth Peace and good will to men.”

Per order of Public School Committee,

THOS. B. BUFFUM, *Clerk*.

MIDDLETOWN, April 6th, 1864.

TIVERTON.—Your Committee organized soon after their election by the choice of Peleg Almy, Chairman, and Charles R. Hicks, Clerk.

The schools in Districts 2, 9, 10 and 12, were assigned to the Chairman for supervision ; those in Districts 4, 6, 7 and 8, to the Clerk, and those in Districts 1, 3, 5 and 11, to the remaining member.

The several members report, each with reference to the particular schools assigned him, as follows :

District No. 2. (Brown.)—Summer Term—The summer term of this school was taught by Miss Emily Bennett. Length of term 11 weeks. Average attendance 22.

Winter Term—Mr. Isaac C. Manchester has been teaching in this district the past winter. We have never visited this school when under Mr. Manchester's care without admiring the *good order* and thorough understanding that seemed to exist between teacher and scholars. This is one of our best schools. Length of terms 15 weeks. Average attendance —.

District No. 9. (Manchester.)—This school has been taught the past year by Miss Deborah A. Chase. Miss Chase is an earnest, faithful teacher, and some of the scholars in this school have made good progress. We think there are some parents in this district, who are very neglectful with regard to the education of their children. In looking over the register at the close of the summer term, we no-

ticed that the younger scholars had been most regular in their attendance. Length of summer term 14 weeks. Winter term 11 weeks. Average attendance for the year 25 1-2.

District No 10. (Crandell.)—Both summer and winter terms of this school were taught by Miss Abbie C. Jones. This, we believe, was Miss Jones' first attempt at teaching; yet she succeeded well, and evinced those qualities which characterize a good teacher. The school was large during the winter term, yet quietness and good order prevailed, and a commendable progress was made during this, as well as the summer term. Near the close of the winter term a complaint was entered to the Committee by one of the parents that the teacher had been too severe in the punishment of one of the pupils. We heard the statements of each party and were unanimous in the opinion that the teacher was fully justified in her course. Parents should be very careful how they injure their children and the school, by interfering with the teacher's government. Number of weeks school during the year 32. Average attendance 30 1-2.

District No. 12. (Neck.)—Mr. Albert H. Tompkins, teacher. Mr. Tompkins is a young, energetic and faithful teacher. We have never seen this school appear better than it did each time that we visited it the past winter. The labors of the teacher have been satisfactory to scholars, parents and Committee. Length of term 18 weeks. Average attendance 10.

In looking over the register the last day of school, we noticed that the deportment of Miss Fannie Potter was marked as perfect each half day of school. We noticed also that Jerome Potter had been present each day of the term, and Frank Potter and A. Frank Pearce had been present each day, excepting two.

District No. 11. (King.)—Summer term taught by Miss E. B. Orswell, with good success.

The winter term, taught by Miss Mary A. Fish, closed very abruptly; the school-house having suddenly become untenable.

It will be recollected that the town has appropriated only one-half as much money the last two years as formerly. The first year after the reduction several districts had quite large balances due from the former year. The last year our schools have suffered for the want of funds. District No. 12, you will notice, has had only 18 weeks of school during the year. District No. 5 only 25 weeks. The twelve districts of the town have averaged — weeks of school per district for the year. No. 3 has had 38 weeks school, thus setting an example worthy of imitation. It seems to us, that if the town means to throw the burden of the child's education upon the parent, then the amount raised last year is altogether too large; but if our schools are to be public free schools, then the town needs to raise more than double the money this year that it raised last.

REPORT OF SCHOOLS IN DISTRICTS 4, 6, 7, AND 8.

The teachers employed to teach during the summer term in districts 4, 6, 7 and 8, were for the most part well selected, and the schools were well patronized, thereby showing that the parents residing in these districts appreciated good schools and good teachers.

The teacher in No. 7 we think was as good as any to be found in the State. We think the people in these districts will endorse our assertion, when we say that their schools have been good ones, and all that could be expected.

WINTER SCHOOLS.

Your Committee, whose duty it was to visit these schools in winter, was necessarily absent from town on business, and thereby did not have the opportunity of making personally visits to the schools so often in the winter as in the summer; hence we do not feel at liberty to express opinions as freely as if we had had better opportunities for comparing the progress of these schools. We *know*, however, that in some of these districts, the good reputation gained in the summer was fully sustained in the winter. That there have been some poor schools taught in the town we allow, and there is a tangible excuse for it we think.

District No. 1. (Four Corners.)—Both terms were taught by Miss Ann E. Brown with good success.

District No. 3. (Bridgeport.) This school was taught during the year by Miss Sarah W. Howland, as Principal, and Miss —— Hambly, as Assistant. The teachers seemed to try to do all they could for the advancement of their charge, and a commendable zeal was manifest on the part of a number of the pupils, who appeared to be making rapid progress in arithmetic. This school was visited near the close of the winter term by the Chairman, who expressed himself as much pleased with its condition.

District No. 5. (Gardner.)—The small amount of public money apportioned to this district, rendering it inexpedient that a school should be kept during the entire year, it was deemed advisable by the Trustee to have no school during the summer. The winter term was taught by Miss Lucy J. King. We consider her one of our best teachers, but her school having closed before we were aware of it, we are unable to speak with certainty in regard to its progress. Length of term, 25 weeks. Average attendance —.

In behalf of the Committee,

PELEG ALMY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

RICHMOND.—In the town meeting of June, 1863, for the election of town officers, the appointment of School Committee was **CHARLES L. FROST, ISAAC S. PROSSER, NELSON K. CHURCH.**

The Committee organized by electing **C. L. FROST** *Chairman*, and **I. S. PROSSER**, *Clerk*.

C. L. FROST was appointed to superintend the schools of the town for the year, and prepare the **ANNUAL REPORT.**

The regular quarterly meetings have been holden as required by law.

MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED.

Amount received in support of Public Schools of this town the past year:

From the State—old appropriation.....	\$487 05
“ “ new “.....	487 50
“ “ Town,.....	800 00
“ “ Registry Tax,.....	145 00
	<hr/>
	1369 55
Add income of School Fund,.....	25 52
	<hr/>

Total amount of money for the public schools for the year,..... 1395 07

The moneys paid out for the support of public schools for the past year have been as follows :—

Amount paid to the several districts for school purposes,.....	\$1379 57
Amount paid C. L. Frost for visiting schools,.....	81 50
	<hr/>
	\$1461 57

Joint Districts—Nos. 5 and 9 of Hopkinton, by a vote of the Committee, are allowed annually \$1.50 for each scholar of this town, who shall attend the winter school of said districts, during the public school year, commencing May 1, 1864, in said joint districts, sixteen weeks or more, and ten cents a week for any number less than sixteen weeks.

COMPILED FROM SCHOOL DISTRICT RETURNS.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

WINTER SCHOOL.

SUMMER SCHOOL.										WINTER SCHOOL.							Money due May 1, 1884.	
Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number over 16 years old.	Number not 5 yrs. old.	Average attendance.	Number of families.	Wages per month.	Weeks of School.	Number of District.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Number over 16 years old.	Number not 5 yrs. old.	Average attendance.	Number of families.	Wages per month.	Weeks of School.	
8	10		1	13	10		15	1	Pine Grove,	18	12	1	1	16	11	\$18 00	16	
15	20			25	30	\$12 00	24	2	Carolina,	20	18	8		26	19	43 97	16	
16	23		5	29		42 00	16	3	Shannock,	18	17		8	33		25 00	16	\$35 00
4	11			9	7	15 00	20	4	Usquepaug,	7	5	1		8	6	81 00	14½	7 58
7	10		1	11	7	10 00	12	5	Centre,	12	7	8		18	8	20 00	16	24 82
5	11		1	8	11	12 50	12	6	Squirrelville,	11	10	4		17	10	20 00	16	27 40
								7	Alton,	18	28	5	2	29	31	32 00	16	5 30
5	11		1	8	9		12	8	Teff's Mills,	9	6	1		9	8	16 00	16	18 50
						12 00		9	Bell,	10	6	7		10	8	20 00	20	26 83
9	10		1	10	8	15 00	12	10	Washington,	11	5	2	1	10	9	18 00	16	25 10
8	7		3	5	13	5½	6½	11	Boss,	10	6	2	1	7	11		16	17 11
								12	Hillsdale,	9	8		2	9	10	17 00	16	56 78
11	5		7	14	11	10 00	16	13	Arcadia,	12	8	2	2	11	6	25 00	16	

The annexed table exhibits the number of boys and girls attending each term of the summer and winter schools, the number of scholars over sixteen or under five years of age, the average attendance from this town, the number of families sending to school from this town, in each part or whole district, the monthly compensation of each teacher, the number of weeks in each term, also the number and name of each district, and the balance of money due each school district, after deducting the cost of the respective schools of the past year.

The school-house of joint district No. 4 is in the town of South Kingstown, and under the control of the Committee of that town.

During the summer, Nos. 9 and 10 were without any school, and No. 7 supported a private school.

The number of visits made by your Superintendent to the several schools, during the past year, is 57.

The number of visits made by the Trustees to their respective schools, is as follows :

George N. Ennis, 1 ; A. S. Kenyon, 5 ; J. A. Smith, 2 ; S. P. Clark, 9 ; E. Anthony, George L. Hazzard and B. W. Brayman, 9 in all ; E. B. Phillips, 4 ; D. P. Kenyon, 2 ; William F. Segar, 1 ; Jesse Potter, 0 ; P. Olney, 0 ; Joseph Boss, 1 ; J. G. Sisson, 2 ; George W. Austin, 5 ; Peter Clark, 4 ; G. Vallet, 2 ; E. B. Kenyon, 4.

REPORT OF THE SUMMER AND WINTER SCHOOLS.

District No. 1.—Pine Grove.—The summer term was taught by Miss Carrie E. Pierce of Carolina Mills, R. I. Miss P. maintained good order in a very quiet way, and taught well, as her former terms of teaching testify, thus proving herself a successful and profitable teacher. Number of visits, 15.

The winter term was taught by Mr. Charles H. Langworthy of Hopkinton, R. I. Mr. L. is an experienced and successful teacher. He governed well, and won the respect of his pupils. Commendable improvement was made. Number of visits 19.

District No. 2.—Carolina.—This school was taught by Mr. M. S. Green, and Miss Alice Green of Carolina. The same teachers were employed through the year, and they were very successful in teaching and governing. As Mr. Green's successful any long experience as a teacher is so well known, any further comment is unnecessary. Number of visits 115.

District No. 3.—Shannock.—This school was taught by Mr. Isaac S. Prosser of this town. Mr. P. has had large experience and good success in teaching, therefore his works shall praise him. All the recitations gave good evidence of a thorough drilling. Number of visits 89.

George H. Clark, C. P. Clark, E. A. Clark, J. W. Clark, W. S. Clark, J. W. P. King, A. A. Michael, Geo. C. Rathburn, A. D. Lili-bridge and M. E. Tucker did not whisper through the winter.

This school-house is only about half large enough, and what there is of it is poor, and steps should be taken immediately to build a new house, and the School Committee should urge the matter at once.

District No. 4.—Usquepaug.—This school was taught in the summer by Miss Sarah M. Baker of South Kingstown, and in the Winter by Mr. George B. Inman, of Slatersville, R. I. Number of visits, 81.

District No. 5. Centre. The summer school was taught by Miss S. M. Lilibridge of this town. Miss L. taught a good school, as the uniformly good recitations proved. Number of visits, 24.

The winter school was taught by Mr. Robert Knowles of Carolina, R. I. Mr. K. is a teacher of large experience and good success. Number of visits, 23.

This school-house is poor, and extensive repairs should be made immediately.

District No. 6. Squirrelville. The summer school was taught by Miss N. M. Collins of this town. Miss C. was inexperienced in teaching, this being her first school, but she succeeded very well, both in governing and teaching. Number of visits, 16.

The winter school was taught by Mr. George P. Clark of this town. This was the first attempt of Mr. C. at teaching, and he met with good success, both in government and in imparting instruction. He has had some training at the Normal School, and more of the same kind is necessary to fit him for a first-class teacher. Number of visits, 64.

District No. 7.—Alton.—The winter school was taught by Mr. Frank Fittz of Central Falls, R. I. Mr. Fittz is second to none in town. He commenced the school with somewhat tight reins, but soon found it necessary to draw the reins of discipline tighter still, which led to fault-finding, but the teacher was firm and moved straight forward with a fixed purpose to do right, and thereby won the confidence and esteem of most of the parents and children. He was faithful and true, and it is no more than justice to say that he is a good scholar, and a *first-class* teacher.

This school has good material, and it should always have a first-class teacher. It is to be hoped that the parents will more generally acquaint themselves by personal examination with the doings and wants of the school. They should not take the likes and dislikes of the children as the standard by which to judge. Number of visits, 106.

District No. 8.—Tefft Hill.—The summer school was taught by Miss Louisa A. Rathburn, of this town. Miss R. succeeded very well. If she should fail in any one thing, it would be in the proper government, which is essential to a first-class teacher. Number of visits, 14.

The winter school was commenced by Miss M. A. Shove of Charlestown, but on account of the sickness of her parents, was obliged to leave.

The school was kept out by Miss D. A. Tanner of Exeter, R. I. Miss T. failed in governing, and here is where she will always fail, which will prevent her from ever succeeding as a teacher, and therefore she had better never make the attempt to teach again. Number of visits, 5.

The school-house in this district should be thoroughly repaired and remodelled, and the Committee should urge the matter.

District No. 9.—Bell.—The winter school was taught by Mr. R. B. Richmond of Exeter, R. I. Mr. R. has had long experience. He has been tried and *not* found wanting. His government is mild, and his teaching thorough, and therefore it is profitable. Number of visits, 20.

District No. 10.—Washington.—This school was taught, both summer and winter, by Miss C. Moore of this town. Miss M. will never succeed well as a teacher, because she lacks government, which is an essential qualification. As much progress was made as could be expected, considering the lack of good order. Number of visits, 44.

This school house should be torn down and a new one built. It is not a fit place for a public school, and by law the district is not entitled to the public money until a better place is prepared.

District No. 11.—Boss.—The summer school was taught by Miss L. A. Kenyon of Hopkinton. Miss K. was young and inexperienced, but showed energy and a good degree of skill in teaching, and on the whole taught a very good school. Number of visits, 6.

The winter school was taught by Miss Phebe Watrous of Groton, Ct. Miss W. was also inexperienced, but taught a good school and labored faithfully in a mild way, and thus won the respect of her pupils, and gave general satisfaction to all concerned. Number of visits, 15.

This school-house is a mere apology for a house, and should never be used again, in its present condition for a school.

District No. 12.—Hillsdale.—The winter school was taught by Miss A. F. Kenyon of this town. Miss K. has had some experience, and she kept a good and orderly school. The scholars made good progress in study. Number of visits, 19.

This house is very poor, and like others, should be thoroughly repaired, or a new one built.

District No. 13.—Arcadia.—The summer school was taught by Miss M. A. Potter of this town. Miss P. has had some experience, and proves well qualified to instruct. Her rule is mild but firm. Number of visits, 33.

The winter school was taught by Mr. H. B. Kenyon of this town. Mr. K. is a graduate of the Normal School, and meets with good success in teaching, which is the best kind of recommendation. He is an excellent scholar and a good teacher. Number of visits, 26.

General Remarks.—We are happy to report our schools in a somewhat prosperous condition. Most of the teachers were experienced and proved themselves qualified and devoted to their work. The regular attendance of scholars has, in some of our schools, been very commendable. Several of them report the names of but few absent marks.

While it should be said to the praise of many of the scholars, that they have made commendable efforts to do their duty in this respect, we are compelled to say that many of the parents and scholars *do not* feel that interest on this point which they ought.

It is to be expected that there will be irregularity to some extent, arising from circumstances which neither parents nor scholars can prevent, but the frequent absences, and cases of tardiness and the dismissals, for some little trivial excuses, are indeed lamentable, having not only a tendency to injure the school, but it is injurious to the scholars.

The habit of punctuality is an important part of education. It is highly important, in any business; success depends much upon it, and there is no place where this habit can and should be more developed than in the district school.

It is hoped that parents and children will candidly think of this, and use all necessary means to make themselves and their schools what they should be in this particular.

Most of the teachers during the year have succeeded in maintaining good order, which is the *first* and essential thing to a good school. A few of our schools have been good in this respect. One of the chief deficiencies has been a very troublesome habit of whispering. This, if allowed to any great extent, is certain to be very prejudicial, if not ruinous to the highest interests of the school. Those teachers who do not stop this habit, will be very likely to fail in teaching.

Scholars should be taught to mind their own business, and let their neighbors alone. This is a lesson which our scholars as a general thing have not yet learned.

What we wish to see, is whispering entirely prohibited in all our schools, and the prohibition carried out without respect of persons, make no distinction between large and small scholars. Whispering is altogether unnecessary, and should never be allowed.

All education is of little value, in fact it is worse than useless, to one who does not know how to mind his own business. The habits of the school-room will very much determine what the life will be. The law of the school-room cannot be too highly prized, that requires each scholar to be in his and her own business, and conscientiously to refrain from everything that may interrupt his neighbor in his studies.

There has been during the year, good attention paid to the elementary branches, especially reading and spelling. This we regard as favorable. A good reader and speller is rare. Good reading is an attainment which cannot be reached without great care and time. Parents should have their children practice at home. They practice so

little at school, that we need not expect them to become good readers unless they daily read at home. Probably no scholar ordinarily reads more than five or ten minutes in a day at school.

In some of our schools, much attention has been given to reviews. There has been an effort on the part of some of the teachers to be thorough, rather than to go over a large space of ground. This is highly important.

There has also been an effort made in some of the schools, to teach children the habit of self-reliance. This is commendable, and vastly important. Some teachers seem to forget that the business of the teacher is to instruct young minds to think, in other words, to teach them how to study, and not study for them.

Many teachers essentially fail here, and render their services nearly useless, when, perhaps they think they are doing finely. Let it be set down as a settled principle, that the teacher who fails to throw the scholar upon his own responsibility, essentially fails to accomplish the end for which he was hired. He had better sit down and do nothing, only watch his school, than be going round from seat to seat, studying for his scholars. He had about as well give no attention to a reading class, as to pronounce all the difficult words for them before they have tried their best.

Every scholar, too, should be made to feel that study is important, in order to recite well, and no scholar should be excused from his lesson. If a long lesson cannot be learned, get a short one. All should have enough to do to occupy the time they pass in the school-room, without gazing about to see what their neighbors are doing. The teacher should cultivate habits of industry in all the scholars. If children are allowed to be indolent at school, there is danger of laziness following them through life. Besides, if children learn nothing, they go to school in vain.

And now a few words in relation to the moral character of our schools. Many parents seem to think that it is none of the Committee's business to look after the moral character of teachers and scholars. The children of such parents assume an air of contempt at once, when they are reprov'd for improper conduct. As a general thing, the morals of our schools are just what the parents make them. The streams will be very much like the fountains which supply them. The habits of industry and regard for the laws of Jehovah and man, which prevail at home, will prevail also at school. Where there is profane swearing at home, the children of such parents bring it to school and spread it. It is sadly contagious, and if we would keep immorality out of school, it must first be banished from home.

It is one of the highest duties of the teacher, to look after the morals of his scholars. But the responsibility is not felt as it should be. Some, doubtless, keep within bounds of the law in this respect, but it is feared that others have not.

In the government of our schools, too, parents should sustain the teacher in all proper means used in governing. When a child is cor-

rected for disobedience, and the parent learns the fact, he should in no case take sides with the child, but give him to understand that the teacher's rules must be obeyed.

If the parent has reason to think his child has been punished too severely, go and see the teacher alone and have a conference with him, and learn all the facts in the case. The intermeddling of parents, as is sometimes the case, in the matter of disciplining their children is wholly wrong, and they do both themselves and children an injury. Many schools are not what they might be and what they would be, but for parental meddling. To have a school prosper with a well-qualified teacher, parents must give the teacher a hearty and reasonable support in the government of the school. They should often visit the schools, and see for themselves how the school is managed.

Now in relation to school-houses, I will say a word. A great hindrance to the prosperity of some of our schools, is the lack of comfortable school-rooms. Enough has been said and written, in years past, about the unfitness of most of our school-houses, and the necessity of repairing or rebuilding. It is now time that the committee acted. Writing reports will not provide suitable rooms for our schools, as the law directs. If districts wish for the public money, to provide means for the education of their children, they must provide suitable rooms for school. Some of our school-houses are only apologies for houses, and unless they are at once thoroughly repaired, or new ones built, the Committee should withhold the public money, indeed they cannot give it to them, and keep within bounds of law. Let the School Committee be decided and act for the good of the public in this matter.

Another hindrance to the prosperity of our schools is the negligence of Trustees to provide good fuel and enough of it, to comfortably warm the school-room. One of our schools has been obliged to close school two half days, for want of wood, and others have been obliged to burn the very poorest kind of unseasoned wood. There should be a reform in this matter. The Trustees in each district should see that a large supply of good seasoned wood is provided for the winter school, so that the school shall not be interrupted for a lack of proper fuel to keep your children comfortable.

And in closing, let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that if you would have the world better for your living in it, look well to the interests of your district schools; do all you possibly can to make them what they should be, and what they may be.

So live and act for the best interests of the young, that when you die, all may feel that the world has met with a loss. Do not be willing to die and leave behind a poor dilapidated school-house, which shall be a monument to your shame, but leave a house which shall honor you and prove a blessing to posterity, and though you are dead, your influence may be felt for good by those who survive you.

And I repeat it, attend closely to the interests of your schools.— You have indeed, a rich inheritance of your own and can enjoy it, let come what may. You will have in your sons and daughters, who are being nurtured in your homes, and educated in your schools, materials to reconstruct what “vandal hands are tearing down.” Intelligent and virtuous habits developed in our New England homes and schools, are the real saving power of our nation, the strong, defence against oppression, ignorance and idleness, and the sure antecedents of happiness and success. Here shall be our wealth when taxes make us poor, here shall be our comfort when rebels slay our fathers, sons and brothers.

Your Committee have aimed to perform honestly and faithfully their whole duty, and if they have failed in any particular, it is owing to the fact that we are human and therefore imperfect.

In behalf of the Committee,

C. L. FROST.

HOPKINTON.—*To the Citizens of the Town of Hopkinton :*

—“Better that men should remain, in ignorance, than that they should eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge only to be made more subtle and powerful adversaries of God and humanity.”—A. POTTER.

A very important part of education, is not only that which trains and exercises the pupil mentally, and cultivates the intellect, but it is that which cultivates the heart and conscience also. The noblest quality of man is that which acknowledges and adores his Creator. This is the part that should not be neglected in the education of the young. So long as the heart and conscience are neglected, passions and prejudices will gather before the intellectual eye, and darken or obliterate all its perceptions of truth. That which strikes the eye usually makes deeper impressions on the mind, than that which only falls upon the ear. This is especially so in regard to moral instruction. Precepts accompanied by example, illustrated and adorned by the daily life of a teacher, become exceedingly impressive and attractive. On the other hand, when his precepts are notoriously contradicted by his practice, they are worse than useless. Many are profuse in lessons of virtue and religion, in admonitions which cost little and profit less, while their *example* exhibits a continual contradiction of what they teach. Such instruction is nothing but an imposition, and a child will soon learn not to be imposed upon by such mockery ; and when once he has formed his opinion, it has a fatal effect, even on those subjects in which he himself may be sincere and convinced. The child that grows up a shrewd, intelligent and influential man, may be even a worse man for society than if he were entirely ignorant in regard to mental acquirements, as this knowledge will be a powerful armor to

assist him in carrying out his nefarious plans. But if he be educated morally as well as intellectually, he will be a pillar in society—will have almost a magic influence on the morals of those with whom he associates, that will do much in supporting all that is noble, patriotic and virtuous. One such man will do more good in a community, than a score of men educated mentally only, while their hearts have been left uncultivated, and have even become morally rotten for want of such cultivation.

All that is in a teacher is spoken out in the tone of his voice, in his manners, in his looks, his deportment; though he may act the part of a hypocrite, his real character is seen in the eye, the step, and indeed in every action. All these qualities pass from the teacher into the character of the pupil, and help to form it. Let no teacher, then, be introduced into any school, the seeds of whose principles, feelings, notions or habits we are not willing to sow in the susceptible heart of childhood. Shall we not, therefore, heed that which is written, "Whoso causeth one of these little ones to be offended, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were drowned in the depth of the sea?" Hence your committee have felt their great responsibility in regard to their duties in examining the qualifications of teachers, and have recognized as such those only who have given the best proof of their high moral character, and at the same time have endeavored not to overlook the other qualifications and attainments necessary to enable them to teach the various intellectual branches profitably and successfully. For who can tell what influence may be exerted, either for good or for evil, over the whole future existence of the immortal beings confided to their care? Who knows whether the seeds thus sown will produce bitterness, worthlessness and wretchedness, or whether they will produce virtue, usefulness, piety and happiness?

Government.—Perhaps the most difficult part of a teacher's duty is that which pertains to government. As the first impressions are the most durable, and as scholars are almost sure to like or dislike, according to the first impression, the teacher on entering his school should take care that a favorable impression on the minds of his pupils be produced. This should be done by manifesting a kind feeling, and a sincere interest in the progress and personal comfort of them all, yet showing a *firmness and resolution that will not allow anything to go wrong.*

A few simple rules only will be sufficient to be adopted at the commencement of the school, and these should refer to general principles rather than specific actions. The only rule perhaps necessary to be adopted at first, is that "*each scholar is expected to govern himself.*" The teacher should kindly inform him, that in thus governing himself he acts an important part in assisting him to govern the whole school. This should be deeply impressed on the mind of every pupil, which will

be a source of pleasure and a stimulus to urge him on to self-respect and uprightness ; for he who tastes the enjoyment of once doing good will almost always wish to taste it again, and thus *your* will be *his* pleasure.

Order is pleasant, therefore let the best of order be *firmly* and *resolutely* maintained. The school-room should be made as delightful as possible ; though storm and tempest rage without, light and sunshine should reign within.

As the teacher has introduced the rule of self-government to his scholars, it will be necessary for him to be governed by the same rule ; hence he must not be fretful and fault-finding, but mild and affable in his manners, moral in his deportment, cheerful rather than despondent, he being the object from which the exhilarating rays of sunshine should emanate, and illumine the face and cheer the heart of every scholar that enters the school-room.

He governs the most happily who does it without any apparent effort, whose scholars are induced to do right by the allurements of virtue rather than by compulsive restraints. Teachers who govern in this way will most assuredly succeed, for there is something in the hearts of children that will respond with gratitude to all our acts of kindness.

Teaching.—The teacher, in order to awaken an interest in his pupils so as to command attention, must *first be interested himself*. If he feel interested, it will be readily seen in his manner of action and will produce a like interest in the minds of his pupils, which will be a motive to urge them on in the pursuit of their studies. Every child in school should have something to do, and therefore should be provided with a slate and pencil with which he may be employed to advantage. The smaller children—while the larger ones are ciphering or drawing maps—may be employed in copying letters or some of the plainest and most simple geometrical figures from the black-board. This will be a pleasant exercise for them, and serve a two-fold purpose, one in keeping them from mischief, the other in disciplining the eye, training the hand, and strengthening the fingers, so that when they are put to writing, it will require but little instruction and practice to enable them to wield the pen with success.

Scholars should be allowed to use their slates only a portion of the time, so that in using them they would consider it a favor rather than a compulsive exercise. Perhaps it would not be best to confine them at all times, when using their slates, to make specific drawings, but occasionally to use them at pleasure, only that it should be done quietly and without annoyance to any one else.

The teacher who wishes to teach successfully must make teaching a business, must make himself master of what he is to teach, so that, in giving explanations, he may be able to connect them with agreeable associations, with such an aptness as to allure the minds of his pupils to lay hold on what ever is held forth with eagerness, and gather it up

as the miner gathers up the glittering treasure which he exhumes from the bosom of the earth.

Everything that is worth learning at all, is worth learning well. Hence scholars should rarely be allowed to leave a lesson until it is well understood; for a little well learned, so as to be available, is worth more than a profusion promiscuously huddled into the mind, from whence no single idea can be drawn for practical use.

Visiting Schools.—The school law makes it the duty of the Committee or Superintendent of Public Schools to visit each term twice, once within two weeks of its commencement, and again within the last two. These duties your Committee have faithfully performed, and all the schools have been thus visited, with the exception of one or perhaps two, which were so far advanced when the Committee were qualified to act, that they could be visited only near the close of their terms. Aside from the performance of those duties, they have visited the schools at other times gratuitously, and on all occasions have endeavored to avoid ceremony, to go in when least expected and without previous notice, that they might see the condition of the schools, not in their holiday garb, but as they really existed, so as to get a correct idea of them. Your committee feel confident that in visiting in this way, they can get nearly an accurate conception of their true situation, and see them, not in a false light, but as they really exist. A school well trained and properly disciplined, will be ready at all times to receive visits from all persons having their oversight or in any way interested in their welfare. This course may be rather embarrassing to incompetent teachers, but those well qualified for the sphere in which they act, will never fear that their light may be seen at all times.

The schools, with one or two exceptions, have been found in a prosperous condition. Perhaps they have not been more so at any former period.

Those persons who know the least of our schools, and are the most ignorant of their management, are those who always find the most fault. If they would occasionally visit the school and learn more about it, they would see less cause to complain of its bad management, and would use their influence in sustaining it, rather than in tearing it down. When parents and guardians are faithful in sustaining the school, there is usually very little difficulty with children.

It is the duty of trustees to visit schools twice during each term, also to notify the Committee or Superintendent of the time of opening and closing the school, the latter of which has been almost universally neglected. No person should be appointed trustee of any school district who does not feel a real interest in the welfare of the school, for the success of the school in a great measure depends upon his prompt and energetic action. And the district that has a faithful trustee will rarely fail of having a good school.

It is the opinion of your Committee, that frequent visits to our schools are desirable and highly necessary to their usefulness and effi-

ciency, and that the town Committee, or the superintendent appointed by them, for a fair compensation, should visit each school not only twice as the law requires, but three times, once within the first two weeks and again during the last two, also once at the middle of the term. For when the school is first visited at its commencement, it is not always easy to decide whether it will be successful or not, and when it is last visited it is too late to correct any errors or remedy any evils that may then exist so that it can be materially benefited thereby. But if the school be visited at the middle of the term, and found to be in a hopeless condition, the evil may then be in a measure successfully remedied.

School Houses.—The school-house should be placed on firm ground, where it would be fanned by the southerly winds of summer, and protected from the cold northerly blasts of winter. It should be far enough from the public highway to escape confusion and danger, and yet near enough to be easily accessible by a uniformly dry path. It should be well ventilated, surrounded by ample play ground scattered with shade trees, tastefully enclosed, where children can enjoy their sports without annoyance to any one. It should be a model of taste and skill in its external appearance, and in its internal arrangements properly ventilated, and of a capacity sufficient to accommodate all the scholars within the limits of the district. It should be one of the most delightful and inviting places to be found in the neighborhood. Parents and guardians are not aware of the potent moral influence brought to bear on the minds of their children by the appearance and condition of the school house. Many whose dwellings are constructed with regard to taste, elegance and comfort, send their children to schools taught in houses that are miserable, awkward and in attractive. Is it strange that children who at home are accustomed to sit on cushioned seats, and play on carpeted floors in neatly furnished rooms, should feel a prejudice against being huddled into a small, uncouth, miserable, filthy building with broken windows, unhinged doors, dirty ceilings, rickety seats, and shamefully disfigured desks? And is such the place to elevate the minds, refine the tastes and cultivate the morals of children? Certainly not, but on the other hand they are cruelly debased by all such associations. We are happy to state, however that there are but few such school-houses in our town, and would that there were less. Those in Districts Nos. 3 and 7 are nevertheless very poor and inconvenient. May *they* soon give place to others characteristics of culture and refinement, calculated to animate, draw out and cultivate all those nobler and finer qualities of which the natures of our children partake.

None but Loyal Teachers.—The war tocsin has sounded, our country is convulsed in mighty conflict, our friends are in the contesting field, their blood has been made to redden and fertilize the rebel soil. Our brothers and our sons, some of them have fallen in the mighty con-

test, some been slain by the rebel assassin, and yet others have been incarcerated in rebel prisons—been murdered—and rebel hands are now reeking in their crimson gore. Traitors and rebel sympathizers are *among us*, rendering every available assistance and using every means within their power to further the rebel cause and aid them in the accomplishment of their hellish design. Therefore, let us be on our guard, lest some of them unawares be ushered into our schools as teachers. For if the teacher be a traitor, his actions will correspond therewith, and by example, if not by precept, he will be sowing the seeds of rebellion in the susceptible hearts of our children. Should the pure minds of our little ones be poisoned with the damnable principles of rebellion, or be led astray by the pernicious examples of rebel sympathizers? Shall the hand already stained with the blood of the murdered father, be employed to guide his orphan child?—the hand that applied the lighted torch, and made the orphan a homeless wanderer, shall that be the hand to trace the chart by which his little bark is to be guided to its destined haven? *No, most assuredly no.* Better by far remain as he is, his untutored mind wrapped up in ignorance, than to be thus guided and piloted by the vile traitor, only to be finally dashed against the rocks and engulfed in the waves of rebellion. But let our teachers be noble, loyal sons and daughters of America—those who, while instructing our little ones in the sciences that pertain to the secular concerns of life, will also teach them their obligations to their country, and at the same time will point them to that *never-fading star* by which their frail barks may be safely guided over life's treacherous seas to the port of eternal rest, to join that blood-washed throng who chant the praises of God and the Lamb from Mount Zion's balmy top.

District No. 1—(Dr. Kenyon's)—Miss Mary Whipple taught during the summer. Her youth and inexperience were probably more prejudicial to her success in this district, than they would have been in one away from her own home. It sometimes is not advisable for young teachers to make their first attempt in the very school which they have just been attending as scholars; while, with any teacher, it is worse than useless for parents to prejudice their children against the teacher, and still keep them in the school. Better take them out at once. Although the teacher evidently did the best she could, still the school did not make desirable progress. The winter term, under the instruction of Mr. Wm. H. Kenyon, was one of profit to the school, and the order maintained was excellent.

District No. 2—(Potter Hill.)—The spring term was conducted by Miss Eunice M. Stillman; the fall and winter terms by Miss N. Arloine Clarke. They each were very successful, both in maintaining order and interesting their pupils. The general deportment of this school has greatly improved during the year, and commendable progress has been made.

District No. 3.—(Witter's.)—Under the watchcare of Miss Mary J. Stillman the school has, during the year, made excellent progress.

District No. 4.—(Ashaway.)—Mrs. H. E. Stillman has labored faithfully with this school during the two terms that make up the year, and, for the most part, with gratifying success.

District No. 5.—(Woodville.)—The summer school was taught by Miss Abbie A. Gorton, a teacher of experience and good literary attainments, yet the scholars did not make that advancement which was desirable. Had she possessed more of a resolute and inflexible temper, and used more physical vigor in disciplining the school, she would have succeeded better. The school during the winter was taught by Mr. Benjamin P. Langworthy, 2d, a faithful and efficient teacher. Mr. Langworthy had taught several terms in the district before, and the inhabitants thereof manifested their appreciation of his services by hiring him again. The school, under his discipline and instruction, made commendable progress, and many of the scholars will favorably compare with those of the best schools in the town.

District No. 6.—(City.)—Miss Sarah E. Chester, during the summer, and Mr. Avery A. Stanton, during the winter, conducted this school with their usual success. They each are so well known throughout the town, as skilful teachers, as to require no other comment. (The patrons of this district appear to take greater interest in the winter than the summer term. Why is it thus?)

District No. 7.—(Gate.)—The summer and fall terms were taught by Miss Margaret A. Langworthy, who labored faithfully, and with whom most of her patrons were well satisfied. The winter school was taught by Mr. Nathan J. Newton, a faithful teacher. He worked vigorously for the improvement of the school. Singing was sometimes practiced. The house in this district is very poor. It is hoped that there will soon be a new one erected on a more suitable location.

District No. 9.—(Locustville.)—Miss Mary E. Reid has taught this school in the higher department for several consecutive terms. Miss Reid is one of our most accomplished and successful teachers. The order was good, and the recitations and exercises were observable for system, correctness and thoroughness. There are several scholars in this school whose literary attainments would qualify them to teach in our public schools. It is desirable that they graduate at our State Normal School and establish themselves as teachers. The primary department has been taught several terms successfully by Miss Eliza R. Henry, a teacher *well qualified for the station*, and under whose literary and moral instruction the young aspirants could not fail of growing wiser and better. The house in this district is one of the best, if not the very best, in the town, and does credit to the district. The

school perhaps will compare as favorably with other schools in the town, as does the house with other houses. It is usually very observable, that where we have the best school-houses, we have the best teachers, the best scholars and the best schools. When will the people of some other districts see their errors and grow wiser? Singing was practiced in both departments of this school.

District No. 10.—(Barberville.)—The school during the summer in this district was taught by Miss M. Anna Shove, who had taught several terms in the district before this. A teacher *may be employed* in the same district *too long*. The winter school was taught by Miss Georgie Pierce. This was her first term. The discipline and order was good, the scholars made commendable advancement, and the people of the district generally were well satisfied. Vocal music was practiced in the winter school. The school-house in this district needs a blackboard and some other internal repairs.

District No. 11.—(Rockville.)—The school in this district (summer and winter terms) was taught by Miss Ann E. Wells. She had taught in the district one term before. This is quite a full school and a large proportion of the scholars are small, requiring in the teacher firmness, perseverance and patience, in order that it be carried on successfully. These qualifications the teacher possessed, consequently her labors were very successful. Vocal music was occasionally practiced.

District No. 12.—(Grassy Pond.)—Mr. Benjamin T. Lewis taught in this district a short term in the fall. He labored faithfully. The winter term was taught by Mr. Joseph C. Tanner, who had taught several terms in the district before. Perhaps there are a less number of scholars in the district than in any other in the town. Mr. Tanner is a good teacher, and wishes to do nothing but what is just and right.

RESOURCES.

Amount not expended last year.....	\$6 00
Amount received from registry taxes... ..	175 56
Amount received from General Treasury.....	1087 00
Town Appropriation.....	830 00
	<hr/>
	\$1548 56

The statistics are presented in the following table.
Respectfully submitted.

N. L. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM L. CLARKE,
JOHN W. FOSTER,

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Committee.

EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1864.

SUMMER SCHOOL.										WINTER SCHOOL.									
SCHOLARS.					TEACHERS' NAMES.					SCHOLARS.					TEACHERS' NAMES.				
Number of District.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole number.	Average	Wages.	Length in weeks.						Wages.	Length in weeks.						
							Boys.	Girls.	Whole number.	Average.	Boys.			Girls.	Whole number.	Average.			
1	19	18	37	20	\$8 50	14	Mary C. Whipple.....					\$25 00	16	William H. Kenyon.....					\$138 41
2							Eunice M. Stillman.....					10 00	11	Nancy A. Clark.....					138 41
3	8	5	13	10	10 00	10	M. Grace Stillman.....					17 00	16	N. Grace Stillman...					106 97
4	20	19	39	21	18 00	20	Harriet E. Stillman					20 00	18	Harriet E. Stillman.....					147 84
5	24	22	46	31	10 00	16	Abbie A. Gorton					25 00	17	B. P. Langworthy, 2d.....					128 79
6					10 00	16	Sarah E. Chester					38 00	16	Avery A. Stanton.....					169 49
7	11	16	27	19	8 00	24	M. A. Langworthy.....					18 00	16	Nathan J. Newton.....					121 89
8	28	41	69	46	26 00	8	Mary E. Reid.. }					38 00	16	Mary E. Reid }					219 99
9	85	37	72	50		12	Eliza R. Henry }					15 00	16	Georgie Pierce.....					118 99
10	18	18	36	19	10 00	16	M. Anna Shove.. ..					22 50	16	Ann E. Wells.....					147 84
11	20	28	48	31	10 50	16	Ann E. Wells.....					21 25	16	Jos. C. Tanner.....					90 14
12	4	4	8	6	15 67	6	Benjamin T. Lewis.....							Joint Dis. Hopkinton and Richmond.....					16 84
							Report.....							Report.....					18 46
																			\$1548 56

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.—The School Committee, in accordance with the school law, would respectfully submit the following report :

The Committee held its first meeting in June, and organized by the election of Hon. E. R. Potter, Chairman, and J. G. Perry, Esq., Clerk. At the same meeting Dr. T. A. Hazard was appointed to apportion the public money. Hon. E. R. Potter, Rev. J. H. Wells and John H. Tafft, Esq., were appointed Examining Committee, and J. H. Tafft, Visiting Committee.

It gives your Committee pleasure to report that amid the strife of arms, and the discord of war, the educational interest in the town is steadily increasing, and that parents are becoming more frequent visitors at the school-room.

Nothing perhaps will do more to encourage good teachers and scholars, and to incite them to renewed action, nor to spur up those who may be inclined to be careless and idle, than the frequent calls of parents at the school.

If this interest continues to increase we shall soon have the pleasure of witnessing a higher degree of excellence in our schools than we have ever yet seen.

The attendance we think would never have been better than during the past winter had it not been for the measles. There were some schools where absences seldom occurred during the first part of the winter term, and where it was a rare thing for a scholar to come in late ; in which schools we think the attendance would have been excellent for the entire term, had it not been for this contagious disease, which made its appearance in nearly every district, and which in some districts took out for a time nearly one half of the scholars. There are however some parents who still seem to think that their children may just as well come in any time during the first half of the term as the first day, and leave just as well any time during the last half, as the last day, and that it is of no account if their children do stay out of school one or two days in each week to play, go visiting, or attend auctions. To such parents we would say, do not blame teachers, if your children do not improve, for it is *your fault* and not *theirs*.

The Teacher's Association is still doing much to promote the interest, and to increase the usefulness of our schools. The meetings of the association have been kept up the most part of the year and have been made very interesting by the teachers. The subject of school government and discipline has been before the society several times during this period, and many excellent methods for organizing and governing schools have been given by our best and most experienced teachers, and the best methods of conducting recitations in the various branches taught in our schools have been given and made practical by the formation of classes, with which teachers have shown, how they would teach, Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, &c.

All praise is due some of our teachers for the interest which they have manifested in the meetings and for the many excellent hints given by them.

The school-houses remain as they were when we wrote our report a year ago, none having been built or repaired. The electors of district No. 3, have held a number of meetings during the year, for the purpose of making arrangements for the erection of a new school-house in said district, but as yet they have come to no definite action.

In this connection, we would also refer to the condition of quite a number of our school-houses at the present time, some of which, with the following exceptions, are very good. There has been little or no repairs on them in a long time, if there has been since they were built, and the result is that in some of them large pieces of plastering has been broken off, leaving the laths bare in some places four feet square, making the rooms very cold and requiring much more fuel to warm them.

The extra expense required in warming these rooms for one term would more than pay for the needed repairs. It is also a fact however strange it may seem that some of the school-rooms have not been thoroughly cleaned and white-washed since your Committee have been connected with the schools, and that the floors, seats and walls are very dirty and uninviting. Can it be expected that teachers can successfully teach their pupils habits of neatness in rooms which have been so sadly neglected?

Every one knows who has had any experience in teaching that if the room is neat, clean and in proper order, that the majority of scholars take pride in keeping it so; while on the other hand, if the floor is dirty, and the walls and desks are besmeared with ink, mud and grease, they care but little how much worse they make them look. There are, however, a few districts in town that take pride in keeping their school-houses in proper order, and we hope that many others will follow their good example and have their houses thoroughly cleaned during the spring or summer vacations.

We do not propose at this time to say anything respecting playgrounds, the examination of teachers, nor the course to be adopted by parents and teachers in case of difficulty or opposition, but we would refer all who wish to know our opinion respecting them to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th pages of our last report.

There have been but two complaints made officially to your Committee during the year; one in district No. 18, which was a misunderstanding between the teacher and one of the trustees, and which your Committee succeeded in settling in a manner which we believe was satisfactory to all parties. The other was in district No. 20, where a boy was expelled from the school by the teacher for improper conduct. The Committee sustained the teacher as they will every teacher in maintaining good order.

Your Committee do not propose to speak in detail of schools and teachers, but, instead, to speak of the condition of the schools in general

terms. We would say, however, that your Committee have complete notes of the appearance and condition of each school at the time it was visited. A very large per cent. of the teachers employed during the year have been industrious and faithful in the performance of their duties in the school room, and have striven to exert a moral influence over their pupils when out of school. Perhaps it will not be amiss for us to add in this place that whenever parents or trustees know of any teachers being addicted to immoral and intemperate habits and whose influence is injurious to those intrusted to their care, we hope they will lose no time in notifying the Committee of the fact if not they may be entirely ignorant of the evil influences which are thus being thrown around the youth of our land till the term has closed and the teacher paid. We think there never have been more schools above a mediocrity, nor fewer below, than during the past year. In these last there seemed to be a lack of tact and energy on the part of the teachers. It cannot be expected that a school with a slow motion teacher will be very prompt, or interesting. If teachers would make their schools interesting, they must be wide awake, and not be content with reading the questions from the text books, and having the class give the answer just as they are there and nothing more. No teacher can nor should expect to succeed well as a teacher who does not study out of school. They should always look over their lessons assigned to their classes, before attempting to hear them. Our best teachers find it necessary for them to do this, and when they come before their classes they know just how to handle the subject of the lesson, while those who seldom if ever look over their lessons are confined to the questions and answers given in the text books, and not unfrequently waste much time in looking for the answers. Teachers who do not find previous preparation necessary, and who have not time nor a disposition to attend meetings of the Association and of the Institute, nor to read a School Journal, had better reform or leave the profession altogether. This class with few exceptions are poor teachers.

Reading.—Not long since, it was the custom and practice of many teachers to assign one entire piece for a reading lesson, and if the class was large to assign two or three, so that there should be at least one paragraph for each member of the class, and they were allowed to blunder through or over this long lesson without being asked a single question respecting the meaning of what they were reading. Such reading must be dull, uninteresting and of but little advantage. There has been a great improvement in this respect by many of our teachers, their classes read but a few lessons during the term, but what they did read they understood and read understandingly.

Says the Rev. John Boyden, under the head of reading, in his able report of the schools of the town of Cumberland:—"We are troubled with the inclination of children to read in books beyond their abilities. Parents desire it, thinking it creditable and teachers consent, to please the parties, and so the children are really put back instead of forward.

But sometimes a reason is given for this step which is more specious than sound. It is urged that the scholar knows his old book by heart and does not take any interest in it. Well, where a book is read straight through as you would read a story this reason is plausible, but let the reading be made a regular *drill* exercise and the book will last much longer. Let a short lesson be assigned ; let it be as thoroughly studied as any other lesson, for a scholar has no right to a teachers time, till he has faithfully used his own, then let a portion of the class read (if there is not time for all) and let the others criticise,—not merely as to pauses and words ; but *attitudes*, inflections, and everything pertaining to elocution. Sometimes it would be well to have those, who are to criticise, to listen with their books closed and be governed by the ear alone. In this way with a live teacher, a book would not soon be old. There would probably be a saving of time and I am sure a gain in result."

Geography, we think has never been as well taught, take the schools as a whole, as during the past year,—more attention having been given to map drawing, which has added not a little to the interest of the recitations, and to the knowledge obtained by the class.

Mental Arithmetic.—This study has been sadly neglected by scholars and teachers, in fact we find as many if not more teachers deficient in the solution and explanation of examples in mental Arithmetic as in any branch taught in our schools. Since we have been connected with the schools we have *urged* the importance of a thorough knowledge of this branch—and during the winter term it was admirably taught in some of our schools. We are glad to see it taking its proper place in our schools. In written Arithmetic scholars should be required to solve original examples and to do it entirely independent of the book. We not unfrequently find scholars and sometimes teachers who say when asked to perform an example that they cannot do it, but if they had the book they could. Such teachers and scholars have no confidence in their own work when they have solved an example, but depend wholly on the answer given in the book. Much might be said respecting *Spelling, Writing, Grammar, History, &c.*, but we forbear speaking of them separately at this time, but simply add that in these as in every branch taught in our schools thoroughness should be the object to be attained.

Singing has been practiced in quite a number of the schools with good success, and we hope that still more time will be devoted to it, as it does much to break up the monotony of the school-room. The statistics are presented in the following table. In conclusion, we would congratulate our fellow townsmen on the success of their schools during the year, hoping that the interest in the cause of education may steadily increase, till our schools are second to none in the State.

Prepared at the request of the School Committee, and respectfully submitted in their behalf.

J. H. TEFFT, *Visiting Committee.*

STATISTICAL TABLE.

SUMMER TERM.

No. of District.	NAME.	TEACHERS.	No. of Scholars registered.	Average attendance.	No. of visits.	Wages per month.	Time in months.
1	Narragansett.....	Arabella Rodman.....	26	15	85	\$15 00	4
2	Tower Hill.....	H. L. Goodwin.....	42	27	25	16 00	4
3	Kingston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Union.....	S. S. Eldred.....	36	28	42	11 00	3
5	Rocky Brook.....	Mary J. Prosser....	71	58	37	20 00	3
6	Wakefield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Lower Point Judith..	Harriet K. Hull.....	31	24	36	14 00	4
8	Upper Point Judith ..	A. E. Tefft.....	18	13	27	16 00	4
9	Sugar Loaf	Mary J. Gardner.....	26	16	15	14 00	3
10	Matoonoe.....	Sarah E Tefft	28	20	44	16 00	3
11	Stony Point	Hannah E. Palmer	14	8	31	12 00	3½
12	Perryville.....	Susan A. Carpenter.....	22	14	30	12 00	3
13	Greenhill.....	Mary E. Fry.....	13	9	24	13 00	4
14	Tuckertown.....	Mattie G. Tucker.....	22	15	41	16 00	4
15	Perkins.....	Sarah M. Anthony.....	12	8	28	12 00	3
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Usquepaug	Sarah M. Baker	14	9	13	18 00	5
18	Dugway.....	E. A. Whitford.....	11	11	26	16 00	4
19	Pier.....	Lizzie P. Hadwen.	30	17	15	18 00	4
20	Peacedale.....	{ T. T. Tucker..... } { Mary L. Aldrich..... }	124	90	33	27 00 17 00	3
21	Moorsfield.....	Carrie F. Watson.	31	22	9	22 00	3

WINTER TERM.

1	Narragansett	Sarah M. Baker	28	22	17	\$23 00	3
2	Tower Hill	H. N. Knowles, Jr.	28	22	19	24 00	4
3	Kingston	{ J. H. Tefft	68	52	60	34 00	4
		{ Mary E. Gardner				12 00	
4	Union	Sarah S. Eldred	36	26	32	15 00	4
5	Rocky Brook	{ Mary J. Prosser	75	60	5	25 00	4
		{ Hannah L. Prosser				10 00	
6	Wakefield	{ E. C. Tefft	78	52	36	48 00	4
		{ S. J. Chappell					
7	Lower Point Judith	Harriet K. Hull	31	22	27	22 00	3½
8	Upper Point Judith	Warren B. Knowles	29	19	14	20 00	4
9	Sugar Loaf	J. E. R. Crandall	27	15	40	17 00	4
10	Matoonoe	Sarah E. Tefft	30	20	32	16 00	4
11	Stony Point	Hannah E. Palmer	12	10	18	16 00	4
12	Perryville	Wm. E Crandall	20	14	38	17 00	4
13	Greenhill	M. E. Fry	23	15	38	17 50	4
14	Tuckertown	Mattie G. Tucker	16	11	5	18 00	2
15	Perkins	John H. Partels	18	8	13	20 50	..
16			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Usquepaug	Geo. B. Inman	20	12	68	31 00	3½
18	Dugway	Carrie G. Pearce	12	11	28	18 00	3
19	Pier	Henry C. Card	32	21	29	20 00	4
20	Peacedale	{ T. T. Tucker	123	91	65	30 00	8
		{ Ellen M. Darling				17 00	
21			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORTH KINGSTOWN.—The School Committee of the town of North Kingstown present to their fellow citizens in Town Meeting assembled, the following annual report :

The whole amount of money available for public schools during the past year was seventeen hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-nine cents, and was derived from the following sources :

From the State.....	\$1146 46
“ “ Town.....	500 00
“ Registry Taxes.....	150 03
<hr/>	
Making the total of.....	\$1796 49

This amount was apportioned among the various districts of the town according to law. Your committee employed the Rev. A. B. Flanders to visit the schools at a moderate compensation ; and from his report, and from such information as we have ourselves been able to obtain, we think we may speak favorably of the improvement made. Some schools are spoken of as excellent in their character, and but one is reported as below the average, from the incompetency of the teacher. If further knowledge respecting the condition of the schools, and the wants of various districts is desired, your Committee would respectfully refer to the report of the Visiting Committee.

Your Committee would suggest the importance of the special attention of the Trustees of the several districts, to the wants of their districts in outline maps, blackboards, books of reference, with such other details as belong to the comfortable and necessary furnishing of the school-room.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. REYNOLDS, *Clerk of School Committee.*

WESTERLY.—The School Committee respectfully present to the freemen of the town of Westerly the following report :

At the annual Town Meeting held June 6th, 1863, the following persons were chosen School Committee for the ensuing year, viz: Samuel H. Cross, David Smith and James M. Collins.

The Committee, after having been legally qualified, organized by electing David Smith, Chairman, and Samuel H. Cross, Clerk.

A petition was presented to this Committee requesting a part of District No. 7 taken off, and annexed to District No. 13, that better school facilities might be afforded certain parties. After hearing the parties interested, and viewing the premises, the Committee voted unanimously that it was for the best interests of all concerned that the prayer of said petition be, and the same was, granted, which decision was reversed by the Commissioner.

There have been special meetings of the Committee to approve the doings of districts where money has been voted for repairing

school houses, and it affords us pleasure to see the people of the town manifest their interest in the schools by having the houses pleasant, comfortable, and in all respects inviting to the children.

In selecting teachers the Committee have made choice of those only who appeared to be well qualified for their respective situations ; yet in one or two of the districts the efforts of the Committee and teacher to benefit the children have availed but little, as the parents did not co-operate with, but rather used their influence against the teacher, producing, as is ever the result, a disorderly school and a waste of time and money. In the other districts of the town, where the parents and teachers have been united in their efforts, the results of their labors have been highly gratifying.

We hope the parents will soon be convinced that for their children to derive the greatest possible good from the schools it is essential they visit the school often, have their children regular and prompt at school and co-operate heartily with the teacher in his efforts to benefit their children.

Your Committee are gratified in being permitted to say that the year has been one of improvement and increased prosperity in the schools of the town. Although some of them do not come up to that degree of perfection desirable, much has been accomplished worthy of the highest praise, and our schools, at present, will compare more favorably with the best schools in the State than ever before.

In conclusion, we would urge parents, trustees, and other persons, who are interested in our public schools, to be more earnest, persevering and determined in the good and noble work of bringing our schools up to occupy and retain their proper position.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

SAMUEL H. CROSS, *Clerk.*

EXETER.—The scholars, in many of the schools, have been hurried over their lessons too rapidly to understand them well. No greater mistake in educating children can be made than this, still it is the common practice with many of our teachers, especially young ones. If they can get a scholar through his book, they seem to think he has accomplished much ; and this opinion is entertained by most of parents in no less degree. During the past winter, scholars in several of the schools were found nearly through the arithmetic, and being referred back to questions and lessons they had been over, they seemed to have no definite ideas of them. Such teaching as this can be of but little benefit ; it is certainly bad discipline of the mind. Whenever a scholar goes through a process of multiplying and dividing, or of adding and subtracting numbers, to obtain answers, and does not clearly see the reason of all this, he receives scarcely any benefit for his labor ; and

his studying in this way not only occasions waste of time, but gets him in the habit of passing over his lessons without reasoning or thinking.

In one of the schools of the town a few winters ago, the Committee asked permission to question a class numbering six or eight, about the lessons they had passed over in Thompson's Arithmetic. The teacher seemed to be quite confident that they were well prepared to handle fractions of any kind.

The following are some of the questions asked, and also the answers given by the class :

Which is the most, one-sixth of a thing, or one-eighth of the same thing? To which most of the class answered; one eighth. Why? Because eight is more than six.

Which is the most, four-fifths of a thing, or twelve-fifteenths of it? Here a part of the class concluded that four-fifths was the most, and the other part, that twelve-fifteenths were the most.

For their difference of opinion they could assign no reason. Questions were then given them in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of fractions, and hardly one of the class was able to obtain a correct result. Some of the fractions that were required to be added were multiplied together; and some of the scholars, instead of dividing, either multiplied or added them together,—the addition of some being performed by adding the numerators, without the fractions being reduced to a common denominator.

The class were not permitted to have their books, still they could give most of the rules laid down in their Arithmetic for fractions; but they had not learned the principles which the rules were calculated to convey, and therefore they knew not when and where to apply them. Nor is this the only case we have met with in the different schools. We find as bad mistakes in the manner of teaching in many of the schools.

We very often find scholars in interest, profit and loss, or in extraction of roots of numbers, who do not know how to write decimal fractions correctly, nor how to place the decimal point in multiplying and dividing decimals.

Now for a scholar to understand interest, profit and loss, or any of the rules beyond decimals, he must well understand decimals; but it is very common for scholars to be allowed to pass over them, thinking they are very easy, when in reality they do not learn their true import.

It is a too common practice to apply the decimal point after looking at the answer.

We have also found scholars in Greenleaf's National Arithmetic—scholars who had been through lower works in Arithmetic—who were unable to perform many of the questions in Arithmetics less difficult, and who would have made altogether greater improvement in studying such, than in studying that.

Now, it might be astonishing to the parents of these scholars to know, that they were unable to perform questions like the following:

If cloth is bought for 12 1-2 cents per yard, and sold for 16 2-3 cents per yard, what per cent. profit is made ?

If I sell cloth at 37 1-2 cents per yard and gain 25 per cent., what is the buying price ?

Many such questions as these—questions in fact not near as hard as could be found in the Arithmetic—have been given to many scholars who are considered advanced in the study of Arithmetic, and they were found unable to obtain correct answers. A majority of them would conclude that the correct answer to the first question given, is 4 1-6 per cent., and to get the answer to the second, they would take, 25 of 37 1-2 cents from 37 1-2 cents, for the price given. Now, it is clear to be seen, that these scholars have no correct idea of profit and loss, and that they know not the correct meaning of the term per cent. The question might be asked : “Did the teachers of these schools understand it themselves ?”

They did, or appeared to, on examination. But they had either allowed these scholars to go on as they pleased from rule to rule, in a careless manner, without thought or consideration, or else they had not the tact of illustrating and simplifying so as to make the author's meanings clearly understood. It is one thing to understand a study, and another thing to know how to teach it. The great fault with too many of our teachers is, that they endeavor to crowd too much into the minds of children in too short a time : or, in other words, they aim to get the scholar through his book too soon. This method of teaching was the prevailing method in the school-boy days of our forefathers. Old methods of teaching should now be done away with. Then, most of the country teachers had a very limited education. They did, however, profess to know how to teach Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Daboll's Arithmetic ; but their methods of imparting instruction were dark and obscure, and their pupils passed from page to page of their text book, obtaining indefinite ideas, and forms and ceremonies without their meaning.

It is well known that every scholar who studied Arithmetic was required to have a blank book, and the solution of every question was to be written down in it ; but the reason of all these forms went unexplained,—the scholars being told that “it must be so because the rule says so.” This is too much the practice with many of our teachers at the present day. Not being apt to teach, or not understanding the subject as they should, the scholar is told, on asking why the thing is so. No one, who is unable to simplify definitions and rules of authors, so that their real meaning can be understood by a child of common intelligence, is well qualified for a successful instructor.

Another great mistake in teaching, is to require all the rules and definitions to be learned, just as they are laid down in the text books. This is an erroneous plan. It is the direct way to get scholars in the habit of repeating over words without thought ; and in fact we have found, in those schools where this is the plan of the teachers, that the

scholars did study in this way. The scholar who is required to do this seldom stops to think of what the author means by these rules and definitions, but binds himself down to the wearisome task of committing all the phraseology of the author, to memory, without any comprehension of his meaning. He repeats rule after rule, when, in reality, he is probably unable to tell the meaning of half the words in these rules.

A scholar, in pursuing a study, should be required to study for the principles and truths that the author conveys ; and if he is not able to understand the language of the author, then let the teacher use means to make him understand it. A class should never leave a lesson till all its principles are well impressed upon their minds ; and then it is necessary that they should have frequent reviews upon this, and all other lessons they have passed over, in order to retain what they have learned. Scholars should have lessons in review just as much as in advance ; but we are sorry to be obliged to report that but very few of our teachers, during the past winter, ever made it a practice of referring their classes back to the lessons they had gone over. If the scholars in many of the schools had gone over half the number of pages, and learned it well, they would have made altogether better improvement than they did. The old adage, "one thing well learned, is worth a thousand things glanced at," should ever be the teachers motto.

Reading is very poorly taught in many of our schools. It is seldom that we find a teacher who teaches this branch of education as it should be taught. It has been the prevailing practice, to have the class commence at the beginning of the reading book, and read along from lesson to lesson, until it is read through ; the teacher seldom reading more than the first paragraphs of each lesson. Reading taught in this way must necessarily be passed over in a careless, thoughtless manner ; and the scholar knows but little more about the lesson when he has finished reading, than he did when he commenced. Now, a paragraph in the reading book, should never be left until the whole class are able to read it understandingly, and so, too, that it can be understood by others who are not looking over.

After a paragraph is read, let the scholar who reads it be questioned in regard to the meaning of the author's sentiments ; let him also be required to define different words in that paragraph, which may be selected by the teacher, or any of the rest of the class ; and the exercise may be carried still farther by having him substitute words, in the place of words in the lesson, which shall convey a similar meaning. The teacher should, now and then, require the same paragraphs to be read over by different scholars. In this way the teacher could hardly fail of creating an interest in the class. There is no study taught in our common schools, which teachers make so poor work of, as that of English Grammar. This probably is owing to the fact, that the majority of our young teachers fail to qualify themselves in this branch of

education as they should, to teach it successfully. But not only young teachers, but many who claim much experience in the business of teaching, are poor grammarians. Teachers of several terms of experience have applied to us for certificates, and on examination in this branch, they were found unable to tell good language from poor. Ten simple sentences, all of which were in violation of the usage of good English, were once given to a teacher who had taught some three or four terms, and out of the ten, he could correct but three, and his reason for the correction of these three, he could not give. Now, it is evident, that one who is not qualified to tell good language from poor, is not fit to teach the English language successfully. It is shocking to know how this study is taught in many of our schools. Scholars commence it, and study it term after term, and then are found to know not much about it.

The majority of the scholars of the different schools of this town who claim to be advanced in this study, many of whom are in the analysis of sentences, are unable in many instances to distinguish a transitive verb from one intransitive, an adverb from an adjective, or the active voice of a verb from the passive voice of it; and let them be required to conjugate a verb, or give its synopsis in the several modes, and they would be completely lost. Now, why should these scholars be so deficient in this study, after devoting so much time to it? Because they have had bad instruction in it. They have been hurried over it, learning the phraseology and not the principles; getting the chaff and leaving the substance. In many instances, owing to erroneous instruction, they have got wrong ideas about many parts of it, and these false ideas have become so impressed upon their minds that it is almost impossible to convince them that they are wrong. A scholar can be flattered and deceived in this study so as to think he well understands it, though he may be ignorant of its first principles.

It is thought by most that this is a dry difficult study, without any foundation; but if a teacher is well qualified to teach it, and takes as much interest in the teaching of it, as in other studies, it can be made just as easy to be understood, and scholars would like it as well as any of the other branches taught in our district schools. In some of the schools, bad arrangement in classing off scholars sometimes exists. Some scholars, too, are found pursuing, besides reading, writing, and spelling, three or four studies, when two would be as many as they could go along with to good advantage.

The above remarks, it is hoped, may be of some benefit to young teachers of this town. There are quite a number of young men in the town who have been engaged in the business of teaching, and they should consider that good qualifications are absolutely necessary for success.

It is very desirable that teachers should be raised up in our own town; but Committees can grant certificates to none whose attainments are not sufficient to fulfil the requirements of the school law.

It seems that teachers, for many of our schools, should be better qualified than the law requires. No one should suppose that, because he has once had a certificate, or had one or two terms of experience, he is ever after entitled to a school. Certificates are sometimes given to teach in one district, whereas to teach in another, the applicant would be considered unfit. The majority of those who undertake this business, commence in it too young, or before they are sufficiently educated for it. A young teacher should keep on educating himself after he begins teaching, unless he is well qualified at the commencement; but such as these are very scarce indeed.

It has ever been our greatest desire to have a good set of teachers throughout the town; but the arrangements, in many of the districts, are such that it is almost impossible for a School Committee to effect it. It has long been the prevailing practice in many of the districts, to pay about the same wages from term to term; and this price, in many instances, is so small that a teacher who is confident he is well qualified to teach, cannot afford to work for it, as he can get better pay elsewhere. Therefore it follows, that the inducements held out in these districts are such as to call in those who have never taught, or else those who are poor workmen at the business. Now, whenever this is the practice, it cannot be expected that the schools will be conducted in as orderly and efficient a manner, as schools are in those districts which have well qualified teachers.

In giving a general report of the schools, we are not prepared to say that as much has been accomplished as in former years. This is owing to the fact that the majority of the teachers were young, and had not much experience. Some of the schools, formerly conducted by experienced teachers, had tutors who knew nothing about the business; and therefore it could not be expected that the improvement would be as great. We have had too many young teachers in comparison with those more mature in the business. It will answer to have young teachers in the smaller schools, but some of our schools certainly need first-class teachers. Trustees should use better judgment in the selection of teachers, and not be governed so much by the price they pay as the qualifications of the persons they employ. Rather than to pay a dollar or two more a month for one whom they know to be a good teacher, some Trustees will hire a stranger, or any one that can get a certificate, and thus, in many instances, about the same as waste the public money.

Better wages for teachers, for the last winter, were paid in most other towns, and consequently the better teachers in most cases could not be procured in our town. A well qualified teacher will generally go where he can get the best pay; while poor teachers are glad to get a chance any where, and are not apt to be very particular about wages. Trustees should consider that as wages in other business increases, so the wages of teachers must be increased.

In reporting the schools separately, we wish to give to each teacher his just due ; we are obliged, however, to overlook many mistakes of some of the young teachers, especially in their methods of teaching.

REPORT OF EACH SCHOOL.

District No. 1.—Miss Darcus A. Tanner taught six weeks in summer. The term was so short that the school accomplished but little. The scholars had just time enough to get acquainted with their teacher and her plans, and to begin to feel an interest in their studies. Miss Tanner seems to have many good accomplishments for teaching, but she seems to need a little more energy in government. By a vote of the District, arrangements were made to have a school of six weeks in summer, and one of eight in the fall. R. B. Richmond was the teacher in the fall. If the attendance had been more regular, the school would probably have been well worth the money expended for its support ; but on account of labor being scarce, many of the parents were obliged to keep their children from school, and consequently only those whose attendance was regular, received the full benefit of the school. The winter school was kept by Mr. Clark Gardiner. Considering the disinterestedness of the majority of the parents for a school, Mr. Gardiner did remarkably well. His government was good ; he succeeded in creating quite a lively interest in study, and therefore a very good improvement was the result.

District No. 2.—There was no summer school in this District. Mr. B. T. Lewis was the teacher for the winter. This school, within a few years, has very much diminished both in number and advancement. Formerly it numbered nearly forty scholars, and was in advance of most of the other schools of the town ; now, with the exception of one scholar, it is behind all the others in advancement. We think the teacher felt much interest for his school, and succeeded in giving general satisfaction.

District No. 4.—This school was taught six months in the year, two in the fall by David W. Lillibridge, and four in the winter and spring, by E. P. Phillips, one of the Committee. We therefore leave it to others to judge of the merits of the school.

District No. 5.—This District has a good little house, but the school is running down, numbering only six or eight scholars. Ten or fifteen years ago this District stood as fair as any other in the town for a good school. The young men then in that school have left, some in the city and villages, and some among the patriotic citizens of our country have fallen on the field of battle in defence of their country. There seems to be but few young men growing up, and the old ones are left alone, it is hard for any teacher to get up a lively interest in such a school. Such a school is the hardest to teach in the world, and needs a teacher that has the patience of a Job to interest them.

The school was taught by William C. Lillibridge, of the town, who probably done as well as most teachers under the same circumstances.

District No. 6.—This school was taught in the winter by Edwin H. Phillips of this town. He was young in the business and the school small, and he succeeded very well in the business. His opportunities have been good, and as he grows older, if he likes the business, will make a good teacher. He gave general satisfaction.

District No. 7.—The summer term was taught by Jane Hopkins, and gave general satisfaction. The winter term was taught by Mr. Lillibridge, a young man of good qualifications, though young in experience, and probably tried to do the best he could for the school.

District No. 8.—The summer term was taught by Miss Reynolds, and we heard no complaints about the school. The winter term was taught by William H. Greene, a young man of the District. We saw nothing in the school to hinder him from teaching a good school.

District No. 9.—This school was taught by Miss Ann E. Tefft, of South Kingstown. She had taught several terms in this town and in others, and those acquainted with her modes of teaching and disciplining a school need not fear of success. Few teachers are better qualified and can do more good in a school. The summer term was taught by Mercy Sweet and gave general satisfaction.

District No. 10.—The teacher of the summer school was Miss Matilda Dawley. Her government was mild, and her scholars seemed to manifest quite a lively interest in study. The winter school was commenced by a very promising young man. After keeping about nine weeks, he was unexpectedly requested by the Trustee to leave. The reason that the Trustee gave for this sudden movement was, that the parents had become dissatisfied with the government. The teacher did not leave however, at the request. He kept a few days longer, and then appeared at the annual meeting of the Committee, and gave a statement of the affair. As matters were progressing in the District, it was our opinion that it would be better not to continue the school longer. We think, however, that the teacher was not fairly dealt with. The parents should have visited the school, and advised him in regard to government. It was his first time ; and probably like the majority of young teachers, he dreaded to administer punishment for fear of giving offence to parents. The Trustee seemed to be more anxious to get rid of him than any of the rest of the District. It has been rumored that, before requesting the teacher to leave, he went among the parents and endeavored to embitter their feelings against the school as much as possible ; but whether this is true or not we are unable to say. He wrote to the Committee, stating that the parents were dissatisfied that he had hired the teacher for three

months, or as long as the school money would last ; and that he would leave it with us to say whether the teacher should keep longer or leave. The teacher is noted to be of truth and integrity ; and when he applied for a certificate, he stated that he had hired for four months. Circumstances go to show that he was hired for four months. The two teachers made out a four months school ; and it has long been the practice to have a four months' school in the winter. The term was finished by Mr. Joseph Tillinghast. Mr. Tillinghast had taught before, and appeared to manage the school quite well. He seemed to have much natural tact for the business.

District No. 11.—The summer school was kept by Mr. Horace James. He succeeded ordinarily well, and gave general satisfaction. The Trustee had much trouble to find a teacher for the winter. He partly bargained with two or three different teachers, provided they could get certificates, but they were considered incompetent for the school. He finally through the influence of Mr. Daniel F. Money, and some others of the District, concluded to employ Mr. Elisha L. Baggs. We need not say he kept an excellent school ; he has excelled in the business too long to fail here. His government could hardly be surpassed. It was not produced by fear, but love. Every scholar seemed to respect and love him. Not so many lessons were passed over as in some other schools ; but every one was well learned before another was taken up, and a review was the practice every day. He well earned his wages. He had \$25 per month and boarded ; and the money was used to a much better advantage than it is in the majority of those Districts where smaller wages are paid. We have been correctly informed that every parent was well satisfied when the school closed, although many grumbled at the commencement, mostly on account of the wages. The Trustee stated that it was the best school they had ever had. Mr. Baggs knows every crook and turn of a school, and is the right man to go into a difficult school, or one badly run down.

District No. 12.—Miss Dawley, the teacher of the summer school in District No. 10, commenced the winter school ; but she kept but few weeks on account of sickness. Miss Hannah W. Locke finished out the term. There were two or three large boys in this school who seemed to need severe discipline to be induced to submission. They appeared to be beyond the influence of moral means, and consequently could not easily be refrained from misconduct by the mild admonitions of a female teacher. Miss Locke seemed to labor earnestly for the advancement of her school, and the most of her pupils made quite good improvement. One of the scholars of this school needs instruction in branches of education not required to be taught in our District schools.

District No. 13.—This school was taught by its former teacher, Miss Rose, and it well maintains its former reputation. Miss Rose

has been the teacher of this school for several terms, and the District have acted wisely in not changing teachers every term.

No repairs have been made on any of the school houses, and we are doubtful that any such a thing will ever take place until public money is withheld. As long as School Committees keep granting public money to these Districts, just so long they keep violating the requisitions of the school law. Six Districts should never have another cent of money until they have better school-houses. Good school-houses are just as indispensable to the education of the children, as good farming utensils are to farmers. It is useless to say any thing in School Reports about this matter.

The condition of these houses have been spoken of in almost every Report for more than ten years, and it has done no good. Let the money be withheld and the people of these Districts would make a move in the way of doing something.

The Reports of the schools in Districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, were written by E. P. Phillips; the rest of the Report was prepared by R. B. Richmond.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by us.

E. P. PHILLIPS,
T. A. HALL,
R. B. RICHMOND,

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Committee.

KENT COUNTY.

WARWICK.—To the freemen of the town of Warwick, the School Committee beg leave to make the following report, for the year ending May 1st, 1864 :

The money received for the support of the public schools of the town for the past year, was derived from the following sources :

From the State, old appropriation.....	\$1779 58
“ “ new appropriation.....	562 50
“ Town appropriation.....	1500 00
“ Registry Taxes.....	718 00
	<hr/>
	\$4560 06
Add balances in the town treasury due the districts, not expended last year.	261 74
Add balance of contingent account.....	7 80
	<hr/>
Total amount of money for the year.....	\$4829 60

For the support of the public schools of the town, the following sums have been paid ;

Amount paid to the several districts for school purposes.....	\$4497 83
Amount paid to B. Phelon for visiting schools and examining teachers.....	100 00
Amount paid for blank books and blank orders.....	2 44
Amount paid for printing the School Committee's report.....	20 00
Balance in the treasury due the several districts.....	203 97
Balance now in the treasury due contingent account.....	6 36
	<hr/>
	\$4829 60

STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT RETURNS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1884.

EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL REPORTS.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of Dis.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total number registered.	Average attend.	Months kept open.	Amount Ex. Summer Term.	Amount Ex. Winter Term.	Total amount Expended	Balance due Districts.	Overplus
Pawtuxet.....	1	35	31	66	47	6½	\$185 76	\$124 25	\$260 01	\$5 35	.....
Spring Green.....	2	28	21	44	38	8	80 00	164 00	244 00	.....	\$12 24
Plains.....	3	26	21	47	24	7 3-20	50 44	155 78	206 17	2 52	.....
Old Warwick.....	4	40	31	71	53	10	125 00	125 00	250 00	45 98	.....
Apponaug.....	5	26	41	67	52	8½	163 30	72 00	285 30	12 99	.....
Natic.....	6	169	160	329	191	10	281 92	247 60	479 52	.....	.....
Phenix.....	7	107	88	195	188	10	224 00	216 08	440 08	.....	.....
Centreville.....	8	80	82	162	117	7½	187 50	223 23	860 73	.....	.....
Southern.....	9	28	25	53	27	9	76 00	185 00	211 00	66 14	.....
Coweset.....	10	22	7	29	21	8½	75 25	123 85	199 10	47 69	.....
Potowomut.....	11	9	22	31	23	10½	158 54	81 66	240 20	29 98	.....
Crompton.....	12	106	98	204	126	6	168 00	257 67	425 67	.....	.....
Pontiac.....	13	32	29	61	40	10	206 50	60 00	266 50	4 94	.....
River Point.....	14	169	159	328	205	10½	232 00	249 10	481 10	.....	.....
Central.....	15	20	13	33	28	9	98 50	105 00	198 50	69	.....
		892	828	1720	1125	130 13-20	\$2157 71	\$2840 12	\$4497 88	\$216 21	\$12 24
Contingent account.....							.....	.....	122 44	5 86	
									\$4620 27	221 57	\$12 24

Statement showing the Names and Residences of Teachers, the length of School Term, and the Monthly Wages paid, for the year ending May 1st, 1864.

No. of District.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	SUMMER TERM.		WINTER TERM.	
			Mos.	Wages.	Mos.	Wages.
1	John P. Gregory.....	Smithfield, R. I.....	8	\$87 00	3½	\$87 00
2	Samuel W. Hale.....	Lonsdale, R. I.....	4	20 00	4	36 00
3	Carrie E. Work.....	Providence, R. I.....	2½	18 00	18	.....
	Mr. D. B. Hazen.....	Sprague, Conn.....	.....	.....	4½	80 00
4	M. B. W. Matteson...	Old Warwick, R. I.....	5	87 00	5	87 00
5	Lizzie P. Cunliffe.....	Cranston, R. I.....	5½	24 00	.....	.....
	Miss C. E. Work....	Providence, R. I.....	.....	.....	8	24 00
6	George W. Spalding.	Natic, R. I.....	4	86 00	6	86 00
	Mrs. S. M. Spalding..	Natic, R. I.....	4	18 00	6	18 00
7	John R. Kent.....	Warwick, R. I.....	7	86 00	8	88 00
	Mary L. Sprague.....	Plainfield, Conn.....	7	20 00	8	20 00
8	Chas. P. Berry	Centreville, R. I.....	2½	86 00	4½	86 00
	Mary C. Shaw.....	Centreville, R. I.....	2½	14 00	.....	.....
	Mrs. A. M. Lapham..	Centreville, R. I.....	.....	.....	4½	14 00
9	Addie K. Burlingame.	East Greenwich, R. I.....	4	19 00	.....	.....
	Sarah J. Spencer.....	Warwick, R. I.....	.....	.....	5	22 00
10	Sarah A. Johnson.....	East Greenwich, R. I.....	4½	16 00	.....	.....
	P. R. Lillibridge.....	Exeter, R. I.....	.....	.....	4	28 00
11	Lydia L. Spencer....	Warwick, R. I.....	4	20 00	.....	.....
	Lucy A. Bowen;.....	Warwick, R. I.....	8	20 00	8½	28 00
12	Wm. D. Martin.....	Providence, R. I.....	8	86 00	8	40 00
	Annie E. Burlingame.	East Greenwich, R. I.....	8	20 00	8	20 00
	Josephine Wells.....	Crompton, R. I.....	.....	.....	8	10 00
13	Emma J. Sherman...	Foxboro' Mass.....	4	24 00	.....	.....
	Mary E. Money.....	Carolina Mills, R. I.....	8½	24 00	2½	24 00
14	Dwight R. Adams....	Centreville, R. I.....	4	40 00	6½	40 00
	Susan B. Westcott...	River Point, R. I.....	4	18 00	6½	18 00
15	Hannah H. Gorton ...	Plainfield, R. I.....	4	20 00	.....	.....
	Mary E. Adams.....	River Point, R. I.....	.....	.....	5	21 00

An examination of the preceding tables will show the following facts: The whole cost of schooling an average of 1125 scholars of the 1720 registered, 8 7-10 months, has been \$4620 27; the cost per scholar being \$4 10. These figures, compared with those of last year, show a difference of 165 in the registered, and 137 in the average attendance; the difference being easily accounted for, in the fact that manufactories have been kept in operation more generally, and consequently many children have been called from the school-room to the mills.

Although our schools have been quite successful during the year, there is yet chance for improvement.

We can never hope for *great* success until teachers are better paid. There is too great a disposition on the part of trustees to hire cheap teachers, or to pay the *wages* of cheap teachers, and there are so many aspirants for teachers' honors, that those who are *really good* teachers are underbid and obliged to work for low salaries. It is true that the

teacher works but six hours a day and but five days in a week, but it is no less true that he is only paid for from six to nine months in the year; and as our *male* teachers get only an average of \$28 80 per month, this would give, for a year's salary, \$249 60. With these facts before us, we cannot wonder that teachers, despairing of getting a fair return for their labors, leave the ranks of the profession to engage in some more lucrative business. Even those who are best paid make but little more than a living; hence the difficulty in getting good, experienced teachers.

We know that the reply to this will be, we give all that we can afford, with the present amount of public money. But the town appropriation need not be limited to fifteen hundred dollars; districts, corporations, and individuals may give, if they will, of their abundance, funds for the support of our common schools.

We sincerely hope that the proposed change from a registry to a poll tax may be made; and we would most earnestly recommend the voters of this town to give it a hearty support. The present system is one of great inconvenience. Trustees never know, in the spring, how much money they are to have, and consequently are obliged to hire teachers for an indefinite number of months; and as the amount varies with political interests, from three hundred to one thousand dollars, the real amount is a question of some interest.

Then, we would say again, *give us the benefit of the poll tax system*, and let a liberal spirit prevail when the yearly appropriation is made, and let corporations and individuals imitate the example of those who in some districts have contributed so liberally to the support of the public school.

Next to a lack of funds, the want of parental co-operation in the daily working of the school machinery is the greatest obstacle to success. Parents are by far too prone to find fault with the teachers in the presence of their children, and to condemn them *as* teachers, without ever having visited the school-room. If parents value the welfare of the school, if they would not spoil the children for all school restraint, let them be careful how they speak of their teachers in *their* presence.

Visit the school-room often; give your teachers the benefit of your warmest sympathies and your most cordial support; and in this way show both teachers and scholars that you take as much interest in the moral and intellectual well-being of your children, as in your farming, your mercantile, manufacturing or banking interests. Let the school-houses be kept in good repair, and all the improvements made that the district can possibly afford. With good school-houses, and a liberal supply of money, we might hope for competent teachers and successful schools.

Hoping that these suggestions may be favorably received, this, with the accompanying report of the Superintendent, is respectfully submitted.

C. F. ANDREWS, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the School Committee,—Gentlemen:—*Your Superintendent submits the following report:

*District No. 1.—(Pawtuxet.)—*There was no summer school in this district. Two terms of winter school, taught by one teacher, were sustained. The usual studies, as prescribed by you, were taught.

Mr. Gregory maintained a firm but kind government over his pupils. He showed a good degree of thoroughness in his instructions. The progress would have been much better, but for irregularity of attendance.

*District No. 2.—(Spring Green.)—*The advantage of keeping one teacher shows itself in this district. Mr. Hale taught both the summer and winter terms.

The general progress of the school was good. The attendance was quite good, though a widely scattered district. The order was also good.

Singing was introduced. No whispering for the most part of the term. The United States History, by Rerard, was a part of the studies.

The trustee has visited the school very often.

*District No. 3.—(Plains.)—*There was a short term of ten weeks in summer. Miss Work succeeded well in instruction, government and song. An exercise was practiced which reminded us of the Kindergarten mode of instruction. More of this in our primary schools is desirable.

The winter term was taught by Mr. Hazin. Several classes made good advancement. In singing and writing good progress was made.

The school did not adopt the new geographies, so there were no classes in this branch of study. This, we think, was wrong. The geographies which they will have to use must now be bought at the highest retail price.

The school retains its wonted character for irregularity of attendance.

*District No. 4.—(Old Warwick.)—*Forty weeks, as for years past, school was kept. The summer term has generally the smaller scholars. The winter term brings in the farm boys.

Irregularity of attendance, to a certain extent, is complained of for the first time in this school. Its bad influence was very perceptible.

Progress and order kept, however, a very fair union. Singing was improved. The little paper, "The School-House Sprays," still lives.

Mr. Matteson has taught this school several years. He can succeed as well for as many years to come, if the foolish gossip were only silenced.

District No. 5.—(Apponaug.)—Somewhat late this school commenced. The attendance was good. It was well governed. The progress of the scholars was fair. Miss Cunliffe is successful in governing firmly. A small mixture of kindness would not injure it.

Miss Work succeeded her. She was fully competent for her task. Her government was not sustained by outside influences, and was not as good as it otherwise would have been.

No lack of talent seems to prevail in this school; but a spirit of insubordination is prominent.

District No. 6.—(Natic.)—The troubles with which this district was disturbed for years has measurably abated. The teacher says that the past year has been the most pleasant that he has enjoyed in the school.

There were two divisions of the school. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding taught in the departments. Good order and good progress were made.

Mr. Spalding is untiring in his labors for the youth of the district. Few are like him in this respect. He has entered upon another year's service.

District No. 7.—(Phenix.)—Three terms have been sustained during the past year, or forty weeks. There were only two departments.

The teachers have been as successful as in former years in governing and advancing the interests of the school.

Nearly all the older scholars have gone to work; of course, the scholars that attend are smaller than formerly.

District No. 8.—(Centreville.)—Two terms of public school were kept, and a private school in summer, which appeared well.

A large number of scholars came to school from another district, which was unfortunate for the scholars of this district, injuring the order of the school, and taking the time which ought to have been given to the district scholars. It likewise increased the labors of the teachers. Excepting these drawbacks, Mr. Berry and assistant showed themselves competent for their legitimate duties. Miss Shaw was sick most of the term, and Mrs. Anna Lapham, a former teacher of the primary department, took her place.

Singing, Analysis, and Algebra, we noticed.

District No. 9.—(Southern.)—In summer the school was very small. It ended somewhat unexpectedly. No notice of its close was sent us. The winter term was large. Good improvement was made; good order maintained. Miss Sarah J. Spencer succeeded well.

District No. 10.—(Coweset.)—The summer term passed pleasantly away. The attendance was only twenty. Miss S. A. Johnson kept good order, and the progress was as good as might be expected.

The winter school was larger than the summer. The farmer boys were present. Good improvement was made in spelling, reading and penmanship. Mr. Lillibridge was an industrious, prudent, kind and firm teacher.

District No. 11.—(Potowomut.)—It enjoys a good reputation among our schools. It has, in general, had good teachers, both male and female. It has made good improvement the past year.

Miss Spencer taught the first term; Miss Bowen, the second and third terms. The order was good.

A grandson of Capt. J. Spencer attended this school for years. He enlisted in the Rhode Island Cavalry, and before going away, died of diphtheria. He was a young man of very good promise.

We notice India rubber mats at the doors.

District No. 12.—(Crompton.)—Two terms of public school exhausted the school money. The primary department was very large. Miss Wells assisted Miss Burlingame. Fair improvement was made.

The Grammar department was taught by Mr. Martin, a very good and thorough teacher, who maintained good order. There were several good writers. Among the studies were observed the National Arithmetic and Algebra.

Report says that an attempt was made, but failed, to have a school in winter.

District No. 13.—(Pontiac.)—Miss Sherman taught the summer school. She was a good teacher,—a strict disciplinarian. Under her instruction the school prospered.

Two more terms were taught by Miss Money. The schools were small, and though a young teacher, her success was good. The school appeared pleasant.

The smallness of the school was produced by the factory being stopped.

District No. 14.—(River Point.)—Forty-two weeks of school was supported the past year. The Primary was crowded, as usual, to discomfort. Indeed, it is surprising how Miss Westcott succeeds so well as she does. A new school-house is very much needed.

In the Grammar department Mr. Adams succeeded as usual. A class in English History made a good appearance. The general prosperity of the school was good. Singing was observed this year.

We understand that the corporation has been as generous as in former years.

District No. 15.—(Central.)—The summer term was taught by Miss Gorton. She left at the close of the summer school, in a state of poor health. She had taught some time in this district. Her last term was equal to her former ones. The History of France and Berard's

United States History formed a part of the studies. There was singing in the school.

Miss Adams taught the winter term. The school was quite pleasant and the order fair. The singing, taught by the teacher, was very good.

In review, we find irregularity of attendance to be a serious drawback to the prosperity of our schools.

Unnecessary changes of teachers have wrought no good for our schools.

The change of spellers and geographies was, in general, well timed and well received.

The Institutes have been very profitable. The one at Centreville was very successful. Their influence upon the teachers' minds is just what was needed.

Gentlemen, I have to state, that visiting your schools has been pleasant to me. The pleasant smiles of the scholars, the welcome by the teachers, leave an impression very agreeable to my mind. Most of the scholars that were in school when I first began to visit them have gone to business. But a large amount of intellect is developing, which, with good teachers, may become of great value.

Our teachers have for the larger part, been faithful, diligent and successful. They have always shown themselves ready to receive counsel, or even correction; and your requests they have fully carried out. May they prosper in their important charges.

Gentlemen of the Committee, we have tried to carry out your wishes with reference to the instruction and government of the schools. The long walks have worn us down. The compensation was not adequate to pay horse hire. We request you to supply our place.

Of your number several have passed away. The printer, in our last report, told us not of the death of Mr. Adams, a judicious man. Nor were you informed of the decease of our much esteemed James B. Spencer. To this list of the departed, we must add Edward E. Eldridge, the successor of Mr. Spencer, at Crompton.

We thank you for your kindness during so many years. We remember no unpleasant word from you, and we hope that we gave you none. May God bless you all.

Respectfully yours,

B. PHELON, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Speller—Sargent's.
Readers—Sargent's Series.
Arithmetic—Greenleaf's Series.
Geography—Warren's.
Grammar—Greene's.

History, U. S.—Goodrich, Berard.
Physiology—Cutter's.
Natural Philosophy.
Algebra.
Dictionary—Webster's.
Bible or Testament.

EAST GREENWICH.—The School Committee of this town respectfully present the following report for the last year, ending May 1st, 1864:

The amount of money appropriated for public schools, from all sources for the last year, has been as follows:

From State, old appropriation.....	\$510 20
" " new "	187 50
" Town "	400 00
" Registry Tax.....	144 00
" Income of Maxwell Fund	112 56
<hr/>	
In all.....	\$1354 20

Divided among the several Districts according to the State law and the vote of the town—

District No. 1 receives	\$697 83
" " 2 "	143 73
" " 3 "	197 76
" " 4 "	158 74
" " 5 "	149 95

The winter schools in all the Districts have been kept the usual term of four months. In District No. 1 the term has been extended to six months, and the whole amount appropriated to this district expended. In Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 there is a sufficient sum remaining to keep the usual summer schools for three or four months. Making the public schools entirely free in District No. 1 six months, and in the other districts seven or eight months, a liberal provision, which it is much to be feared is not so fully appreciated by those who enjoy its benefits as it should be. The old saying—"That which costs nothing, is worth nothing"—seems to apply, in the opinion of many, to the privileges of education, which are bestowed upon them so entirely gratuitously by the State and town; so generous in amount as to make any local tax or rate bill for the board of the teacher, or the incidental expenses of the school-room unnecessary.

It may be proper to suggest that an order from the town requiring that the money appropriated by the town should be exclusively for teachers' wages—the same as the State money, leaving the incidental expenses, such as warming the room and such furnishing and slight repairs as are every year necessary, to be met by a rate bill upon the scholars, or by a district tax; upon the supposition that a small demand upon the parents or guardians of the children, or upon the property of the district, would give an increased interest in the school, and thereby much improve its character.

The Committee have held their regular meetings and attended to the usual business, but nothing of special importance has come before them worthy of mention in this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE, *Clerk.*

WEST GREENWICH.—In offering this Report, your Committee take pleasure in saying the cause of education in the town wears an encouraging aspect. Most of our schools during the past year have been conducted in a manner worthy of commendation ; and, “as a course of natural consequence,” the pupils have made excellent progress. Nothing is more true than the highest interest of a State are its educational interests. There is no subject to which your attention is called of greater importance, than the education of your children ; and with these declarations we would suggest that it is the duty of every citizen to promote and sustain the cause of education. Notwithstanding we speak favorably of our schools, we believe there is a chance for great improvements in our system of education. School officers, Trustees, &c., have the control of school affairs and are responsible for their respective districts ; but we believe that parents and guardians have a great influence either in favor or against the prosperity of their schools ; and if they would faithfully perform their part we should see our schools rise to a much higher standard than that which they now occupy. We earnestly urge upon parents the duty of visiting their respective schools frequently ; thus showing the children that they are interested in their education. We are satisfied that to secure the greatest possible amount of good in our schools, it is highly necessary that there should be a perfect co-operation between parents and teachers ; add to this end we beg leave to ask you to become acquainted with your teachers by visiting your schools often. In order that a scholar should make good progress, he must have implicit confidence in his instructor ; and where this confidence does not exist, certainly there is some failure either on the part of teachers or parents. We believe if children are well disciplined at home, the teacher will not generally find much difficulty with them at school. A teacher, who is capable of instructing the youth finds no difficulty in deciding the manner in which they are disciplined at home. Our educational system is designed to teach useful knowledge, propriety of manners, and purity of morals ; and every good citizen will be solitious to have it fulfil that design. The young should be educated to a quick preception, a hearty approval of what is morally good, and to abhor that which is evil.

Causes of Absence.—This is a question of the utmost importance ; and one that cannot be answered by a single word. To account for this we must look to a combination of causes ; none of them such as law can remove or even alleviate. The indifference and carelessness of parents and guardians are the *paramount* causes of absenteeism. This difficulty cannot be entirely eradicated, but it should be greatly modified. We look with regret in a few registers, (we are glad there are but a few,) whose average attendance is scarcely fifty per cent. of the number registered, and many others whose average is much less than it ought to be. Now we would just ask the questions. Are you doing justice to your children ? and are they receiving that

amount of instruction which belongs to them ? We will notice some of the losses which are incurred by irregularity of attendance in our schools. When a scholar absents himself from school, he not only sustains a loss himself, but the whole class suffers in consequence thereof; he must either pass over the lessons he has lost, or else, the other members of his class must wait until he catches up with them. In the former case, he is not at all prepared for review lessons, which should be given weekly to every class; nor is he prepared for examination by the Superintendent of Public Schools or by the Committee. The teachers, of course, can do but little to prevent this unnecessary evil; but still he who has a smile for his pupils when he meets them invariably has better success, than he who meets or passes them with a frown. The teacher should use every possible means to make the school room delightful and attractive; while the Trustees and parents should not be forgetful of the comfort of their children. We would that every school-room might be furnished in such a manner, that would at once arouse the pride of both teacher and pupil, to neatness and order.

School Houses.—As respects school-houses in the several districts of the town, most of them are in good condition and are quite commodious; while a few are not worthy to be called school-houses. The buildings last referred to are in districts Nos. 4, 7 and 8. We earnestly recommend the people in these districts to erect school-houses in their respective districts, that shall be an honor to themselves and town.

The following is a brief sketch of each of the schools :

District No. 1.—Hopkins Hill.—Mr. Jesse P. Clark, a gentleman of experience in teaching, taught this school four months. That neatness and order, which are admirable in a school-room, we are sorry to say were not visible in this school.

District No. 2.—New Harmony.—The school in this district was conducted four months by Mr. Caleb H. Sherman, a gentleman of experience in that profession. We think he labored hard and tried to have his pupils excel, and in many points succeeded; but he had some notions of teaching that were peculiarly his own.

District No. 3.—Noose Neck.—The school in this district was continued seven months during the year. The summer term of three months was taught by Miss Mary F. Lewis. The winter term of four months was conducted by J. T. Gorton, a member of the School Committee; believing that his services are appreciated by those for whom he labored, and in deference to his feelings of self-praise, we forbear speaking of his merits as a teacher.

District No. 4.—(Allen Greene.)—This school was taught by Miss Abbie A. Gorton, a young lady of high accomplishments as a teacher.

in whom the ability to govern, and the power of imparting knowledge to young minds, in a manner adapted to their understanding, are rarely combined; these qualities with a vigilant eye and watchful care over those under her charge, give her a place among the best of teachers.

District No. 5.—(Parker.)—Miss Eugenia A. C. Tyler taught this school six months. This was a very small school, consequently, there was but little animation and anxiety to excel, which faults are common in small schools. We think that experience and a larger school will call forth traits of a more successful and accomplished teacher.

District No. 6.—(Escoheag.)—This school has been taught seven months during the year. The summer term of three months was taught by Miss Susan C. Tillinghast, and the winter term by Mr. Daniel H. Johnson, a young man of considerable experience in that profession. Mr. Johnson devoted his time and talent to his business, and, as a natural consequence, did and must always succeed..

District No. 7.—(Hazard's.)—This school was taught four months by Mr. Andrew B. Moore, under very unfavorable circumstances at the commencement; but by untiring energies and strict attention to his business, succeeded in giving very good satisfaction, and success crowned his closing efforts.

District No. 8.—(Red School-house.)—Miss Sarah B. Matteson, a young lady of fine literary attainments and ability to govern, which she applies to teaching in a manner that has given her a high rank among teachers, taught this school four months, giving excellent satisfaction to the employers.

District No. 9.—(Sharp Street.)—This school was taught by Miss Melinda Gallup, a lady of large experience in teaching, and eminently well qualified in the qualities, which constitute a good teacher; consequently success attended her efforts.

District No. 10.—(Fry's.)—Miss Maria H. Stone taught this school during the summer term, and Mr. Asa R. Jaques the winter term of four months. Mr. Jaques is a gentleman of great experience in teaching, and is qualified, as far as education goes, toward making the teacher; but his success in teaching is not so good as it might be.

District No. 11.—Matteson Corner.—Mr. Wm. N. Sweet, a member of the School Committee, taught this school four months. His success in teaching is too well known to need comment from us.

District No. 12.—(Button.)—Mr. Orville B. Marsh has taught this school five terms, which proves conclusively that those best acquainted with him, appreciate his services as a teacher.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Amount unexpended May 1st, 1863.....	\$119 11
Received from General Treasurer.....	707 50
“ “ Town Tax	162 35
“ “ Registry Tax.....	119 03
	<hr/>
	\$1,107 99

Amount paid to District No. 1*.....	\$92 00
“ “ “ No. 2.....	80 00
“ “ “ No. 3.....	81 07
“ “ “ No. 4.....	72 00
“ “ “ No. 5.....	78 00
“ “ “ No. 6.....	93 00
“ “ “ No. 7.....	68 00
“ “ “ No. 8.....	86 00
“ “ “ No. 9.....	68 00
“ “ “ No. 10.....	90 00
“ “ “ No. 11.....	101 47
“ “ “ No. 12.....	80 00

Whole amount.....	\$989 54
Printing Report.....	16 00
Unexpended in the Treasury May 1st, 1864.....	102 43
	<hr/>
	—\$1,107 97

*District No. 1 overpaid \$5 31-100ths through mistake, which belongs to the other Districts.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL RETURNS.

Number of District.	SUMMER TERM.					WINTER TERM.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Whole Number.	Average.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	Salary per Month.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole Number.	Average.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	Salary per Month.
1	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	9	10	19	11	Jesse P. Clark.....	\$23 00
2	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	21	16	37	22	Caleb H. Sherman...	20 00
3	15	20	35	17	Mary F. Lewis	\$14 00	22	12	34	24	J. T. Gorton.....	20 00
4	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	9	11	20	13	Abbie A. Gorton....	18 00
5	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	6	7	13	6	Eugenia A. C. Tyler.	13 00
6	7	23	30	16	Susan C. Tillinghast.	7 00	18	11	29	19	Daniel H. Johnson ..	18 00
7	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	16	10	26	17	Andrew B. Moore...	17 00
8	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	15	10	25	16	Sarah B. Matteson..	21 50
9	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	12	22	34	24	Melinda Gallup.....	17 00
10	5	10	15	7	Hannah M. Stone....	8 00	12	9	21	9	Asa B. Jaques.....	16 50
11	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	14	16	30	19	Wm. N. Sweet.....	21 50
12	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	16	10	26	17	Orville B. Marsh....	20 00

In conclusion we have a word to say to those who seek the privilege of instructing our children. If you would just subject yourselves to a rigid self-examination, and try not to mistake your calling, for the mere pittance of a few months salary, and become what you should be to the youth, you seek to control a pattern of piety, patience, forbearance, and good morals ; possessing the ability to govern without harshness, and of imparting knowledge to youth in a manuer

adapted to their understanding ; having in yourselves a taste for order and neatness in the school-room, and a desire for excellency, you cannot fail to become an honor to your profession, and to the rising generation, whom you are to form habits for, and to receive the reward of the faithful servant.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. HAZARD,	} Committee.
WM. N. SWEET,	
J. T. GORTON,	

BRISTOL COUNTY.

WARREN.—The School Committee of the town of Warren beg leave to present the following annual report.

Some of the gentlemen elected by the town having declined to serve, after filling vacancies thus occasioned, the Committee, as finally organized, consisted of the following members :

W. B. Lawton, Chairman ; A. F. Spalding, Secretary ; Sidney Dean ; Preston Day ; J. O. Waterman, E. B. Simmons, Hezekiah Butterworth ; William Mason.

The Committee have had frequent meetings, to consult upon the educational interests entrusted to them. They congratulate the town upon an advance in the instruction and discipline of our schools during the year which now closes. They believe that in no previous year have there been more general fidelity and efficiency on the part of the teachers, better facilities placed before the youth of the town, or a fuller appreciation of these advantages by both parents and pupils.

The annual condition of the schools will appear from the following brief views of each.

North District.—The summer term was taught by Miss Elizabeth Smith, and the winter school by Mr. I. J. Lansing. These were both first attempts at teaching, but they were marked by earnest, faithful, and persevering discharge of duties. Some repairs are needed upon and around the school-house.

East District.—The summer school was taught, on Warren Neck, by Miss H. M. Barney, the teacher of the previous summer, and, as in the year before, it was an excellent school. The winter term was taught by Mr. W. E. Thompson, and though his first school, was eminently successful.

West District.—(*Primary Department.*)—Miss Buffington having resigned her post as principal at the close of the fall term, Miss L. L. Gushee was chosen to fill the vacancy, and with Miss Luther as as-

sistant, the school has witnessed, under their faithful instructions, as good a degree of success as the home influences there represented may warrant. The attendance on the school is very irregular.

Intermediate Department.—This school has continued under the care of Miss Read as principal, with Misses Bowen and Salisbury as assistants. The discipline of the school is admirable, and the usual progress in studies has been made. The recitation rooms are too small for the large classes necessarily taught there. It seemed due to the principal of this department, being responsible for the discipline and instruction of the largest school in town, that she should receive an additional remuneration for her services, and the Committee have accordingly increased her salary by fifty dollars per annum.

High School.—Upon the final and much regretted resignation of Miss M. E. Salisbury, at the close of the summer term, it was deemed advisable to continue the school during the fall and winter terms, with but one assistant, Miss E. F. Salisbury. At the close of the winter term Miss Annie Eddy was chosen an additional assistant. The principal having, a few years since, voluntarily and patriotically relinquished a part of his salary, for a single year only, and the salary having been continued, year after year, at this reduced sum, it seemed but an act of simple justice, from the circumstances of the relinquishment, as well as on account of the long term of instruction of Mr. Cady, and the great desirableness of continuing to the town his valuable services, that his salary should be again raised to its former amount: and the Committee have made this advance.

The High School building was endangered by the burning of Seminary edifice, last spring, and being uninsured, the Town Council, by request of the Committee, have effected an insurance on the same. Repairs, needed for the preservation of the building, have also been made. These repairs, at present enhanced prices, and the large advance in fuel, made the expenditures considerably larger than those of last year, while the receipts for 1863-64 were not quite so large as for the year 1861-62. By the accompanying table, it will be seen, that the appropriation and receipts for the year, have not met, by a balance of \$47.28, the necessary expenditures, and a larger appropriation will be demanded for the ensuing year.

In closing this report, the Committee call attention to a single topic. They have been mindful that the influences of the school-room depend very largely upon the teacher. The highest trust placed in their hands is to secure faithful, patient and impartial instructors, who shall rightly teach and wisely govern, and then to sustain them in whatever is for the best good of the scholar and the school. But there are potent home influences, beyond the control of Committee or teacher. It is here that irregular attendance and absenteeism, those greatest injuries to our schools, have their origin. While it is pleasant to know that our average of absences is smaller than last year, there is

still much room for improvement. The appropriation of the town is thrown way upon those who are frequently and unnecessary absent. Let these tendencies be checked, and our schools will do far more good.

But there is a point—the thought is not a new one—between the precincts of the school-house and the home, where the authority of the one begins and of the other ends. It may not be easy, always, to fix that precise point, for the good school and the good home imperceptibly blend with each other and have no divided interests. We may have excellent order in our schools, and teachers of great experience and superior attainments. The appropriation of the town for their maintenance may be generous. But until there shall be this single aim, both of the home and of the school, to develop and train the intellectual and moral powers of the youth, our schools will not subserve their highest good. The New England School, in real power, stands next to the home and the church. Let there be this more intimate union of homes and schools, and there shall be a far larger number, in times of national emergency like these, who shall be great soldiers and statesmen,—and many more, farmers and scholars, merchants and manufacturers, who will take care of our land in its peaceful glorious future, who will see that in their hands the Republic receive no detriment, and transmit to others even more worthy to receive it, the precious inheritance.

The Committee believe that \$2,400 are needed to carry on the schools for the ensuing year. They accordingly ask for this appropriation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. B. LAWTON, *Chairman.*

A. F. SPALDING, *Secretary.*

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the Names of Teachers, the Length of School Term in Weeks, and the Attendance of Scholars for the Year.

Also, the Number of Weeks each Teacher has Taught in this Town.

SCHOOLS.	SPRING TERM.					SUMMER TERM.					FALL TERM.					WINTER TERM.					TEACHERS' NAMES.	Number of weeks taught in town.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average.	Length.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average.	Length.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average.	Length.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average.	Length.			
High	48	48	91	76	11	29	34	63	53	10	27	37	64	54	10	26	34	60	52	12	{ Mr I. F. CADY, Principal.....	646	
Intermediate	72	90	162	137	11	68	79	147	118	10	69	80	149	123	10	68	84	152	122	12	{ Miss E. F. SALISBURY.....	99	
																					{ Miss ANNIE EDDY.....	16	
																					{ Miss M. B. READ, Principal.....	299	
Primary	76	40	116	88	11	62	38	100	69	9	76	47	123	65	11	72	40	112	68	12	{ Miss M. M. BOWEN.....	885	
																					{ Miss S. L. SALISBURY.....	258	
N. District..						11	62	38	100	69	9	76	47	123	65	11	72	40	112	68	12	{ Miss L. L. GUSHIE, Principal.....	97
																						{ Miss HARRIET LUTHER.....	51
East District.						11	35	46	18	18						80	14	44	22	18	{ Miss ELIZABETH SMITH.....	18	
																					{ Mr. I. J. LANSING.....	18	
Total.....	191	178	369	301		177	190	367	266		172	164	336	242		211	188	394	280		{ Miss H. M. BARNEY.....	34	
																					{ Mr. W. E. THOMPSON.....	18	

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Balance from last year.....	\$96 18
Received from the State.....	674 34
Appropriated by the Town.....	2100 00
Registry Taxes.....	107 00
Received for Tuition.....	118 00
Total.....	<u>\$8095 52</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Teachers' Salary..	\$1280 68
Books and Stationery.....	37 58
Care of School Room, &c.....	36 75
Repairs.....	54 12
Printing.....	86 34
Fuel.....	59 56
Total.....	<u>\$1504 98</u>

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL.

Teachers' Salaries.....	\$675 00
Care of School-Room.....	36 75
Repairs, &c.....	51 64
Fuel.....	59 56
Total.....	<u>\$822 95</u>

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Teachers' Salaries.....	\$75 00
Care of School-Room, &c.....	18 25
Repairs, Cleaning, &c.....	2 70
Fuel.....	21 60
Total.....	<u>\$417 55</u>

NORTH DISTRICT.

Teachers' Salaries.....	\$176 00
Fuel and Incidentals.....	23 40
Total.....	<u>\$199 40</u>

EAST DISTRICT.

Teachers' Salaries.....	\$176 00
Fuel and Incidentals	21 92
Total.....	<u>\$197 92</u>

Amount Expended.....	\$8142 80
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.....	47 28

BRISTOL.—The Committee appointed, last April, to take charge of the schools, have attended to their duties, and have to report on another year, in our schools, of very general prosperity and uniform usefulness. So regular and so peaceful are the operations of these great nurseries of the young, that, like the noiseless progress of a summer day, when most beneficent their history is unmarked by striking incidents; and your Committee are happy to state that, during the year that has just passed, there have been no marked cases of disobedience, or of general insubordination, in any school.

And yet there have been several very important changes among the teachers of these schools. At the close of the last year, Mr. P. W. Taft, who had so long, so faithfully, and so well served the town in the Middle District, resigned his situation and removed to a neighboring State. We congratulate the people of that district that, in the change from a long known and respected teacher to a new instructor they have been so fortunate as they have.

Mr. Gilford Morse, who in last April closed his second year of service in our schools, was not a candidate for re-election in the North District, where he had lately taught. The town has lost in him a valuable teacher whom we would have gladly retained.

Mr. Charles Pollock, Principal of the North Grammar School, sent in his resignation at the end of the summer vacation. For intelligence, for thoroughness in teaching, and for integrity of character, few teachers are his superiors. We wish him all success in his new situation.

Mr. T. W. Bicknell, who had for nearly four years been the Principal of our High School, sent in his resignation on the 15th of February last, and on the following Monday commenced his duties as master of the Arnold Street Grammar School, in Providence. The Committee, by unanimous vote, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be, and hereby are, presented to T. W. Bicknell, A. M., late teacher in our High School, for the very able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties. Mr. Bicknell leaves us with the sincere regrets of all, and our best wishes will follow him to his new field of labor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr Bicknell, and be published in the Bristol Phenix.

The attention of the town should be called to the fact that we lost the four teachers spoken of above, because, with the increased cost of all articles of consumption, they found their salaries insufficient for their support, and the Committee were unable to increase them. It is unwise, and even dangerous to the welfare of the schools, to risk so great and sudden changes in the corps of teachers; still, owing to some changes in our school system, lessening the expenses, an appropriation of \$5800, the same as made last year, will probably be sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the next year; and it is recommended by the Committee that that sum be appropriated.

The following list gives the names of the teachers in the schools at the close of the year :.

High School—Henry S. Latham, Jr., A. B., Principal.

“ “ Miss Anna Wardwell, Assistant.

1st Grammar—Mr. E. Rich, Teacher.

2d “ Miss Mary A. Bourne, Teacher.

3d “ Miss Susan M. Greene, Teacher.

1st Intermediate—Miss Mary R. Morse, Teacher.

2d “ Miss Susan E. Tilley, Teacher.

North Primary—Miss Mary A. Wardwell, Principal.

“ “ Miss Margaret Bradford, Assistant.

Centre Primary—Miss Abby D. Munroe, Teacher.

South Primary—Miss Annie W. Bradford, Principal.

“ “ Miss Augusta V. Baxter, Assistant.

State Street—Mrs. Mary R. Brown, Teacher.

Middle District—Mr. Charles H. Fay, Teacher.

North District—Miss Annie E. Cole, Teacher

North-east District—Miss M. L. Easterbrooks, Teacher—(summer.)

“ “ Mr. A. B. Mason, Teacher—(winter.)

Of these teachers, Mrs. Brown, Miss Morse, Miss Tilley, Miss Easterbrooks, and Mr. Fay, taught this year in the schools of this town for the first time. Miss Morse was engaged at the commencement of the Fall Term, when the schools in the South District were reorganized. Miss Almira G. Adams, during the illness of Miss Bradford, acted as Principal of the South Primary School for the whole of the Summer Term, and the first month of the Fall Term.

The changes recommended, in the last report, in the rooms of the North and South Grammar Schools, were perfected during the long summer vacation ; though with the closest economy in the use of materials, the amount expended in refitting the South room exceeded the sum granted by the town for that purpose. The balance was paid from the school appropriation. The better appearance of these rooms as well as the increased comfort of the pupils in them, well repays the expense.

At the beginning of the Fall Term these schools were graded in the manner that had been proposed, except that instead of two males and two females for teachers, there were employed, on Mr. Pollock's resignation, three female teachers and one male. The salaries of these teachers, at the rate of compensation that they now receive, (which is an advance of \$75 on the former salary of one of the ladies, and of twenty-five on another,) are yet \$275 less than under the former system of two schools, with a principal and assistant in each. Without discussing the relative merits of male and female teachers, it is believed that no one will deny that the schools as now taught, well graded, with one teacher in each room, though with one male teacher in all, instead of two, are at least as orderly, thorough and efficient as they have ever been.

Instead of a North, a South and a Branch Grammar School, we shall now have a 1st, a 2d, and a 3d Grammar School, and a 1st and a 2d Intermediate School.

The school-house in the Middle District, during the winter term was wholly repainted inside and outside, and the seats and desks stained anew. Some steps were taken towards grading the yard, though the work on it is not yet completed.

At the close of the present, the Spring Term, pupils will pass from lower to higher grades, in all the schools of the South District. Those from the Primary Schools will be allowed to pass into the 2d Intermediate, on a recommendation from the teachers of the schools they are leaving that they are properly qualified; and such will be retained in the 2d Intermediate, unless soon found unqualified, when they will be sent back to the school whence they came. The transfer of pupils from the 2d to the 1st Intermediate, will take place in the same way.

The transfer into the Grammar Schools, from the 3d to the 1st, inclusive, will take place, in each instance, under the charge of a member of the examining committee; those only going up who have passed a proper examination before one of the committee and the teacher into whose school the pupils wish to pass.

The examination of pupils to enter the High School took place on Friday, March 18th, when 39 candidates were offered; 25 of whom were admitted. The questions proposed to them will be found on the 14th, 15th and 16th pages of this report.

The Committee find that some parents feel aggrieved, when their children, after a fair examination, are not admitted into the High School. The examinations are conducted in such a way that there is no chance for partiality, or unfairness of any kind. Moreover, should they result in giving the pupil a much lower standing than the marks of his teacher for the year, a re-examination would cheerfully be made. If, then, a pupil is rejected, the fair supposition is, that he is not properly qualified to enter the school. But the parent may still be dissatisfied; let us have a word with such.

Should you, by persistent efforts, succeed in getting your child into a school for which he is not well fitted, what an injury you do him. Each day the lessons will be too hard for him; each day he will be discouraged, unhappy; his teacher will at times get vexed with him; his course of study will do him but little good, and he will soon become tired of the school and leave it, having been a drag on his class every day he has been there. The better way for such children is, to stay another year in the preparatory school, when they can enter the High School well prepared to get the full benefit of its course of study. The admission of unqualified pupils into any school, lowers the standard of attainments in it; and we call upon all friends of the schools to strengthen the hands of the Committee, and to cheerfully uphold them in the discharge of this delicate and important duty of regulating the admission of pupils into the different schools.

The course of study to be pursued by children in the South District, from the Primary to the High School, inclusive, will be found at the close of this report. It was thought best to draw up and publish this programme, to serve as a guide for teachers in fitting scholars; for parents, to inform them what it is that their children are studying, and for the Committee, in their examinations.

It was judged best to omit one or two of the studies that have been pursued in the High School, so that the attention of the pupils might not be distracted by being given to too many studies at a time; also that Latin should be put on an equal footing with the other branches, which has not hitherto been the case, since Latin, if taken, has been an extra study. It is provided, now, that one study in each term of the course, may be omitted if the pupil chooses, and Latin be taken in its place. It seems but fair, that in a High School, the study of this language, which forms the best mental discipline to be found in any or all schools, should not be, at least, discouraged. The discipline of the mind in our High School is, as it ought to be, severe; three studies, therefore, a term, and three recitations only, a day, are allowed a pupil; it being found that no one, without injury to the health, can attend to a greater number.

The High School has kept one session of five hours a day, for most of the time since last April. As there has been some disposition manifested to extend this plan to the other schools, a word on the subject will not be out of place here.

To admit of one session five hours long, the pupils of the school should, first, be at an age sufficient to bear the drain upon their strength that a long session invariably makes; it is doubtful if this age is reached before they have passed their twelfth year. Secondly, they should be sufficiently advanced and have enough love of improvement to study when not under the eye of the teacher, out of school. These requisites cannot generally be found in children under twelve years of age. But suppose these necessary conditions to be reached, there are still important questions to be considered before adopting the single session of five hours. 1. In a crowded and badly ventilated room, foul air accumulates rapidly during the latter part of a three hours' session, as many a visitor of our schools has found to his sorrow. How much more vitiated would this atmosphere become towards the close of a five hours' session. 2. What is to be done with the children, especially if they are young, when not under the care of a teacher? It will not do to let them run loose in the streets; somebody must take care of them; who is to do this but the teacher? for the parents are in many cases busily engaged at their work. This consideration, of itself, we are confident, will finally settle the question about one session in our public schools. In a community composed largely of industrious and hard working people, the teacher should rightly be considered as the appointed guardian of the young for five or six hours in the day, during which time he is to mix, play with, study,

and watch over, both, so as to send the children home at night, in the best mental, moral and physical condition possible. When the child goes home at noon, he meets his parents, dines with them, and then, refreshed and strengthened, returns to a well aired school-room to remain for two or three hours according to the length of the days.

Parents are requested to carefully consider whether their children are not taken from school at a too early age. It is a common remark, that if a boy enters the High School, he must stay, to complete the full course, four years; and this is said with a tone and look that imply, so much time cannot be spared. But your child must be somewhere these four years; and where can he spend them to better advantage? Boys just entering their teens, cannot, in common times earn, but can learn, much; would it better be about stores, or in school? Will a boy be better off when at twenty, to leave school when twelve or when sixteen years old? Is the chief object in life, after all, to get into business and make money? Suppose you meet with success in money-making, what then?

Closely connected with taking children from school when still very young, is keeping them at home for a half-day, a day, a week, month or term, for different reasons with different persons; as for the real or supposed need of their labor at home, in the field or the shop; because the boy has been punished, and perhaps rightly, too; because the parent is vexed with the teacher. We do not propose to consider these cases at length, but would urge in all seriousness, that whenever a child is detained from school, it is an injury to him. If the detention is necessary, as it is in some cases, then the evil must be borne; in other cases, ought it not to be remedied?

The following views concerning the authority of teachers over pupils when out of the school-room and out of the regular school hours, seem to your committee reasonable, and they will endeavor to enforce them.

The teacher has the same power over his pupils when in the neighborhood of the school house, that he has when they are inside of it, and this both before and after school hours, at recess and at noon. The children, at such hours and in such neighborhood, constitute in fact a school, not indeed engaged in study and recitation, but none the less a school; for the presence of the children around the school-house at such times is a necessary condition for a school, and not the breaking up, or the dismissal of it. Shall children of all sorts and kinds congregate together, in large numbers, and power be taken from their teacher, who should be a kind friend to them, to check rudeness, vulgarity, profanity and quarrelling? The question can have but one answer. Let us not be so jealous of the rights of our children, as to inflict on them a lasting injury, by restricting too closely the supervision of the teachers.

Again, and especially since corporal punishment is not in popular favor, the teacher has the right to detain pupils after school, as a pun-

ishment for offences, or to recite a second time the lessons that had not been well learned during the day. Otherwise may not a child waste all his hours at school, and his school life be worse than thrown away? Besides, why should we say that when school is ended, at four or five o'clock, for the forty-nine pupils who have behaved well, that it has for the fiftieth also, who has not? What might become an evil, carries with it its own cure; the natural dislike of teachers to stop after school themselves, is a sufficient check on any abuse of this kind of punishment.

Let but the teachers be reasonable in their exercise of authority, acting from this motive, the good of their pupils, and they can afford to be firm and unmoved by clamor, being confident that the Committee and the community will sustain them in enforcing proper discipline.

The school rooms have not been as well swept this year as they should be; great difficulty is found in procuring good sweepers. Still, some of the rooms are models of neatness, as the North East School, the North Primary, and several others. The attention of the teachers is called to this point—keeping the rooms as neat as possible after they have been swept.

Many children, partly from timidity, and in part because they have never been taught better, take awkward positions when standing in a class, and when rising to recite at their seats. They rise part way only, lean against the desk or the wall for support, turn away from the teacher, grasp the settee or the moulding to hold themselves up, hang down the head, and use one foot chiefly to support the body. Three evils may result from these uncouth attitudes: want of power and fulness in the voice; injury to the body through distortion, which may become permanent, and an habitually ungraceful manner, unbecoming to any young person. That the body should apparently be equally supported on both feet, the head erect, and the shoulders back, when standing; and when seated, the body erect, with both feet on the floor, is the best general rule to be given on this subject. This point deserves attention also.

In the North East District there is a full attendance in the winter, and what is very satisfactory, of advanced pupils, too. Can there not be a fuller attendance in the summer?

We hope that the time is not far distant when some radical changes can be made in the system of teaching the Primary Schools, which form the basis and in some respects the most important part, of our school edifice. This is the right end to begin with in reform, did we only know how to go on intelligently and without running risks by making experiments. Reform in other quarters is like scratching on the surface with a rake, when good husbandry requires a plough that reaches to the subsoil. In the meantime we must watch and wait. The present teachers in the Primary Schools deserve great praise for their fidelity and assiduity in the discharge of their laborious duties.

The colored school in this town is in a somewhat better condition than formerly, though your Committee despair of its ever becoming

what it should be. The children in this school are to a great extent creatures of imitation; they are also easily roused by emulation. It is very important for them, then, that they be made acquainted with good models in behavior, study and recitation, with which unhappily they are not now too well acquainted. From the fewness of their numbers, they would not to any appreciable extent, lower the standard of the other schools. We recommend therefore the abolishment of the colored school, and the admission of its present pupils into those schools, where their residence and qualification would assign them. This recommendation is to be coupled with the fact, that the Centre Primary is now unduly crowded, and that the money at present used to support the colored school, could be applied to maintaining another primary, to the relief of the present overburdened one.

The schools in this town are very rightly objects of great interest, and a source of proper pride to all its inhabitants. Already in a good condition, they yet need watchful oversight, to correct whatever is unsatisfactory in them and to still further develop what is good. Seven hundred children are to be found in them, whose future will be somewhat affected by the condition of the schools themselves. The members of the Committee should therefore be selected with special care, and their duties not made unnecessarily vexatious and irksome. The body is now larger than it need be, and would better consist of seven members only, four from the South District, and one from each of the others.

May our schools, carefully tended, become what they should be, not only a blessing to all the children within our limits and an ornament to the town, but an additional reason for families from other places to come and settle in our beautiful village.

JOSHUA KENDALL, *Chairman.*

J. N. BURGESS, *Sup't.*

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE HIGH SCHOOL, BRISTOL, R. I.

I. — *Junior Class* — Arithmetic, 2; Algebra, 2. Botany, 2; History of the United States, 2. *Grammar and Analysis, 4.

II. — *Middle Class* — *Algebra, 2; *General History, 2. Geometry, 4. — Natural Philosophy, 4.

III. — *Senior Class*. — Chemistry, 4. Physiology, 2; Rhetoric, 2. *English Literature and English Authors, 4.

IV. — *Advanced Class*. — Intellectual Philosophy, 4. Moral Philosophy, 4. *Constitution of the United States, 2. *Trench's English Past and Present, 2.

Course in Latin. — Andrew's Latin Grammar and Andrew's Latin Reader, Cornelius Nepos, Cesar, Cicero, Virgil.

General Exercises. — Declamation, Reading, Spelling, Composition, Writing.

The numbers after the above studies indicate the number of terms each is to be pursued.

*To be omitted by those who take Latin

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE GRAMMAR AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

OF THE SOUTH DISTRICT.

	ARITHMETIC.	GRAMMAR.	GEOGRAPHY.	READING.	SPELLING.	WRITING.	MENTAL ARITHMETIC.
1st Grammar.....	To Square Root.	Greene's First Lessons.	Thorough Review.	H. Willard's Fifth Reader.	Worcester's Speller.	Nos. 4--9.	Once a week.
2d Grammar.....	Through Fractions.	Greene's Introduction continued.	Warren's School Geogra- phy, concluded.	.....		Nos. 4 and 5.
3d Grammar.....	To Fractions.	Greene's Introduction.	Warren's School Geogra- phy, commenced.	Willson's Third Reader.		Nos. 3 and 4.	
1st Intermediate.	Through Reduction.	.....	Warren's Primary Geogra- phy concluded.	Sargent's Third Reader.	Town's Progressive Speller.	Nos. 2 and 8.
2d Intermediate..	Notation, Num- eration, and the first four rules.	.....	Warren's Primary Geogra- phy commenced.	Sargent's 3d 2d part.		No. 1.
Primary Schools.	Whole of Allen's Primary Geography.			To Miscellaneous Examples.

QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES TO THE
BRISTOL HIGH SCHOOL, MARCH 18, 1864.

I. ARITHMETIC.

1. Find one-third of five tons, 11 cwt., 1 qr., 23 lbs., 0 oz., and 13 dr.
2. Divide 3279.021 by 78.47, carrying out the answer to three places of decimals.
3. Subtract 2-5 of 5-7 of 4, from $(9-4 \div 2-5) + 15$.
4. What is the greatest common divisor of 180, 336 and 924?
5. What sum will \$1021 amount to, at simple interest, in 2 years, 3 months and 11 days.
6. What sum will be obtained this day at a bank, on a note for \$2679, payable on the first of May next.
7. Smith and Brown formed a partnership; Smith at first put in \$900, and Brown \$700. At the end of five months Smith took out \$300 of his capital, and at the end of eight months Brown added \$800 to his. By the end of the year they had gained \$700. What was each one's share of the gain?
8. What Principal will gain \$750 at 6 per cent., in one year and three months?
9. A sells a horse to B at 10 per cent. advance. B. sells the horse for \$150 and gains 30 per cent. on what he gave for it. What did the horse cost A?
10. If 6 men eat 20 bushels of potatoes in 17 months, how many bushels would 32 men eat in 7 months.

II. GEOGRAPHY.

1. What are the two largest towns in R. I.? What the three largest islands in Narragansett Bay? In what county is East Greenwich? On what river is Woonsocket? For what is R. I. the most distinguished: agriculture, manufactures or commerce?
2. Name the three principal rivers in Maine. Mention in the order of their length, the four longest branches of the Mississippi? What are the two chief branches of the Columbia River? What two large rivers flow into the Caspian Sea? On what river is Cairo situated?
3. What are the two largest cities in New England? What five large towns in the United States are situated on Lake Erie? Which is the farther north on the Mississippi River, Memphis or Vicksburg? What is the capital of Prussia? Where is Manilla?
4. Through what bodies of water would you pass, in sailing from London to St. Petersburg?
5. Name two places from which oranges are brought; two from which figs; one from which dates; two from which hides; two from which salt.
6. Give the names of four Italian cities. What two rivers in Italy? What sea or gulf lies east of Italy? What range of mountains in Italy? What volcano in the southern part?

7. Between what two capes is Behring's Strait? What two bodies of water does Behring's Strait connect? What two does Davis' Strait? Where is the Gulf of Geyser? Where the White Sea?

8. What island at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea? What small island south of Sicily? What is the largest island in the world? What group of islands east of Patagonia? In what group of islands is Tahiti?

9. What tropic north of the equator? How many degrees from the equator is it? Between what two circles is the South Temperate Zone? Through what grand divisions does the equator pass? What is latitude?

10. Is the greater part of Africa north of the equator or south of it? What country of Europe, on the Atlantic, is just east from us? Of what river are the Cumberland and the Tennessee branches? On what river is St. Louis situated?

III. GRAMMAR.

Analyze the following sentence and then parse each word in order: He stoutly denied that John had been in the new store.

IV. SPELLING.

Skein, Schism, Tongue, February, Tuesday, Secretary, Recommend, Alkalies, Chimneys, Buffaloes, Twelfth, Agreeable, Innuendo, Apocrypha, Tyranny, Benefited, Analyze, Receivable, Changeable, Quantities.

REPORT OF THE BRISTOL HIGH SCHOOL FOR 1863—4.

Names of Scholars who have stood first in deportment during the year.—Charles F. Ballou, LeBaron Bradford, John Gray, Jr., Wilfred H. Monro, Benjamin F. Peckham, Anna G. Andrews, Jane E. Babcock, Madora A. Brayton, Julia E. Babbitt, Susan A. Eddy, Emily S. Morse, Gertrude H. Morse, Annie R. Thompson, Mary E. Thompson, Mary E. Wingate, Bell M. Wardwell, Kate M. Tilley, Sarah H. Talbot.

Names of Scholars who have not been absent during the first three terms of the year.—LeBaron Bradford, Hezekiah Church, Wilfred H. Monro, John P. Reynolds, Jane E. Babcock, Madora A. Brayton, Emily S. Morse, Ida M. Wilcox.

Names of Scholars who have not been absent during two terms of the year.—Silas Holmes, Benjamin F. Peckham, Anna G. Andrews, Susan A. Eddy, Gertrude H. Morse, Annie R. Thompson, Mary E. Thompson.

Names of Scholars who have not been absent during one term.—Charles F. Ballou, John Gray, Jr., Frank H. Peck, William S. Perry,

Sarah J. Barney, Geraldine A. Gardner, Julia E. Midgett, Bell M. Wardwell.

Names of Scholars who have stood highest in scholarship during the year.—Felix Campuzano, Charles F. Ballou, Wilfred H. Munro, John Gray, Jr. William S. Perry, Frank H. Peck, Jane E. Babcock, Gertrude H. Morse, Emily S. Morse, Annie R. Thompson, Mary E. Thompson, Anna G. Andrews, Kate M. Tilley, Madora A. Brayton, Mary E. Wingate, Ida M. Wilcox, Julia E. Babbitt, Annie P. Waldron.

TABLES.

I. Table showing the average number of those who, for the last two terms, have not been absent once during a term:—

High, 17; 1st Grammar, 19; 2d Grammar, 6 1-2; 3d Grammar, 8; 1st Intermediate, 4 1-2; 2d Intermediate, 2 1-2; North Primary, 8 1-2; Centre Primary, 18 1-2; South Primary, 8 1-2; State Street, 2 1-2; Middle, 8; North, 13 1-2; North East, 2 1-2.

II. Table showing the number of those who, during the winter term, pursued certain studies:—

Reading, 608; Spelling, 497; Writing, 403; Geography, 384; Written Arithmetic, 329; Mental Arithmetic, 254; Vocal Music, 199; Grammar, 143; Map-Drawing, 109; Defining, 94; Composition, 91; Primer 91; Declamation, 75; United States History, 29; Latin 29; Drawing, 13; Physiology, 11; Chemistry, 9; Geometry, 8; General History, 7; Book-keeping, 2.

III. Average annual registry of pupils, for the last five years; the largest number and also the smallest number registered during any term of each of the same years:

YEAR.	Average Registry.	Largest Number.	Smallest Number.
1860	680	709	664
1861	666½	700	664
1862	708	785	688
1863	708½	716	689
1864	691	697	658

IV. The following pupils, at the close of the last term, (January 29th,) received certificates of membership to the Bristol Young Men's Christian Association, on account of good scholarship and deportment during the term.

These premiums originated with Mr. Charles H. Dabney, who offered ten dollars to constitute the ten best scholars, among the boys of the High School, members of the Association, for one year. Messrs. John N. Burgess, Benjamin Greenwood and James P. Pierce, offered five dollars each to the First and the Second Grammar School, and the Middle District School, respectively, for the same purpose. Subsequently, ten certificates were offered by the Principal of the School, Mr. Bicknell, and his assistant, Miss Wardwell, to the ten best scholars among the girls of the High School.

The premiums were awarded by the teachers as follows ;—

High School.—Felix Campuzano, C. F. Ballou, W. H. Munro, John Gray, Jr., Frank H. Peck, Benjamin F. Peckham, W. V. Luther, Le Baron B. Bradford, David Richmond, W. S. Perry, Jane E. Babcock, G. H. Morse, E. S. Morse, A. R. Thompson, M. E. Thompson, Kate Tilley, Mary E. Wingate, Annie E. Andrews, M. A. Brayton and S. Talbot.

First Grammar School.—Frank L. Camm, Lewis F. Waldron, Josiah F. Gooding, Eugene A. Warner and William P. B. Pierce.

Second Grammar School.—Frederick W. Pierce, J. Russell Pierce, John R. Slade, Albert R. Neuman and Silas H. Munro.

Middle District.—Crawford L. Easterbrooks, Charles A. Gladding, John W. Andrews, George A. Peckham, Henry M. Thompson.

V. Results deducted from tables on last two pages of report :

Average absence of registered pupils for the year, - -	110
Estimated number not in school during the winter term, between five and fifteen years old, - - - -	391
Number in school during the winter term, fifteen or more years old, - - - - -	83
Highest percentage of absence of any school, for any term in the year, - - - - -	31.2
Lowest percentage of absence, - - - - -	5.3
From the tables given on the last three pages, the average cost of educating a pupil, in any school in the town, can easily be obtained.	

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

South District—Joshua Kendall, W. C. G. Cushman, Thomas G. Holmes, S. F. Upham, W. H. Morse, C. A. Greene, J. N. Burgess, Jeremiah Luther, Jonathan Waldron.

Middle District—William Manchester, John Gray.

North District—William H. Church.

North-east District—Henry B. Potter.

—
Chairman—Joshua Kendall.

Secretary and Superintendent—J. N. Burgess.

Examining Committee—Joshua Kendall, Samuel F. Upham, W. C. G. Cushman.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Salary, Principal, High School.....	\$724 90	
" Assistant, " "	250 00	
" Teacher, 1st Grammar School.....	600 00	
" " 2d " "	300 00	
" " 3d " "	250 00	
" " 4th " "	225 00	
" " Branch Grammar School.....	200 00	
" " Centre Primary "	215 00	
" Principal, North " "	200 00	
" Assistant, " " "	150 00	
" Principal, South " "	200 00	
" Assistant, " " "	150 00	
" Teacher, State Street School.....	160 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,624 90
Repairs, rent, &c., including alteration in South Grammar School.....		748 97
State Street School, rent, fuel, books and incidental expenses.....		87 60
		<hr/>
		\$4,461 47

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Salary, Teacher.....	\$450 00	
Painting School House, and other repairs.....	97 55	
	<hr/>	547 55

NORTH DISTRICT.

Salary of Teachers... ..	\$800 00	
Repairs, &c.....	14 07	
	<hr/>	814 07

NORTH EAST DISTRICT.

Salary of Teachers.....	\$225 00	
Repairs and fuel.....	33 43	
	<hr/>	258 43

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Salaries, Superintendent and Examining Committee.....	200 00	
	<hr/>	5,781 52
Anticipated bills, which will make up the balance of the appropriation.....		18 43
		<hr/>
		\$5,800 00

TABLE,

Showing the number of Boys and Girls, of each age, registered in each School during the winter term; also, the estimated number of those between five and fifteen years old, in the town but not in the Schools.

Age.	High.		1st. Gram'ar.		2d. Gram'ar.		3d. Gram'ar.		1st Inter-mediate.		2d Inter-mediate.		North Primary.		Centre Primary.		South Primary.		State Street.		Middle.		North East.		North.		Total.		Grand Total.	Estimated No. not in School.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
4													6	2	1		4		1		1				1		2	1	3	84
5													8	11	12	4	4		2		1				1		14	6	20	84
6													7	10	7	8	4		2						2		20	22	42	61
7													18	8	12	9	13	7	4		3				8		84	85	69	88
8													5	8	8	8	10	7	2		4				4		47	87	84	17
9													5	8	8	6	8	8	5		1				2		84	88	67	88
10													2	8	2	1	10	2	1		2				3		35	48	78	22
11													2	8	2	1	8	2			3				2		29	34	68	86
12													1	2			1				2				4		26	31	57	41
13	5	2	1														1				1				4		42	23	65	82
14	5	4	5														1				1				2		29	85	64	82
15	7	8	16																		4				8		19	15	34	
16	5	12	1																		2				1		17	18	35	
17	1	2	1																		1						2	7	9	
18		1																									2	2	4	
23																												1	1	
Tot. Gr.	28	29	14	85	16	21	25	25	27	18	32	22	46	48	89	81	53	80	13	21	26	18	22	15	16	30	352	343	695	891
Tot.	52		49		87		50		45		54		94		70		88		31		44		87		46				695	

T A B L E ,

Showing the Attendance at each School during the year.

SCHOOL.	SPRING TERM, Ending April 24, 1863.					SUMMER TERM. Ending July 24, 1863.					FALL TERM. Ending Nov. 13, 1863.					WINTER TERM. Ending Jan. 29, 1864.					Average per cent. absence for the year.	Average attendance for the year.	Average registry for the year.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Per cent. Absence.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Per cent. Absence.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Per cent. Absence.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
High School.....	20	29	49	43.5	11.2	28	37	65	59.8	8.0	23	28	51	44.1	13.5	23	29	52	48.7	6.3	54	49	9.0
South Grammar*..	52	42	94	83.0	11.7	48	43	91	80.0	6.1	10	36	46	42.0	8.7	14	35	49	45.0	8.2	48	44	8.5†
North Grammar†..	46	51	97	73.5	24.2	29	56	85	79.8	12.1	16	20	36	31.0	18.9	16	21	37	34.6	6.3	37	38	10.1†
Third Grammar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	26	45	42.0	6.6	25	25	50	46.0	8.0	48	44	7.8†
1st Intermediate...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	35	30.0	14.3	27	18	45	41.0	8.8	40	36	11.6†
2d Intermediate...	22	31	53	50.0	5.7	25	27	52	41.0	21.1	23	22	45	40.0	11.1	34	22	56	53.0	5.4	52	46	8.8
North Primary...	49	44	93	84.0	9.7	47	45	92	82.5	10.3	42	46	88	75.0	14.7	46	48	94	89.0	5.3	92	83	10.0
Centre Primary...	48	26	74	67.0	9.5	44	32	76	69.5	8.5	44	35	79	70.0	11.4	40	30	70	64.0	8.6	75	68	9.5
South Primary...	48	43	91	75.0	17.6	47	38	85	73.0	14.1	55	34	89	72.5	18.5	53	30	83	71.0	14.4	87	78	16.1
State	16	13	29	22.0	24.1	16	20	36	29.0	19.4	15	19	34	25.0	23.5	15	18	33	25.0	24.2	88	25	22.8
Middle District...	27	18	45	38.0	15.5	15	27	42	36.7	12.6	22	26	48	42.0	12.5	26	18	44	38.0	13.3	55	39	13.5
North District....	14	22	36	28.0	22.2	15	29	44	40.0	9.0	16	30	46	40.0	13.0	17	30	47	41.0	12.8	48	37	14.8
North-East District.	24	9	33	24.0	27.3	11	10	21	16.0	23.8	8	8	16	11.0	31.2	24	13	37	29.0	21.6	27	20	26.0
Total.....	366	328	694	588.	15.3	325	364	689	607.3	11.6	309	349	658	534.6	11.1	360	387	697	625.	7.7	691	581.2	11.4

* Now the 1st Grammar School.

† Now the 2d Grammar School.

‡ For the last two terms only.

BARRINGTON.—The School Committee would most respectfully present the following Report upon the Schools of Barrington for the year 1863—4:

A portion of the School Committee elected at the annual town meeting in April, did not accept of their appointments, in consequence of which the organization of the committee was not effected until July, the vacancies having been filled by the Town Council. At the first meeting of the committee, Rev. Francis Horton was elected Chairman, and T. W. Bicknell Secretary and Superintendent of Schools.

We have need to exercise great thankfulness to our Heavenly Father, that He has preserved our nation and its institutions, and that He has blessed our Free Schools, one of the strong pillars of a popular government. The schools of our town have in the main been prosperous and successful during the year. While we are able to say thus much, we are far from believing that they have attained that excellence which should characterize them. On the other hand, every added year, with its renewed facilities for the education of the young, places our people under new responsibilities, and calls for more energetic efforts in this direction.

If our free school system was an experiment instead of a long tested and undoubted success, we might for a time withhold our sympathies and cordial support, but as time only proves more clearly its inestimable value to every community, we are at a loss to understand why the benefits of our schools are not more fully appreciated and enjoyed.

According to the Report of the School Commissioner, there are in Barrington 265 children under fifteen years of age. Allowing 20 per cent. or over 50, to be below the age of five years, we have 200 children in town of a proper and lawful school age who ought for three months of the year, at least, to enjoy the advantages which the school-room affords. Our statistics will show that the average attendance of the schools during the summer and winter terms, has been 100 pupils for each, and that the total registry for each term was 142 scholars. On comparing the total school registration and the average attendance with the whole number of children of a school age, we shall find that our town is suffering from two great evils in connection with our schools. The first evil is, that a large number of children do not attend school for a *single day* in the year. The second evil is, that by irregular attendance, over forty of the registered pupils lose their school privileges, or about thirty per cent. of the whole number of those whose names are actually on the school records.

On the ground of strict justice these evils should be remedied. The town actually taxes itself and also draws from the State treasury funds sufficient for the education of 200 children. The benefits derived are enjoyed by 100 pupils, or only one-half the number intended to be reached and blessed. Those districts, too, where the attendance is most irregular, and which need the best schools, receive a smaller

proportion of the public money, a portion of which is devided according to the average attendance of the previous year.

To remove the evils referred to, parents must be led to feel that the proper education of the child is its only safeguard. Ignorance, vice and crime go hand in hand. stalking as giants through the world. If a child, by parental neglect or personal misdemeanor, is debarred from the school-room, he may soon, and ten to one will soon find a Reform School or a State's Prison opening its doors for him. Virtue and intelligence are needed to build up society. Twenty years hence these children will elect and be elected for the various offices of the town, State and nation. Ought they not, shall they not be better educated than their fathers and mothers have been? More wisdom instead of less will then be needed, and be assured that on the parents and teachers rests the great responsibility of preparing these youth for a nobler mission than that to which we have been called.

Parental Co-operation.—The first duty of the parents, then, is to send their children to school. The secoud is, to co-operate with and sustain the teachers in all possible methods for the child's advancement. It is one of the strangest things in the world that the latter duty is not more faithfully performed. The greatest failures under our school system result from the disunion of the home and the school. Our best teachers are often made to suffer for the want of that strong sympathy and aid which comes from the homes of the pupils, while ordinary teachers may be made the most successful in their labors by this hearty support. Parents too often send their children to school, leaving all care or anxiety for them at the outside door, and assuming it reluctantly on their return at night. Many expect that the teachers will govern and instruct a motley group of fifty or one hundred children more easily and more judiciously than they themselves do a family of three or six.

The reports concerning the school brought home by the scholars are too easily credited, and from the caprice of the scholar the teacher may be unfairly praised or censured. In all cases of school difficulties parents should always consult the teacher, and in nine cases out of ten, distrust and alienation will be changed to friendship.

Parents, aid in sustaining the discipline of the school, and you may thereby improve the character of your children, and save your co-worker, the teacher, many an aching head and heavy heart. Remember, too, that your teacher is a social being, and that a call at the school-room or an invitation to tea will do much toward making a good school and lightening the labors of a hard working, self-sacrificing friend.

We should do injustice to the merits and labors of our teachers did we not make particular mention of their schools:

District No. 1.—Teacher—Summer Term—Miss A. E. Peck. Miss Peck is an excellent teacher, and her labors in the District have

met with good success. The school made marked improvement under her charge, and the school exercises were conducted with unusual life and energy. Her love for the children and her aptness to instruct them, made the school-room seem like a model home. Hillard's new series of Readers were introduced into the school during this term, and much interest was awakened in reading and spelling. Regrets were felt when the school closed.

Miss Laura A. Dewey, of Hanover, N. H., taught during the first few weeks of the winter term. Not succeeding as well as her qualifications and reputation seemed to justify the committee to expect, she resigned, and Miss Harriet L. Goodwin, of Mansfield, Mass., was hired to complete the school. Miss Goodwin's firm, dignified but genial manners won for her the respect and esteem of the pupils, and she completed the term to the entire satisfaction of the committee. A more earnest parental support would aid the teacher in this district very much. We are glad to know that Miss Goodwin has been engaged for the coming term. Good teachers, when once obtained should be retained. Miss G. has been a member of the State Normal School.

District No. 2.—Miss Effie Adams, of Bristol, a graduate of the Normal School, taught the summer school with fair success. Owing to the lateness of the organization of the committee and other causes beyond their control, this school did not receive the usual number of official visits, and we are not able to state the advancement made. Miss Adams is an excellent singer, and devoted much time to this exercise.

Miss Mary L. Battey, of Cranston, R. I., a graduate of the Normal School, succeeded her for the fall and winter terms. By securing the respect and love of her pupils, she has governed the school easily and well. Her plans of instruction are thorough and systematic. One great evil of all our schools is, that scholars are expected by their parents or required by their teachers to compass too much ground, the scholar losing thereby definiteness of conception and fixedness of general principles. The mere fact that a scholar has been over so much ground in his studies is the most shallow test of proficiency. Constant review, incessant drills, careful questioning and lucid illustrations, are the only true conditions of successful study. Not *how much* ? but *how well* ? should be the question concerning the child's progress.

Miss Battey labored successfully in this direction, and we were glad to notice among the scholars a strong appetite for knowledge. This school is doing well, and we are happy to learn that the present teacher it to remain in the school.

We would recommend the financial system of this district to the consideration of Districts 1 and 3. By means of it the District Treasury is never empty, and the district enjoyed 42 weeks of school

in the year, while No. 1 had 36 weeks and No. 3, 32 weeks. Ought not all our scholars to possess equal school privileges, and ought the school sessions to be less than forty weeks in the aggregate? By the assessment of a small rate bill at the beginning or the end of each term, this uniformity may be easily secured.

District No. 3.—This district has now the largest number of scholars of either of the three. Miss Julia Grant, the teacher of the school during the summer term, was not the right teacher in the right place. She did not seem familiar with the branches she was teaching, and the scholars could not be interested in what they did not understand.

Miss Peck entered the school for the winter session, and succeeded well. Her vivacity and cheerful spirit touched and controlled the school. The older scholars gave to her their hearty aid, and parents as well as pupils regard the last school as one of the best.

Miss Peck has labored hard and under great disadvantages for want of room and proper ventilation. The health of the scholars and teacher were daily injured for want of the best, commonest blessing of Heaven—pure air. The house needs to be enlarged to meet the present pressing demands of the pupils for room. It is poor economy to sacrifice young and precious lives for the sake of hoarding up a few dollars. Would you have your children rise up and bless you? Give to them, then, in addition to pleasant homes, comfortable and convenient school-rooms.

The committee have been pleased with the interest which the scholars have manifested in their school and studies, and feel that good progress has been made. Hillard's series of Readers were introduced into this school at the suggestion of the committee.

We would recommend an uniformity of text books, not only in this school but throughout the town. We give, also a list of text books recommended by the committee.

We have thus passed in review the work of the year in our schools. We have spoken of some of their excellencies. We wish there were no evils to mention which greatly need to be remedied. We wish that every pupil was earnestly studious and obedient to school authority. We wish that there was no vulgarity, obscenity or profanity to contaminate the atmosphere of the school-room and the play-grounds, and to vitiate young hearts. We wish that children would exercise, both at home and abroad, a more decent respect for their superiors, and a more proper respect for the laws of home, school and State. A vicious boy or girl is a greater evil in a school than an infectious disease in a community; the latter injures the health, while the former, by his influence, injures and often destroys the good character of his associates.

Parents and teachers cannot exercise a too watchful guardianship in these respects over those entrusted to their care. A constant,

jealous watchfulness alone can save the young from evil courses. Many a bad woman have become such in connection with the schools, by the influence of older and more vicious school-mates, and many parents tremble lest the first profane or vulgar word falls upon the ear of the son or daughter within the school enclosures. To correct these evils we ask the co-operation and influence of every right-minded and virtuous citizen.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of a package of flower seeds from Dr. G. B. Chapin. The seeds are a gift of the R. I. Society, for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, which has distributed several thousand papers of seeds, of many varieties, among the schools of the State. The seeds have been sent to the teachers to be distributed among the more meritorious pupils of each school. The donors wish, by this gift, to awaken a deeper interest on the part of the young in the culture of flowers, and to increase their taste for the beautiful in nature. We hope that a true pride will be cherished by teachers, parents and pupils in planting the seeds in the choicest spots in their garden, and in cultivating well these living, joyous companions of youth and age. We hope to hear a good report from the teachers on flower cultivation.

We trust that the interests of education, which have been entrusted to us, have been somewhat advanced during the past year. Our nation's hope rests upon the advancing success of Free Schools. Treason has flourished where ignorance abounded; and as the Union cause marches on to glorious victory, it will carry on its banners the grand words—Free Speech, Free Schools and Freedom forever!

We hope that the wisdom of the town will devise liberal things for the year before us, in order that we may reach a higher standard of excellence. We would recommend an appropriation of \$400 for the support of the schools for the year ensuing.

For the Committee,

T. W. BICKNELL,
Secretary and Superintendent.

SCHOOL OFFICERS OF THE TOWN DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR 1863-4.

School Committee.—Rev. Francis Horton, Chairman, Lewis B. Smith, Thomas W. Bicknell, Secretary and Superintendent.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

District No. 1.—*Trustees*, Asa Peck, Jonathan Allen, C. F. Francis Richmond. *Clerk*, Ebenezer Tiffany, Jr. *Treasurer*, George R. Kinnicutt. *Collector*, Trustees.

District No. 2.—*Trustees*, Nathaniel C. Smith, William H. Smith, Henry Smith. *Clerk*, B. B. Viall. *Treasurer*, B. B. Viall.

District No. 3.—*Trustees*, George B. Allen, J. L. Sweetland, W. H. Bowen. *Clerk*, Benjamin P. Wood. *Treasurer*, Joseph Bowen.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER.				WINTER.		
Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Wages.	Name.	Residence.	Wages.
No. 1	Addie E. Peck..	Barrington,	\$99 00	Laura A. Dewey	Hanover, N. H.	\$28 00
				H. L. Goodwin.	Mansfield, Ms..	54 00
No. 2	Effie Adams.....	Bristol.....	82 50	Mary L. Battey	Providence.....	120 00
No. 3	Julia Grant.....	Seekonk....	100 00	Addie E. Peck.	Barrington.....	84 00

Names of pupils who have not been absent from school during the winter term.—Sarah M. Sweetland, Bradford R. Newman, Emily E. Smith, Charlotte A. Watson, Walter A. Martin, Mary A. Lewis, Mary E. Noble, George H. Bicknell, John F. Richmond, George A. Noble.

Pupils Distinguished for excellent scholarship.—M. Alice Smith, P. Lillie Smith, Walter P. Smith, Frank H. Smith, John A. Tobin, Lucy W. Horton, Rachel A. Tiffany, Mary E. Noble, Hattie A. Rea, Emma S. Rea, Walter A. Peck, Sarah W. Bishop, Louisa M. Bowen, Addie L. Seymour.

Pupils distinguished for excellent deportment.—Lucy W. Horton, Rachel A. Tiffany, Mary E. Noble, Hattie A. Rea, Emma S. Rea, Walter A. Peck, P. Lillie Smith, M. Alice Smith, Emily E. Smith, John F. Maxfield, John A. Tobin, Rebecca B. Smith, Annie L. Viall.

Prizes for Penmanship.—James Albert Bowen, Annie L. Viall.

SUMMER TERM.								WINTER TERM.						
District.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Length in weeks.	Wages.	Cost per Scholar.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Length in weeks.	Wages.	Cost per Scholar.
No. 1	17	27	44	25	22	\$22	\$4 80	28	16	39	27	14	\$22	\$4 80
No. 2	26	21	47	87	25	80	5 00	32	16	48	41.5	16	80	2 90
No. 8	22	27	49	85	20	80	3 00	36	21	57	45	12	28	2 00
Total.	65	75	140	97	67	\$82		91	53	144	115.5	42	61	

MONEYS RECEIVED.

From Town.....	\$300 00
From State.....	275 40
From Registry Taxes.....	43 65
Total.....	\$619 05

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEY.

District No. 1.....	200 10
District No. 2.....	205 15
District No. 8.....	213 80
Total.....	\$619 05

RATE BILLS.

District No. 1.....	\$26 20
District No. 2.....	140 50
District No. 8.....	00 00
Total.....	\$166 70

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

REPORT

OF

FINANCE COMMITTEE

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

ON

BOUNTY FRAUDS, &c.,

MADE AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1865.

PROVIDENCE:

**H. H. THOMAS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE,
NO. 16 WEYBOSSET STREET.**

1865.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island, &c.

The undersigned, your Committee on Finance, were instructed by your resolution of January 17th, 1865, to enquire into the mode of enlisting men from this State into the service of the United States, and of the payment of bounties thereto; and also to examine so much of the accounts of the late and present Paymaster Generals; of the Quartermaster General, and of the Adjutant General of the State as embraces monies paid upon orders of His Excellency, the Governor, and to ascertain for what service or consideration such orders were given, and to what purposes the money obtained whereon have been applied.

To aid the Committee in their investigations, the testimony taken before a joint Special Committee of the General Assembly at its last January session was committed to them, with full authority to send for persons and papers, and, they were further instructed to report the evidence they might take, and such recommendations to the House, as to the Committee should seem proper. In accordance with which instructions and under the authority given them they respectfully beg leave to

R E P O R T ,

That they have endeavored to ascertain the extent of the authority conferred upon the Executive to have men enlisted into the service of the United States, with the mode of executing that authority, and the degree of success which has attended its execution.

To these ends they have examined the statutes of the State; such of the military orders of the Commander-in-Chief as were accessible to them, and have procured copies to be made from the military records of the State, as they are to be found in the offices of the Quartermaster General, Paymaster General and Adjutant General. They have also examined a large number of witnesses, from whom they have elicited a variety of important facts.

Men Enlisted.

Between May 26th, 1863, and January 27th, 1865, there were enlisted into the military service of the United States, and into the Regiments from this State, as follows, to-wit.:

In the year 1863.....	2,005
In the year 1864.....	1,392
In the year 1865.....	123
Total.....	3,520

In addition to these, there have been enlisted into the regular army and into other regiments, 413: making in all 3,933 men. (*See Exhibit "A,"* from the office of the Adjutant General hereto annexed.) Of this number, 391 enlisted for one year, (*see Exhibit "B,"*) and the residue were enlisted for two or three years.

160 men were drafted who entered the service.

678 furnished substitutes.

458 commuted.

1,118 re-enlisted.

And during the war, about 2,000 men have entered the Navy.

The drafted men, those who commuted, furnished substitutes; enlisted in the navy; re-enlisted, or were enlisted into the regular army, entered or were represented in the service, under and by virtue of the laws of the United States, and not under or by virtue of any State authority.

The State Law.

On the 1st day of June, 1863, the only bounty authorized by the State to be paid to recruits, was \$15 each, and \$10 head money to the men who presented the recruit for enlistment.

This bounty was increased to an amount *not exceeding* \$300, at the June session of the General Assembly, 1863, for recruits who enlisted for three years or the war.

There has been no law in force since August 1st, 1863, up to the present session of the General Assembly, which authorized the payment of any bounty to any recruit who enlisted for a less term than for three years or the war.

Under the call of February 1st, 1864, for 500,000 men, the Governor was, on the 11th of that month, authorized to pay an additional bounty beyond the \$300, and for transportation of recruits to the extent of \$50,000; and on the next succeeding day, he was authorized to pay for additional bounty, subsistence and transportation, not exceeding \$100,000, in obtaining recruits in anticipation of future calls.

It is under the authority of these statutes, and of these alone, that the recruits have been enlisted to whose mode of enlistment and the manner of paying their bounties, the attention of the Committee has been directed.

Orders of the Commander-in-Chief to Raise Forces.

By military orders 16 and 17, issued about the 20th of June, 1863, the Commander-in-Chief called for three regiments of infantry and one battery for six months.

It was at first proposed to pay to this force a bounty of \$100 for each recruit, and ten dollars head-money to the person who produced the recruit. (*See Exhibit "C," hereto annexed.*)

The raising of this force was abandoned August 11th, 1863, and a bounty of \$50 was to be paid to each enlisted man, with pay, &c., according to the regulations of the army of the United States. (*See Exhibits "D" and "E."*)

About two companies of the 13th Regiment were raised at the expense of the State. They were equipped, clothed, subsisted and paid for their services and a bounty of \$50 each, and head money was paid to recruiting officers. The State, by this failure, was involved in a large, and as the result showed, an useless expenditure of money.

June 16th, 1863, a call was issued for the 3d Regiment of Cavalry for six months; but the term of enlistment was enlarged to three years on July 1st.

July 29th, a call was made for a company of heavy artillery of colored men. This corps was afterwards enlarged to a battalion, and finally to a full regiment.

To the recruits for the 3d Cavalry and the 14th Regiment of Heavy Artillery were to be paid a bounty of \$300, with \$10 head money from the State; the recruits receiving, in addition, \$100 bounty, and the agent, not in the service of the United States, \$2 head money from the United States.

Pausing here in the consideration of the Executive orders, and passing over some irregularities and some crimes connected with the enlistment of the men for the 3d Cavalry, your Committee will invite the attention of the House to

The Mode of Enlisting Men for the Fourteenth Regiment H. A.

The late lamented Dr. W. H. Helme, assisted by Mr. James Jepherson, of Providence, with perhaps one or two other persons, appear to have enlisted one or two companies for this corps; and, while Dr. Helme had the control of this business, nothing has been brought to the attention of your Committee to satisfy them that he was actuated by other than philanthropic, honorable and patriotic motives.

Late in the month of August, or early in September, 1863, J. C. Engley, the evil genius of this Regiment, appears to have entered its service, and, upon the recommendation of Major Samuel P. Sanford, was appointed a general superintendent to recruit for its ranks under the direction of the Governor and of Sanford. At about this time (Sept. 5th, 1863,) Engley received a Major's appointment upon the same recommendation. Previous to this he had been a private or warrant officer in one of the Rhode Island batteries. (*See evidence of S. P. Sanford, Francis, Engley, and Exhibit "F."*)

Francisco M. Ballou, an active recruiting officer, appears to have been engaged in recruiting men for this corps when Engley entered its service. For a time, Ballou and Engley were competing agents in enlisting men in the city of New York. In this service Ballou appears to have been more than the peer of Engley. But Engley was favored by the Executive beyond Ballou, for though Ballou appears to have had some knowledge of the facts, he does not appear to have been fully informed of the extent of the benefits conferred by Executive favor upon his rival. Ballou had a Captain's commission, while Engley had a Majority. Engley had transportation furnished him for himself, his recruits and his agents, while Ballou had none of these facilities; and, above all, on the 17th of September, 1863, the

Governor appears to have issued an order to the Paymaster General to pay to Engley \$50 of the bounty of such of the recruits as he (Engley) should name that were enlisted for this Regiment. (*See Exhibit "G."*) This latter and significant fact does not appear to have been brought to the knowledge of Ballou. Bear in mind that no order or receipt from the men was required for the payment of this sum. In the same order, the Paymaster General was directed to pay to Engley a further sum of \$25 of the bounty of the recruits upon producing their receipts therefor. It is probable, from the evidence, that Ballou knew that \$25, or that some small amount would be paid by the Paymaster General, upon the orders of the recruits, for he entered into a co-partnership with Engley about this time, and inaugurated the practice of taking small orders from the recruits. Each of these partners appears to have had subordinate agents, who contributed more or less to the amount of the business of the firm. But this co-partnership soon resulted unhappily, for Engley was their financial agent, and the profits resulting from the business of his subordinates appear to have been diverted to his own pocket; and not only this, but they were made to compete directly with the firm by procuring recruits in the same field of operations. This created dissatisfaction, and brought about an interview between Col. Bailey, Major Sanford, Major Engley and Ballou. The result of this extraordinary interview is detailed in the evidence of Ballou. After hearing the complaints of Ballou, Engley expresses the belief that the true cause of dissatisfaction arose from the fact that they had not taken orders for a sufficient amount from the recruits. Ballou appears to have been surprised at this suggestion, and informs the Major that they had taken orders large enough from the recruits to make a net profit of \$100 each *per day*, and he thought that that was enough.

Here it should be borne in mind that Ballou does not appear to have had any information relative to the authority of Engley to deduct \$50 from the bounty of each recruit he should designate without any order or receipt from the recruit for that amount. The precise date of this interview your Committee have not been able to ascertain, but on the 28th of October, 1863, the Governor issued a further order to the Paymaster General, authorizing him to pay a further sum of \$25 to Major Engley from the bounty of each recruit. This order did not require any assent from the recruit for the payment of the amount. (*See Exhibit "H."*)

On the 6th of November, 1863, the Governor issued a special order to the Paymaster General to pay to Major Engley \$250 of the bounty of each of fourteen recruits. This order did not require any authority from the men for this payment. (*See Exhibit "I."*)

November 9th, the Governor issued another general order to the Paymaster General to pay a further sum of \$75 of the bounty of the recruits, upon the same plan and under the same regulations as the \$25 and \$50 were to be paid. (*See Exhibit "J."*)

It is here worthy of remark that Major Engley was the only channel through which any of these orders could be paid. (*See evidence of John N. Francis.*)

At this time there had been issued the general orders of Sept. 17, Oct. 28, and Nov. 9, by which \$75 of the bounty of the recruits was to be paid without their order, and \$100 was to be paid upon their order, making in all \$175 of \$300 allowed by the State to be paid them.

November 24th, there was an additional general order, authorizing the payment of one hundred dollars when their signature was obtained authorizing the same. None of the prior orders appear to have been revoked, and thus authority was given for the payment of \$275 of the \$300 bounty. This practice in issuing orders for payment of the moneys of recruits, such as were enlisted into the 14th Regiment, to Major Engley, against whom there seems to have been many complaints, to say the least, presents a state of things worthy of the serious attention of the House and of the people.

December 3d, a special order was issued to pay to Engley \$250 of the bounty of four recruits, if the Paymaster General was made satisfied that they were "contrabands." (*See Exhibit "L."*)

As if there had not already been orders enough issued; on the 6th of December we find still another issued in these words, to-wit:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEP'T. }
Providence, Dec. 6, 1863. }

Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General:

COLONEL:—You will please to pay for such recruits as may be furnished by Major J. C. Engley, for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., \$100 and \$150 respectively, in accordance with their orders and under the same regulations as the previous payments of \$50, \$75, &c.

I am, "*General*," very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

(*See Exhibit "M."*)

Near fifty special and general orders were issued between the 17th of September, 1863, and March 21st, 1864, to pay to Engley the bounties for recruits for this regiment, or for the recruits in the orders named. For some, he was to be paid \$200; for some \$250, and for some, the entire bounty. Copies of some of the orders are annexed, marked "N."

March 21st, 1864, the Governor issued to the Paymaster General, a further order, directing him to pay to Engley all of the \$300 bounty to the men of the 14th regiment, after deducting the amount for which they agreed to enlist.

Under this last general order there was paid to Major Engley \$66,000. (*See evidence of J. N. Francis.*)

Engley received from the State Treasury, in connection with recruiting for the 14th regiment, as follows, viz.:

Under the order of the Governor of March 21st, 1864, to pay to Engley the difference between the amount of bounty, for which the recruit agreed to enlist, and the \$300, (<i>See Evidence of Francis.</i>)	\$66,000 00
Under orders of for 875 men for subsistence, service and transportation, (<i>See copies of Orders hereto annexed.</i>)	80,675 00
Orders to pay bounties of deceased, discharged and deserting recruits.	11,011 00
Head money 1,583 men at \$10	15,830 00
U. S. premium for 1,322 men at \$2	2,644 00
For transportation of recruits	120 00
For 178 tickets	534 00
Pay as Major	1,021 76
Total	\$127,835 76

Besides this sum, he received a large amount of money upon the orders of the recruits. During this period of time the State paid upwards of \$18,500 to the various railroad and steamboat companies for transportation; and it paid head money at \$10 each to other persons for enlisting 1,053 men, besides the men enlisted and designated for other regiments in the official reports, so that the State appears to have paid the head money for enlisting a large number of recruits, beyond the number actually entering the service of the 14th regiment.

As it is in evidence before the Committee that a very large amount of the bounty of these recruits was paid upon their orders, the Committee directed their attention to the inquiry as to

The Mode in which those Orders were Obtained.

Many of the recruits were enlisted without the State, and some of them as far off as Missouri. Upon their arrival in Providence, they were immediately taken to the recruiting office and were locked into a room adjoining thereto; where they were detained until the proper officers appeared to attend to their enlistment, when they were taken out of the room one at a time, and were then asked if they could write. If they could, they were told to sign their names to a paper, and if they could not write, they were told to make their marks. The papers which they signed were orders for parts of their bounty. Their signatures were witnessed by a person who was at hand for that purpose. The men in many instances did not have the orders they signed read, or the contents thereof stated to them, nor do they appear to have been able to read for themselves. But they signed the orders supposing that they were doing an act necessary to their enlistment. (*See Evidence of Rev. Mr. Shurtliff, Mr. Perry, Mr. Hill, Brown and others.*)

Near to the recruiting office, Engley had a room where he sold worthless watches and various articles of clothing to the men. Though this business was Engley's, it was carried on in the name of F. N. Sheldon. For the sales made there to the recruits, they were in the habit of drawing orders against their bounty. (*See evidence of F. N. Sheldon and Col. N. Viall.*)

Though the regular sutler of this regiment paid to the Regimental Fund \$75 per month, he was summarily turned out of camp by Amos D. Smith, 3d, and other favored parties were ordered by him to be permitted to trade with the men of the regiment, ostensibly for the purpose of showing Col. Viall "that there was some power in Israel" beyond his control, yet as your Committee believe for the more obvious purpose of allowing favorite traders the advantage of the profit of the sales which they would make to these men. For these sales, orders were either drawn against the bounty of the men, or the amount of the sales were deducted from the bounty certificates by the Allotment Commissioner.

Here arose another difficulty ; the traders had not properly located all the men to whom they sold goods, nor had they correctly understood their sometimes difficult names. So that the Allotment Commissioner with the traders' accounts before him, could not always find the names in the accounts upon the roll of the regiment. In this dilemma, the Allotment Commissioner, Amos D. Smith, 3d, concluded to charge the accounts of the traders to such of the men as he thought, might or ought to have had the articles charged, and a large amount of these traders' accounts was apportioned in this way, which caused dissatisfaction among the men. (*See evidence of D. T. Lyman.*)

The men complained, some of them, that orders had appeared against them which they had not signed. Others, that they were made intoxicated, or by other fraudulent practices, were induced to sign orders for which they had not received a fair equivalent ; and still others complained that orders had appeared against them for a larger sum than they had agreed should be taken from their bounty. (*See Ex. to evidence of Gen. Maurant, sundry papers signed by men and by them sworn to ; Ev. Col. Viall, Howard, Mercer, Dorsey and others.*)

Taking into consideration the treatment of these men by the State officials as that treatment is disclosed in the evidence before the committee, and how the men who were about to hazard their lives in defence of the State and of the country, were wronged in proportion as they were without the means of asserting their rights ; and how that five-sixths of the bounty of the State assigned to be paid to the poor ignorant contraband, who had just broken the bonds of slavery to enlist in the army of the Union, in defence of his new-born liberty, should be taken by the sanction of any citizen of the State, to gratify the propensities of any recruiting officer, present a state of things which is a source of regret to your Committee, and should be to every person who has any regard for the honor of the State.

United States Laws and Army Regulations in relation to the Recruiting Service.

In passing to the consideration of another stage of the recruiting business, your Committee may remark that though these recruiting officers were appointed by, and were the agents of the State for the purpose of filling the quotas of the State, they were recruiting men for the service of the United States, and were bound by the military law of the United States.

Engley, Ballou and Sanford, were all commissioned officers, and as they were commissioned for the service of the United States, they had no right to violate the regulations of that service ; and the same remark applies to Lemuel T. Starkey, who was a Captain of Cavalry, and was active in enlisting for the 3d Cavalry, and to whom reference is hereinafter made. These men could not lawfully receive pay as officers and recruiting agents. (*See Revised Army Regulations, Reg. 1003.*)

Recruiting in 1864.

By General Order No. 1, issued January 2d, 1864, Major S. P. Sanford was made the Superintendent of Recruiting for the State, and all recruiting officers were directed to report to him for orders. (*See Ex. "P."*)

There does not appear to have been much done at recruiting after the organization of the 3d Cavalry and the 14th Regiment of Heavy Artillery was completed, which was near the 1st of April, up to the 27th of June, when the War Department issued an order that all recruiting should be carried on through the officers of the Provost Marshal.

At about this time the Governor issued an authority to the Provost Marshals in this State to issue certificates for head-money to recruiting officers who produced recruits for enlistment as follows, viz. : If the recruit enlisted for one year, for \$20 ; if for two years, \$40 ; if for three years, \$50. (*See evidence of Hamlin and Chadsey.*)

At some time, but at precisely what time has not been by your Committee satisfactorily ascertained, Col. John N. Francis, Col. H. C. Jenckes, Major J. C. Engley, and Captain L. T. Starkey seem to have been engaged under Sanford as special recruiting agents, their duties and authority, so far as the same have been shown to your Committee, will be hereinafter set forth.

There were many other recruiting officers in the service of the State. In fact, under this arrangement, any person who pleased procured recruits and carried them to the Provost Marshals, or to Lieut. W. B. Occleston, who was recruiting for the regular service, and had them enlisted ; and all of these received their certificates, which purported to entitle the holder, if he had enlisted a recruit for one year, to \$20 ; if for two years, to \$40 ; and if for three years to \$50. From the evidence before the Committee, it appeared to be the

duty of Francis, Jenckes, Starkey and Engley to buy up these Provost Marshal's certificates, and without these officers having rendered any service to the State or any considerable service to the recruiting officer, these certificates were by them presented to the Governor, and his order was obtained thereon to pay to the favored holders for a \$20 certificate, \$80; for a \$40 certificate, \$100; and for a \$50 certificate, was paid \$110. Thus the State treasury was depleted of \$60 for every recruit that was put into the service from the State for the benefit of these special agents without their having rendered any considerable aid to the recruiting service. (*See evidence Cook, Hill, Brown, Francis, Starkey, Jenckes, and others.*) \$150,000 of the people's money, without any authority of law whatever, has been expended in this way. (*See evidence of D. C. Remington.*)

Recruiting in 1865.

January 2, 1865, upon the verbal orders of the Governor, the head-money to ordinary recruiting officers was increased to \$150 to the general recruiting agents for recruits for one, two or three years, and a bounty of \$200 for one year, \$300 for two years, and \$400 for three years. (*See evidence Hamlin, and others.*)

The special agents, Engley, Francis, Starkey, and Jenckes received \$50 per man until January 20th, 1865, as they had before received their \$60 per man, when all orders in reference to Provost Marshals' certificates were annulled, and recruiting for the State was stopped.

Certain Officers.

There is no authority in law known to your Committee by which the Governor could create the office of Superintendent of Recruiting, and establish his pay at \$225 per month, \$2,700 per annum, or the office of Military Secretary and fix his pay at \$1,500 per annum. But your Committee supposed that the Adjutant General, who holds an office created by law, was the military secretary of the Commander-in-Chief. From what fund these officers could be lawfully paid, your Committee are wholly unadvised, and if any portion of the \$150,000 appropriated for the transportation, subsistence and bounty of troops has been applied to this purpose it has been misapplied.

Transportation of Troops.

Transportation of troops from New York and other places, where the fare from Providence did not exceed \$4, was early issued by Maj. Sanford to Maj. Engley; and the several railroad and steamboat companies were directed to respect Maj. Engley's orders for transportation; and Major Engley was in the habit of issuing similar orders that the orders of his subordinates for transportation be respected. The numerous bills for transportation paid by the State to railroad companies, show how much money has been expended in this way; and there is a single item in the Paymaster General's account, of \$30,625, for the transportation and subsistence of 875 men by Major Engley, when it is in evidence before the Committee, that the cost of transporting a recruit from Indianapolis to Providence, was but \$15. (*See evidence of C. A. Fuller.*)

It was also in evidence before the Committee, that this transportation, paid for by the State, and to be taken from the hard earnings of the people of the State in taxes, had been used by women, (not by good women, for they would not use transportation thus wrongfully obtained,) between Providence and New York. (*See evidence of S. P. Sanford and F. N. Sheldon.*)

In this connection, your Committee deem it proper to state, that the large amount paid Engley for subsisting and transporting men, contains a conclusive answer to his pretence that the orders taken against the bounty of recruits was necessary for their subsistence on the way, and for their transportation to Providence.

Discrepancy between Men Enlisted and Men Paid for in Jan., 1865.

By the Report of the Quartermaster General, annexed to his evidence, it appears that the State paid for, during the month of January, 1865, and before the 26th of that month, 368 men—while from the Report of the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, Col. H. Neide, it appears that there were enlisted for and credited to the State within that period, but 331 men, leaving the State the loser by its having paid for 37 men more than it received credit for, which, at a cost of say \$400 each, amounts to the large sum of \$14,800, which the State appears to have lost in this transaction. Your Committee hesitated in coming to this result until it was forced upon them by

the official documentary evidence before them. (*See certificates of Hamlin, Chadsey and Neide, and Exhibit annexed to evidence of Remington.*)

Before coming to their general conclusion, your Committee, for the credit of the State and for the honor of human nature, would gladly forego the painful task of referring to

The Frauds and attempts at Fraud Committed upon the Veterans of the Third Heavy Artillery.

The toils, sufferings and glories of the men who had fought at James Island, Pulaski, Morris Island, stormed Fort Wagner, and had remained for years exposed to the constant fire of the enemy before Charleston, which city they have recently triumphantly entered, one would have supposed would have awed the avarice of even bad men into quietude. Yet these veteran soldiers were sought to be made the subjects upon which a class of men in and about Providence could practice their arts. The story of the wrongs and attempts at wrong upon them, by means of improperly encumbering their bounty certificates by false and fraudulent entries, is told in the evidence of the Rev. Frederic Denison, to whose intelligent ascertainment of duty, integrity and firmness of purpose in carrying out his convictions, the recruits are indebted for the protection which they have received in this behalf. His testimony is short and is hereto annexed. He tells his own story in his own way, and every person who knows him will believe every word of it.

Before coming to any conclusions upon this evidence before them, your Committee invited His Excellency the Governor to examine the evidence, and to make such explanations thereon to the Committee as to him should appear to be proper; but the demands of his official business prevented him from accepting the invitation of the Committee, whereupon the Committee offered, by one of their number, to wait upon the Governor with the evidence at his pleasure, and afterwards extended to him an invitation to send some person to examine the testimony for him, who, under his direction, should make such reviews thereof as the Governor should think proper, which invitation the Governor was understood to accept. Yet no person has appeared to the Committee for this purpose. But his Excellency did propose to the Committee that they should reduce to writing and

propound to him such questions as they thought proper, that he might put his answers thereto in writing, to which proposition the Committee cheerfully assented, and presented to the Governor a series of questions on Friday morning, February the 24th.

To these interrogatories the Governor has favored the Committee with certain answers which are hereto annexed, but the answers, your Committee regret to say, are neither so full or satisfactory as they desired, as they utterly fail to make out any justification in law for the appropriation of the amounts therein referred to. To review his answers in the order in which he has given them, and which changes the order of the Committee, the Committee respectfully submit as follows, viz. :

The Governor, in justification of the order of October 24th, 1864, sets up the authority of the War Department to justify it.

The Committee are constrained to say that the War Department of the United States have no authority to pay a commissioned officer who is detailed to the recruiting service two dollars per man, or any other sum, as head-money for procuring recruits, nor has that Department any authority to authorize Governor Smith, or any other Governor, to pay that sum to a commissioned officer.

The answer of the Governor in relation to the payment of the \$11,011 which he ordered to be paid, and which was actually paid to J. C. Engley for 102 men, (deserters, deceased and discharged,) is equally unsatisfactory.

For the Governor had no authority to pay any bounties or head money, but for men who were mustered into the service of the United States, and credited to the quotas of this State; and especially did he have no authority to pay the bounty balances of deserters or deceased or discharged persons to Engley, or to any other person without the authority of the men or of their personal representatives.

The answer under which the Governor justifies the payment of the \$30,625 to Engley is met in this report, and is sufficient in so far as the same, or a part thereof was expended in transporting and subsisting recruits, but no farther; and your Committee cannot believe that all of this large sum, or more than a moiety thereof was expended in procuring those recruits.

In reference to the order of the 21st of March, upon which Col. Francis says that he paid Engley \$66,000, it is wholly immaterial whether that sum was paid on that particular order, or upon the

orders of September 17th and October 28th, 1863, and the special orders. In either case it was paid upon an order, which was not the order of the recruits, and one which the Governor had no authority for giving.

Passing over the Governor's answer to the third interrogatory as the appointment of Engley to a Majority is hereinbefore considered, the Committee may be allowed to remark that the Acts of the General Assembly of February 11th and 12th, 1864, and of the special session of the Assembly in August, 1862, confer upon the Governor no authority to appoint special recruiting agents, with the duties and authorities exercised by Engley, Starkey, Francis and Jenckes.

And the answer to this question appears to be at variance with order No. 1, issued January 2d, 1863, by the Governor, appointing S. P. Sanford superintendent of recruiting, and fails in every respect to show any authority for appointing the officers therein referred to.

Conclusion.

Your Committee, from the evidence before them, conclude that Engley and the other officers in commission engaged in the recruiting service, were the agents of the State, and were bound by the military laws of the United States. That, as such agents, they could properly receive *no* pay beyond the legitimate pay for discharging their offices for their services in connection with the recruiting business, for it is not pretended that they did any official business, or that they received their appointments with the expectation that they were to do any other official duty to entitle them to their official pay but what was connected with recruiting. That if, as such agents and officers, they contracted with men to enlist into the service of the United States from this State, for a less bounty than \$300, that *the State, and not the recruiting officer, was entitled to the difference between the bounty for which the recruit agreed to enlist and the \$300.* That there was no authority in law for the payment of this difference to any recruiting officer whatever, or for paying any head money to recruiting officers, beyond the \$10 allowed by the State law. That the \$66,000, the \$11,011, the \$2,644, the \$15,830, and so much of the \$30,675 as was not expended for the necessary transportation and subsistence of the recruits was paid improperly, and without authority of law, and that the same ought to be recovered by the State from the person who received the same. The Committee do

not approve of the policy which was adopted of discriminating so strongly against that class of recruits which is commonly called "*contrabands*" as to authorize the taking by recruiting officers of five-sixths of the bounty provided by the State to be paid for their benefit. This policy indicates a disposition to oppress a class of *citizens* in proportion as they are without the means of resisting oppression. The Committee could find nothing in the evidence which was proved to their satisfaction, to warrant this distinction.

Here there is no officer who is above the law ; and if any officer exceeds his authority, office affords no protection for that excess. He is the agent of the people, and the law defines the extent of his agency, and it is a familiar principle that if an agent exceeds his authority, his acts in excess of authority are not binding upon the principal, so it is with an officer. Though this is the law, if any officer of the State has acted in good faith and for the interest of the State, the State ought fully to indemnify the officer ; and, therefore, though there is no law which authorized the enlistment of men for one or two years after August 1st, 1863, and though there was no law which authorized the payment of the \$20, \$40, or \$50 head-money before January 1st, 1865, or of the \$150 after that date, your Committee are of the opinion that the General Assembly should for this excess of authority pass a full indemnity.

In justice, however, to Governor Smith, the Committee would say that they do not believe that he has intentionally done anything wrong in the recruiting business, or that he has in any way, either directly or indirectly, profited therefrom.

Your Committee cannot, however, but believe that it would have been much more for the interest of the State to have recruited the 14th Regiment through the regularly elected staff officers of the State, or by the means of agents properly appointed by the State with sufficient pay to induce them to exert themselves to procure the best results for the State. Upon this plan the men would have received all the bounty for which they stipulated, and the State would have procured the men on the most favorable terms. From the fact that a considerable number of the men of this Regiment were enlisted for a bounty of \$50, and from the published reports that regiments were raised in Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively for \$40,000 and \$60,000, your Committee cannot doubt but that by a prudent foresight and economical management, this Regiment might have been

raised at an expense of less than \$300,000, and that between \$300,000 and \$400,000 might have been well saved to the State in recruiting and organizing this force.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

WM. P. SHEFFIELD, ROWSE BABCOCK. BENJ'N FINCH, EPHRAIM S. JACKSON, BENJ. F. THURSTON,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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RESOLUTION

REFERRING TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE THE MATTER OF
STATE BOUNTIES. ALSO, THE ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN STATE
OFFICERS.

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Finance on the part of the House be, and it hereby is, instructed to inquire into the mode of enlisting men from this State into the service of the United States, and of the payment of bounties thereto; and also, to examine so much of the accounts of the late and present Paymaster General, of the Quartermaster General, and of the Adjutant General of this State, as embraces moneys paid upon orders of His Excellency the Governor, and to ascertain for what services or consideration such orders were given, and to what purposes the moneys obtained thereon have been applied; and that the testimony taken before the joint special committee at the last January session of the General Assembly be committed to the said Committee, with authority to the Committee to send for persons and papers; and that said Committee be directed to report such evidence as may be taken by them, together with such recommendations as they may deem proper, to this House as soon as practicable.

APPENDIX.

(A)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Providence Jan. 27th, 1865. }

E. S. Jackson, Esq., Providence:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that the following number of men have been enlisted for Rhode Island regiments, from May 26th, 1863, to this date:

During the year 1863.....	2,005
During the year 1864.....	1,892
During the year 1865.....	128
Total.....	8,520

In addition to the above there has been enlisted for the regular army and other regiments out of the State, credited to Rhode Island 413, making a grand total of 3,933. The other papers you requested are enclosed.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Providence, Feb. 8th, 1865. }

Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, Providence:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to subjoin an account of the State against the United States, relating to quotas upon the several calls, and men furnished by the State since April 14th, 1861. It is made from the best information which I have; it is not as accurate as I would wish, as some of the quotas are *estimated*, as well as men

furnished for foreign regiments and the Navy. Still, I don't think it would vary 500 men either way. You will observe that the whole is reduced to one year's service.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

(B)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	Dr.	Reduced to one year's service.
1861.		
April 15.	Call for 75,000 three months men. Estimated quota 700.....	175
Aug. 8.	Call for 500,000 three years men. }	13,560
	Quota, 4,520..... }	
1862.		
July 2.	Call for 800,000 three years men. }	8,186
	Quota, 2,712..... }	
Aug. 4.	Call for 800,000 nine months men. }	2,034
	Quota, 2,712..... }	
1863.		
Jan'y 30.	Call for 800,000 three years men. }	8,640
	Quota, 2,880. (Draft.).. }	
1864.		
Feb'y 1.	Call for 500,000 three years men to include the call of 300,000 } of October 19th, 1863.... :.. }	10,407
	Quota, 8,469..... }	
Mar. 14.	Call for 200,000 three years men. }	5,164
	Quota, 1,888..... }	
July 18.	Call for 500,000 one year men. }	3,197
	Quota, 8,197..... }	
Dec. 20.	Call for 800,000 one year men. Estimated Quota, 2,800.....	2,800
		53,613
Balance due to the credit of Rhode Island, January 1st, 1865.....		4,796
		58,409

	Cr.	Reduced to one year's service.
	<i>Furnished to January 1st, 1865.</i>	
Three years men, (Volunteers).....	13,207.....	39,621
" " " (Drafted).....	160.....	480
" " " (Substitutes).....	678.....	2,034
" " " (Commuted).....	458.....	1,374
One year " (Volunteers).....	391.....	391
Nine months " (Volunteers).....	2,224.....	1,668
Three " " (Volunteers).....	8,147.....	787
" years " Regular Service and Regiments, } out of the State about 900... }	.....	2,700
Three years men United States Navy, about 2,000.....		6,000
Reenlistments for three years, 1,118.....		3,854
		58,409

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.,
Adjutant General's Office,
Providence, February 8th, 1865.

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

(Copy. C.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, June 23d, 1863. }

General Orders, No. 19 :

I. The bounty of one hundred dollars to men enlisting in the six months regiments will be paid as follows :

Fifty dollars upon being mustered into the service of the United States, and fifty dollars upon the arrival of the regiment at such place of rendezvous, they may be ordered to report, or in monthly orders upon the Paymaster General, if the recruit should so prefer.

II. The bounty of three hundred dollars to men enlisting in the three years regiments will be paid as follows :

Seventy-five dollars upon being mustered into the service of the United States, and two hundred and twenty-five dollars when they have reported at the headquarters of their regiment, or in monthly orders upon the Paymaster General, if the recruit should so prefer.

III. A bounty of ten dollars will be paid by the Quartermaster General to such persons as may furnish a recruit for a six months or a three years regiment or battery, upon satisfactory evidence being furnished that the recruit has passed a surgical examination, and been received into camp.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

(Signed)

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office, Providence, 23d Jan., 1865.

AUG. HOPPIN, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

(Copy. D)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, August 18th, 1863. }

General Orders, No. 27 :

I. The raising of the 13th, 14th and 15th Regiments of Infantry and the 11th Battery, having been abandoned, General orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, from this office, are hereby revoked and cancelled.

All Commissions issued under said orders are hereby annulled.

II. The Paymaster General is directed, upon the receipt of the Pay-Roll, certified by Col. Viall, to pay the recruits enlisted under said orders, the amount due them from the date of their enlistment to the date of this order, in accordance with the pay established for the army of the United States, together with fifty (\$50) dollars of the State bounty.

III. Colonel Viall is directed to break up "Camp Smith," and turn over to the Quartermaster General such property (including uniforms) as may have been received from that department.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed)

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

(Copy. E)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Providence, August 11th, 1863. }

Special Orders, No. 75:—EXTRACT.

III. The Paymaster General is directed upon the certificate of Col. Viall, to pay such recruits of the 13th Regiment as may be discharged for the purpose of re-enlisting in a three years regiment, the amount of pay due them from the date of enlistment to the date of discharge, in accordance with the pay established for the army of the United States.

The State Bounty of \$50 to be also paid in addition to the above.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed)

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

(Copy. P.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

PROVIDENCE, January 2d, 1864. }

General Orders, No. 1:

I. All recruiting appointments heretofore issued by the State are hereby countermanded.

II. Major S. P. Sanford will, in addition to recruiting for his own regiment, have the general superintendence of recruiting for the State, until further orders.

III. All men desiring to recruit for Rhode Island will report to Major S. P. Sanford, at No. 10 College street, and receive their appointments and instructions.

IV. Any one found recruiting in this State without an appointment in accordance with this order will be arrested.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

(Signed)

EDWARD C. MAURAN,

Adjutant General.

Providence, 23d Jan., 1865.

Adjutant General's Office,

A true copy,

AUG. HOPPIN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

(Copy. G.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, September 17th, 1863. }*Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General.*

COLONEL:—By direction of the Governor you will pay to Major Engley on such recruits as he will name for the Fourteenth Regiment R. I. H. A., fifty dollars, (\$50) as an advance payment of the bounty, to be taken out of the \$225 payment, whenever the latter payment is ordered to be paid.

You will please report to this department when and on what names you make the above payment.

On Major Engley's presenting receipts for \$25 advance bounty, you will pay him that sum, and to the men giving those receipts said advance will not be paid.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Colonel and A. D. C.

(Copy. H.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Oct. 28th, 1863. }*Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General:*

COLONEL:—You will pay to Major Engley \$25.00 advance bounty to be taken out of the final payment of \$225.00, upon men giving orders for the same. You will carry this arrangement out the same as the \$50.00 one, reporting to this office the names of men so paid.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. I.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Nov. 6th, 1863. }*Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General, R. I.*

COLONEL:—You will please pay Major J. C. Engley two hundred and fifty dollars each, on account of bounties for *fourteen* recruits (contrabands) from Kentucky and Tennessee, sending names of same to this office.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. J.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, Nov. 9th, 1863. }

Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General, R. I. M.

COLONEL:—You will please pay on such men as may give orders for the same, \$75.00 on account of the final installment of bounty, upon the same plan and under the same regulations as the \$25.00 and \$50.00.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. K.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, November 24th, 1863. }

Colonel J. N. Francis, Paymaster General.

COLONEL:—You will, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, pay for such recruits for the Fourteenth Regiment R. I. H. A. the sum of one hundred dollars, their signature authorizing the same; this order under the same restrictions as previous ones.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Colonel and A. D. C.

(Copy. L.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, December 3d, 1863. }

Colonel J. N. Francis, Paymaster General.

COLONEL:—If you are satisfied that the four men—John Cahill, Nicholas Green, Richard Howard, John Smith—are contrabands, you will pay the \$250 to Major Engley, the same as for the previous fourteen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Colonel and A. D. C.

(Copy. M.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, December 6th, 1863. }

Colonel J. N. Francis, Paymaster General.

COLONEL:—You will please to pay for such recruits as may be furnished by Major J. C. Engley for the Fourteenth Regiment R.

I. H. A., \$100 and \$150 respectively, in accordance with their orders, and under the same regulations, as the previous payments of \$50, \$75, &c.

I am, General, very respectfully,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Colonel and A. D. C.

(Copy. M.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, December 16th, 1863. }

Colonel John N. Francis, Paymaster General.

COLONEL:—You will please pay to Major J. C. Engley two hundred dollars of the bounty of the following recruits:

Wiley Moore, Charles C. Nelson, Thomas Jefferson, John H. Dorsey, George Garner, George Gordon, Joseph W. Johnson, Jack Larkin, Edward Sanders; and two hundred and fifty on the following (contrabands): Andy Wesley, Samuel McGowan, Clairborn Tyler.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Colonel and A. D. C.

(Copy. N)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Jan. 15th, 1864. }

Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General.

COLONEL:—Please pay for two, (contrabands,) Andrew Garrett and Henry Ring, recruits for the 14th R. I. H. A., two hundred and fifty dollars, and oblige,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. O.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, March 21st, 1864. }

Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General.

COLONEL:—His Excellency directs that you pay to Major J. C. Engley for such recruits as may be enlisted by him, for the 14th R. I. H. A., whatever balance of \$300.00 there may be after allowing the amount for which the said recruits agree to enlist for, to their credit on your books.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. N.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Jan. 15th, 1864. }*Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General.*

COLONEL:—His Excellency the Governor, directs that you pay to Major J. C. Engley (\$250.00) two hundred and fifty dollars, on two recruits each, (contrabands,) enlisting in the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A. (Colored.)

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. N.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 28, 1864. }*Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General:*

COLONEL:—Please pay to four recruits for the 14th, who will be designated by Major Engley, their whole bounty, \$300.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. N.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, March 17th, 1864. }*Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General:*

COLONEL:—His Excellency Governor Smith requests you to pay to Major J. C. Engley, upon the order of one "contraband," William Vance, \$300, and upon the order of two do., \$250 each, of the State Bounty.

Very respectfully, your obed't ser't,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. N.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Dec. 9th, 1863. }*Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General, State of R. I.*

SIR:—You will please pay Major J. C. Engley two hundred and fifty dollars each, of the State bounty, for the ten following recruits (contrabands) enlisting in the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., viz.:

J. Calvin Reed, Jacob Riley, Frank Thompson, Edmund S. Wallace, George Washington, John Lairs, Charles C. Nelson, Archey Kelley, Moses Fry, John Johnson.

(Signed)

JAMES Y. SMITH, *Governor.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, March 25th, 1864. }*Colonel John N. Francis, Paymaster General.*

COLONEL:—His Excellency requests you to pay Lieut. H. F. Bennett fifty dollars, taking his order on the U. S. Paymaster for same.

Very truly,
CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Colonel and A. D. C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, March 24th, 1864. }*Colonel John N. Francis, Paymaster General.*

COLONEL:—His Excellency requests you to advance to Lieut. Charles W. Munroe, Fourteenth R. I. H. A., twenty-five dollars, taking his order on U. S. Paymaster for same.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Colonel and A. D. C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, 24th February, 1864. }*Colonel John N. Francis, Paymaster General.*

COLONEL:—I learn through Major Engley's office that David E. Howard was enlisted by him for Quartermaster Pierce. Engley has

no charge on record of him. I enclose enlistment paper and certificate of muster which will be proof of the correctness of his record.

His Excellency desires you to pay him one hundred and fifty dollars of the three hundred dollars State bounty due him.

I am Colonel, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Colonel and A. D. C.

\$150.

Received, Providence, February 24th, 1864, of John N. Francis, Paymaster General, \$150, in accordance with the enclosed order.

(Signed)

DAVID E. HOWARD.

[Certificate of enlistment and muster inside.]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, 23d March, 1864. }

Col. John N. Francis, Paymaster General:

COLONEL:—His Excellency the Governor requests you to advance to Capt. Samuel Farnum, 14th R. I. H. A., one hundred dollars, taking his order on the U. S. Paymaster for the same.

I am, General, very respectfully and truly,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

Endorsed receipt on roll 3d Battalion, and order taken on U. S. Paymaster, March 23, 1864.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, March 24, 1864. }

Col. John N. Francis, Paymaster General:

COLONEL:—His Excellency the Governor desires you to advance to Lieut. Frank Frost, fifty dollars, taking order on U. S. Paymaster for same.

Very truly,

(Signed.)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,

Col. and A. D. C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, Jan. 15th, 1864. }

Col. Jno. N. Francis, Paymaster General.

COLONEL:—I am directed by his Excellency Gov. Smith, to request you to pay the members of the 2d battalion, 14th Regiment

R. I. H. A., seventy-five dollars advance bounty instead of fifty as heretofore. This will, of course, reduce the bounty certificates twenty-five dollars.

I am, Colonel, with great regard,
(Signed) CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Dec. 22d, 1863. }

Col. John N. Francis, Paymaster General:

COLONEL:—Your letter of the 21st inst. has just been received. In reply, His Excellency Gov. Smith, directs you to pay to Major J. C. Engley \$200.00, on the (21) twenty-one men to whom you refer in your communication.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
(Signed) CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Oct. 13, 1863. }

Col. John N. Francis, Paymaster General:

COLONEL:—By direction of the Governor, you will please pay to Wm. M. Bailey, Esq., the \$225 bounty of private George Fuller Johnson, Co. A, 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

Very truly,
(Signed.) CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

(Endorsed.) W. M. BAILEY.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, August 14, 1863. }

SIR:—Please pay to the order of Capt. Fry, the sum of twenty-five dollars, on account of the State bounty of \$300 to each volunteer for three years or for the war for colored company now enlisting.

(Signed) JAMES Y. SMITH, Governor.
Col. John N. Francis, Paymaster General, R. I.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Aug. 8th, 1863. }

SIR:—Please pay to the order of Captain Fry the sum of twenty-five dollars, on account of the State bounty of \$300 to each volunteer for three years or the war, the list of which is now with you.

(Signed) JAMES Y. SMITH, *Governor.*
To Col. John N. Francis, Paymaster General, R. I.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Oct. 23d, 186 . }

Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General.

COLONEL:—You will please pay to Mr. C. H. Goodenow, \$100 on account of Robert Irons, Co. A, 14th Regiment, \$225 bounty, taking Irons' receipt for the same.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, 17th February, 1864. }

Col. J. N. Francis, Paymaster General:

COLONEL:—His Excellency the Governor directs that you will pay the Third Battalion, 14th R. I. H. A., the second installment (seventy-five dollars) of bounty due them.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

TESTIMONY OF REV. FREDERIC DENISON.

February 2d, 1865.

Question. Have you been connected in any way with any of the Rhode Island Regiments during the term of the present rebellion?

Answer. I was connected with the First Rhode Island Cavalry, from the autumn of 1861, until the middle of January, 1863, and from that date, I was transferred to the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and remained with them until the 4th of October, when the major part of the regiment was mustered out. I was chaplain all this time in these two regiments; I was also an assistant Allotment Commissioner in the Third R. I. Artillery; was commissioned as such on the 4th of December, 1863, and continued as such until I was mustered out.

Q. State what you know, if anything, in reference to the payment of bounties to men, or any frauds, or evil practices, practised on them in any way?

A. My knowledge in regard to those matters is confined to the Veterans, as they are termed, or re-enlisted men of the 3d Regiment. To get at the matter, I will have to explain. The State agreed to pay to these re-enlisted men \$300, a part of it when they should reach home on their furlough, which they received on their re-enlistment, and the balance when they should report to their command again in the field. These re-enlisted men came on with their furloughs, and received a part which the State had promised to pay them here; the balance, in some cases \$200, and in others \$150, was to be paid to them by the paymasters of the State through the State Allotment Commissioner, when they should report to their commands in the field. As I have stated, it is with these portions of the bounties that I am acquainted, and these only.

The State issued bounty certificates for this balance. These certificates are large documents, in the following form: Here at the top is a certificate, signed by the Paymaster General, certifying that A. B., of such a company, such a regiment, is a re-enlisted veteran, and there is due to him \$200,—signed by the Paymaster General. Just below it is a certificate to be filled by the Adjutant, certifying that this man, above named, has returned to his regiment and is on the rolls duly for duty. On the back is a blank order, to be filled and signed by the soldier himself. This certificate is of no value until the Adjutant has signed it, and the man himself; then it is money to him. But the State does not owe it to him, according to its face, until the Adjutant had filled that blank which certified he was there. What I regard as wrong, was the manner in which these certificates were handled; there were different methods pursued by the Paymaster General in issuing and settling them. Some, due nearly a year, are not paid yet, on account of obstacles that have been thrown in the way. It seems that while the veterans were at home, there were certain bounty brokers who proposed to purchase the bounties of these men. In many cases, these men testified that they were intoxicated

when this bargain was entered into; some went through a form of sale, and some of them gave a note of hand to these individuals, from whom they received money; others gave a kind of order,—I have seen two of them,—a singular sort of order on the Paymaster, ordering him to pay what was due to them to these brokers; other men, who never sold their bounty certificates, and never thought of selling them, found them claimed by brokers. Some of these men have been paid, and some have not been paid; the thing is all mixed up. I being Assistant Allotment Commissioner, these were sent to me to be paid. When it was all clear, and the Paymaster had simply filled his certificate, and there was nothing on the back of it to encumber it, I carried it to the Adjutant and had him fill his part of it, and then to the man and said, fill that as you please; and such bounties I promptly paid.

I said, make them payable to A. D. Smith, 3d, and I will pay you in greenbacks or allotment checks, every cent of it. I know that Commissioner Smith can get it from the treasury, because the moneys of the treasury are payable to his order; if you make it payable to a broker, I don't know that Commissioner Smith will acknowledge it; there is no reason why you should not pay it to him; then it is certain that you get every cent. When I came to these encumbered certificates, I said, I don't understand this; this says, pay to Kimball, or S. S. Lapham, or whoever it might be; if you make it payable to them, I cannot advance you anything until I am satisfied that this is a bona fide transaction, and that the State does not have to pay this again. I must see that the State is defended, and that you are.

I wrote on immediately to inquire what these entries meant on the back. For the paymaster had, either himself or his clerk, (it makes no difference; he owns it was his doings,) in this order on the back, scratched out the words "or bearer," and put in Jastram, S. S. Lapham, A. J. Kimball, or whoever he thought he had reason to. I hesitated about paying these until I could ascertain what was the validity of these transactions referred to here. For they sent me no writings, no certificates testifying that there had been any legal transaction in the case. I wrote on for them, but they did not furnish any claim. I said, will you furnish sworn copies of them. You cannot expect me to be paying the State's money without some authority. I know what the State intended by its legislation and its statutes. This is another channel, and I am not going into it.

There were some men whose certificates were not encumbered in their bounties; some were encumbered by false claims; and I have proved the claims to be false. They have had to erase the names and pay the men.

There are other cases that are, in my opinion, susceptible of proof, that the claims are wrong. And there were a few names, I do not know how many, who negotiated for their bounties with E. A. Taft & Co., and they gave them (E. A. Taft & Co.) power of attorney to settle them. Of course that settled the matter; but in no case did I understand that persons not having power of attorney had authority

to touch the orders on the certificates. I was informed so by the present Attorney General of the State, the past Attorney General, and all the legal authority I could consult, and that is the judgment of all so far as I know to-day. Still they urged me to get these men to sign them; I refused and did not do it; and when I became satisfied that these men had, in some cases, never given power of attorney, and was informed by the Attorney General of the State, and all other legal gentlemen, that the entries on the orders on the certificates were not binding any more than if they had been made on a board with a piece of chalk,—had no legal validity,—I said to the soldiers, if you have borrowed money of any gentleman, you must pay that some day; I will show you how you can do it. If you will make the bounty certificate payable to A. D. Smith, 3d, it is worth that amount any moment, and I will pay it by giving you an allotment check, payable to the bounty broker of whom you got money. But to do it in the shape recommended here, is contrary to law and I will not be implicated in any unlawful transactions whatever.

That created a great deal of displeasure among parties here at home. I found that even His Excellency was greatly displeased. When I talked with him, on October 26th, he told me himself, to my great surprise, that he had said to the bounty brokers who came to him when they were about to negotiate for these certificates, and wanted to know if they could be sure of their pay if they advanced the money, that the bounties should in such cases, be paid to them; that he told the Paymaster General to see that these bounty brokers were paid. Well, of course, he was displeased with the course I had pursued. I did not know that he had ever issued any such order. In fact, he did not issue such an order; it was a mere verbal statement. If it had been a written order, I do not know that I should have obeyed it, because it contravened, as I understood it, the law of the State. I need not add that inducements were offered me to get these things through, and inducements have been offered to others, as I am informed.

Q. State what inducements?

A. Mr. S. S. Lapham had a large number of claims, which I have an account of in my pocket, and they were sent to me through a Mr. Dearth, who acted for him. I knew that at the time, although it came through the writing of Mr. Dearth—over his signature. He says: "As you may be at a little expense for postage, &c.," (and I was, for postage and paper, 71 cents,) but he sent me a \$10 bill to meet that. Well, I conjectured what the \$10 meant, and I sent it back, or rather, I sent back \$9 75, and took but 25 cents to pay for my 71 cents. I meant to be on the safe side.

Then the Allotment Commissioner who succeeded me in the Department of the South, Major Munroe, I learned from a letter from Morris Island, and also from Mr. Smith, the present State Commissioner, and Mr. Munroe himself has admitted, that he, in behalf of brokers, offered the soldiers from \$5 to \$15 apiece to sign these papers. I state this to show that the original entries were regarded by the

officers of this State as invalid. In fact, when I came home, I went to Paymaster General Francis, and said: "We want to do what is right. Do you regard these entries made upon the back as legally binding upon the soldiers?" He said: "No; not exactly legally binding. I put them in to accommodate. If the soldiers had a mind to sign them, it was all right." And they have endeavored to rule these as valid; and it is on that ground that the Governor has refused to pay me one penny compensation for over \$100,000 I handled for this State. I have the names of the bounty brokers and the names of the soldiers, if any of these are wanted. I think I stated that some of these I paid, where the soldiers requested an allotment check payable to the broker.

Mr. Dispeau is one and Mr. Lapham is another.

Where the soldiers requested it, I did just as they said. It was their business if they wished to throw away their money or give it to somebody else.

When they were unwilling to sign, I persuaded no farther. I told them distinctly that I did not understand the entries to be of a legal character. I told them in no case to be dishonest. I knew there were dishonest men among them. Mr. Lapham told me that one of them had sold his certificate six or seven times before he sold it to him. I knew the soldiers were sometimes pretty big rogues. That was why I was determined I would not be implicated. The soldier, being a rogue, would come back upon the State for second payment, or would enter another claim against the State to recover it.

Here is a sample of cases:

Co. A. Reuben P. Wright says he was disguised by liquor. Received \$75 for his bounty certificate for \$150. Bounty certificate claimed by Jos. J. Ripley.

Co. B. Elisha H. Crosby says he was intoxicated. Received \$100 for his \$150; gave note of hand. Was killed Aug. 4, 1864, and leaves a widowed mother. Bounty certificate claimed by J. E. Dispeau.

Co. B., Fred. N. Comstock says he was intoxicated. Received \$75 of an unknown person. Bounty certificate claimed by J. E. Dispeau.

Co. B. Jonathan Shaw says he was intoxicated. Received \$100 for his \$150. Bounty certificate claimed by Mr. Eddy, (J. P. Eddy), liquor dealer in Providence.

Co. B. Byron Allen says he was intoxicated. Received \$100 for his \$150. Bounty certificate claimed by J. P. Eddy.

Co. B. William H. Pratt says he was intoxicated. Received \$100 for his \$150; gave note of hand to a Mr. Fiske. Bounty certificate claimed by A. A. Kimball.

Co. D. Edwin Soule never negotiated, as has been proved. county certificate was claimed by A. A. Kimball.

Co. D. Charles H. Rouse never negotiated, as has been proved. Bounty certificate was claimed by J. E. Dispeau.

Co. D. Edwin A. Irons says he never negotiated. Bounty certificate claimed by J. A. Jastram.

Co. D. Hugh Bruce says he never negotiated. His bounty certificate was claimed by E. A. Taft & Co., and an entry was made in his certificate by Paymaster Francis, while E. A. Taft & Co. had a professed power of attorney to do the same thing; yet it is thought that Hugh Bruce never negotiated his bounty. He takes oath that he never did.

Co. D. James C. Haskins says he was intoxicated; don't know what he signed. His bounty certificate claimed by L. S. Chase.

Co. D. Patrick Boyle says he was intoxicated. His bounty certificate claimed by J. A. Jastram.

Co. D. John T. Newcomb says he was in liquor. Gave note of hand. His bounty certificate claimed by R. H. Greene.

Co. E. William Dunham negotiated with a Mr. Stokes. His bounty certificate claimed by A. A. Kimball.

Co. E. Samuel Beaumont gave a note of hand to Arthur Gardiner, but his bounty certificate is claimed by Arthur G. Gardiner. There is even a legal defect in this note of hand.

Co. H. Henry F. Thornton says he was in liquor. Received \$90 of a Mr. Stokes for his \$150. His bounty certificate claimed by A. A. Kimball.

Co. H. Silas Whitaker says he was in liquor; does not know with whom he transacted business. His bounty certificate claimed by Jos. J. Ripley.

These cases are sufficient for illustration.

The testimony of the men was that they were intoxicated. Some of them received \$75 for \$150, some \$100 for \$150. In the case of Edwin Soule, his bounty was claimed. It has been proved that he never had sold. The broker himself acknowledged that he had no legal claim; so Edwin Soule has been paid. Charles H. Rouse is another case where the claim has been proved to be false, and I paid the soldier. Edwin Irons is not paid. He affirms that he never sold, and I have reason to believe it so. Theodore M. Barnes is another case where the claim has been proved to be unfounded. The Paymaster had entered the name of Jastram in the bounty certificate, and Jastram said that he never had that man's bounty. He drew out a writing and swore to it. In that way, Barnes is in a fair way to recover his bounty. How the entry came there of course I have no knowledge. I would state that I wrote repeatedly for the legal evidence of these previous transactions, but could never get any at all.

Q. Did you bring this to the attention of the Executive?

A. I brought it to the attention of the State Commissioner, whose subordinate I was. I served under him, and had to do everything through him. I was, in fact, by his own decision, and that of the Attorney General, not authorized to receive and transmit moneys to anybody but to him. I supposed at the time that my course was perfectly agreeable to His Excellency.

Q. Did you bring it to the attention of the Governor at any time?

A. On the 26th of October I had quite a lengthy interview with the Governor upon this matter; and there I learned, for the first time, although I had been Assistant Allotment Commissioner so long, and handled so much money, I learned for the first time that he (for he stated it himself) had told Paymaster General Francis to see that these bounty brokers were paid.

Said I: "Was that an order you issued?" Said he: "Yes; I told him so." Said I: "Did you write an order and publish it?" He said: "No." Said I: "Did you regard it as an order binding?" "Certainly," said he. Said I: "Then it was very unjust that I should not have known it, when it was a matter that governed the business I was conducting. I have been acting since last spring, and have just known of it. I called his attention to this thing, and unfolded the whole of it. I told him that if this course was pursued in future, the State would have to pay these bounties twice. I knew persons who would enter claims a second time. And immediately upon that, the State commissioner did issue an order that no more bounties should be transferred and sold until after the soldiers reach the field. Then they could throw their bounties away, or do what they pleased with them. The whole thing dropped then.

In averaging the claims of one bounty broker, I find that, for \$725 he expected to realize \$1,100, or fifty-one per cent. on his investment. Another expected for \$1,970, to realize \$2,700, or thirty-seven per cent. on his investment. In some cases the brokers appear to have bargained for one hundred per cent. on their investment. In a few cases the soldiers gave to the broker power of attorney to fill the orders on their bounty certificates. In other cases they gave, as they supposed, simple notes of hand. In other cases they signed a receipt and professed order on the Paymaster General. In many cases the soldiers testify that they were intoxicated when they raised moneys of the brokers, and do not know what kind of papers they signed. A number of soldiers who made no manner of negotiation, and desired to make none, found their bounty certificates claimed by brokers.

Paymaster Francis stated to me that he made the entries of the names of brokers in the orders on the bounty certificates, without power of attorney to do so, and that he regarded the entries as destitute of legal force; they were made simply to accommodate the brokers. Governor Smith stated to me that he told Paymaster Francis to see that the brokers received the bounties for which they had negotiated.

I was informed by gentlemen who have filled the office of Attorney General of this State, that the entries made in the orders on the bounty certificates by Paymaster Francis, were destitute of legal validity, since the soldiers had not given him power of attorney to fill the orders on said certificates. I believed then, as I believe now, that the orders on the bounty certificates were to be filled and signed by the soldiers themselves, or by the person to whom they had given

power of attorney ; this was the only legal method of proceeding with them ; any other method opened doors for frauds as facts have proved. Some bounties due last May are yet unpaid. Undoubtedly some soldiers have intended to defraud certain brokers. I proceeded upon the legislation and statutes of the State, holding myself strictly to these, and understood that it was the duty of all the officers and agents of the State, charged with the payment of bounties, to see that the bounties were paid to the soldiers, or to those who had received from them power of attorney in the methods prescribed by the State ; as a State agent, I would have nothing to do with the payment of the private accounts of soldiers by the moneys of the State ; I settled State accounts only.

I received and transmitted to the State Allotment Commissioner cash and drafts amounting to \$102,381 00. I paid bounties amounting to \$32,650 00. In no case did I disobey the instructions or known will of the State Allotment Commissioner, under whom I acted as an assistant. As yet, I have not received a cent of compensation for my time, labor and risks in handling said moneys. I received the written opinion of the State Allotment Commissioner and of the Attorney General, that I could make remittances of moneys and their equivalents, only to the State Allotment Commissioner, hence I refused to make remittances to brokers. I do not doubt that many soldiers raised moneys from the brokers on the strength of their prospective bounties ; but as, except in certain cases where they gave the broker power of attorney, I had no legal evidence of any such transaction, and could obtain none. I refused to acknowledge the validity of the professed claims, that I might avoid complicity with unauthorized transactions ; and these professed claims have been pronounced invalid. I think there was but one legal, simple, safe method of paying the bounties—the one prescribed by the legislature and statutes of the State ; other methods have resulted in cases of injustice and deception, and innocent men have suffered. In a number of cases, the names entered on the orders on the bounty certificates, are not the names of the brokers who dealt with the soldiers ; certain persons seem to have transacted business in the names of others.

I was promised a compensation for my services as Assistant Allotment Commissioner, but all compensation has been withheld by verbal direction of Governor Smith, because I would not admit the validity of the entries in the orders on the bounty certificates made by Paymaster Francis, when he had no power of attorney to make such entries, and because I allowed seven soldiers to erase the entries and fill their orders as they pleased, according to the intention of the State. I never heard of the Governor's verbal order to Paymaster Francis, in regard to the entries in favor of the brokers, until the Governor stated the fact to me on October 26th, after I had left the service. I never before knew that the State bounties were to be paid on verbal orders ; I supposed that the pay department was controlled by established rules and forms.

January 30, 1865.

Question. You are Quartermaster General of the State?

Answer. I am, and have been since the 26th of March; I entered upon my duties the 28th of March.

Q. Please state what bounties and what head money, you have paid for recruits, which have been enlisted from this State into the service of the United States since that time?

A. When I first came into the office, the original head money was \$10, and the Governor issued an order upon which we commenced paying for the Third Cavalry, \$50. I don't recollect when it was issued—within a day or two after I came into the office. I think it commenced about the 1st of April; about that time. It was not issued through the Adjutant General's office. There is no order through the Adjutant General's office to me, in regard to paying head money on men.

Q. When was that enlarged, if at all?

A. It was not enlarged for that organization; not for the Third Cavalry. Fifty dollars was the head money from that time until the Third Cavalry was filled up. But outside organizations did not receive that bounty; none but that organization at that time. The other arms of the service did not receive it. They received \$10; the original bounty. After that, when they commenced recruiting for the Second Regiment, they commenced with paying a \$20 bounty to the Second Regiment for one year. I think that at the time they commenced paying that \$20, those who went through the Provost Marshal's office, and for three years, had \$50. At the Provost Marshal's office, it was \$20 for one year, and \$50 for three years. For the Second Regiment they went in for only one year, and the bounty was \$20. But soon after they commenced recruiting for the Second Regiment, they commenced paying Col. Jenckes an additional \$50 on every man enlisted, besides this \$20, making \$70 for one year. They had enlisted but few men when they commenced paying this to Col. Jenckes. Say, for instance, his recruiting officer would come down with the recruiting papers, and get \$20, and he would come down with a bill approved by the Governor for \$50 more on the same men. They had the camp for this organization at Mashapaug. The runner would get \$20, and Col. Jenckes himself \$50 in addition. The money was paid to Col. Jenckes in addition to the \$20. I don't know what he did with it. That made \$70 a man after they commenced paying the \$50.

Q. Who enlisted these men? was it Col. Jenckes or the runner?

A. Most generally somebody else enlisted them. Some of the time, of course, he would bring the bills and get the \$20 on the special account, as well as the \$50 on the recruiting account. (That is the reason why there is some misunderstanding about the account; the \$50 was put on the recruiting service account, and the \$20 on the special account. We used to make two accounts, because they

came in a special account. Nobody else, at that time could get this \$50 but Col. Jenckes, and the runner did not get the \$50. We had no authority to pay it to anybody but Col. Jenckes. No head money was paid unless the bill was first approved at the Governor's office. Previously, we paid the \$10 head money on general order, when the enlistment papers and everything else were proper. After they raised from that price, we did not pay any bill unless first approved by the Executive Department. My course has been this: the bills approved by the Aid de Camp, I carried up and had the Governor's name put on them. I thought it would do no hurt to have both names. The Governor has approved in person all the bills up to the 1st of January.

Q. Was any other person having this extra bounty charged to the recruiting service?

A. After a short time Col. Tompkins came on here to recruit for the artillery, and he had \$60 a head in addition to the \$20. If the man was put in for three years, the Provost Marshal's certificate was \$50, and he had \$60 on the top of that, which would make \$110. If a one year man, it would be \$80. That was paid to Col. Tompkins. He did not recruit but a few men, when he left, and somebody else took it. When he left, Mr. Starkey took his place, and he had \$50. (He is a recruiting officer and has been here a considerable while.) When Col. Tompkins left they commenced paying \$60 to Mr. Starkey. For one year \$80; i. e. \$20 for Provost Marshal's certificate, and an order for \$60 charged to the recruiting service.

Q. Could anybody else get this \$60 but Mr. Starkey? Had you any orders to pay it to anybody else.

A. I think at that time there was no one else that received it but him.

Q. Did Mr. Starkey enlist the men, or did the runners?

A. That I don't know. I believe somebody else did fully as much as he did. I can't say whether he did *anything* about it. I have little opportunity of knowing. My office is down street. I am not up here a great deal. The next man that had \$60 was Mr. Francis (John N.). He came in on the same lay, and had the same as Mr. Starkey.

Q. About how many men did Mr. Starkey receive \$60 for?

A. I cannot tell exactly. I could if I had the report. I cannot carry the number of men in my mind. I should think perhaps 100. Then Mr. Francis; he had \$60. He did not enlist a very large number of men. I could not tell how many he enlisted and received \$60 for without the report. The report shows all. I can take the report and show you everything you want to know. We cannot give it without running away back. Everything is there in proper form. The next man that received it was Major Engley.

Q. For how many did Major Engley receive it?

A. Not for a very large number. They did not commence till later along. Starkey, I think, put in the most men under that order. There was the United States man, Occleston; all of his men were for three years.

Q. What was the special bounty ?

A. There was one instance where he received the same. That was on one bill where he received \$60 in addition. I do not recollect the number of men. It was \$60 in addition to the \$50, which made \$110. There was one instance of that case. In other times he received \$40 in addition to the \$50 which made \$90 for three years men. During this time, Col. Francis, Capt. Starkey, and Major Engley were receiving \$110 for three years men. Upon a one year man they received \$60, which was charged to the recruiting fund, and \$20 for a special bounty, which made \$80, while Lieut. Occleston for a three years man received \$90—\$50 special bounty, and \$40 charged to the recruiting service. There might besides have been outsiders that received it for outside service.

Q. If a man had come to you with a certificate from the Provost Marshal's office,—one of these runners,—how much would you have paid for that certificate ?

A. I should have paid the face of the certificate, if approved by the Governor ; nothing more.

Q. How much money has been paid which has been charged to this special recruiting service fund ?

A. I suppose very nearly \$150,000 ; not quite perhaps.

Q. Then that sum has been paid to persons who were agents, and who did not enlist a man.

A. That is, a great portion of it ; to such men as Capt. Starkey, and Col. Jenckes. That is up to the first of January. Since the first of January the Provost Marshal's certificate is \$150, and Major Engley, Capt. Starkey, Cols. Jenckes and Francis \$200. Since the first of January there have no Provost Marshal's certificates come into my hands. They have gone to the office of the Governor. The bills have been made out, sent to him, and approved at \$200 a head. That is for these men,—Starkey, Jenckes, Engley and Francis. Those four have received \$200 a head. I have received no Provost Marshal's certificates since that time.

Q. How many men have been enlisted, and how many certificates paid since the 1st of January ?

A. I suppose it has been somewhere in the neighborhood of three hundred. They have not put in all of them. Lieutenant Occleston has put in some of them, and he has received \$150, a piece for three years men. One or two other parties have done it. Lawyer E. H. Hazard put in one man and got \$150 for him ; and I don't know but one or two others have put them in. I don't remember who they were now. Mr. Hazard's man was not put in as a substitute for himself. We paid him \$150 head money. I think we paid that on a certificate of the Provost Marshal. I think I was wrong in stating that there had no Provost Marshal's certificates come into my hands, but none where there has been more than \$150 paid. Then, of course, Col. Francis put in one hundred men down to Newbern, and received fifty-one hundred dollars. Then there is the Navy ; I have not said anything about that. Those put in at Boston, have received \$200 since the 1st of January. The bills were sent to me receipted

by a man by the name of Peck. I paid the money to a young man from the Governor's office. They keep him there : I don't know his name. He sent the bills down and ordered the money sent up there on these bills.

Q. How many men for the navy ?

A. I don't know exactly how many. We can give you all the particulars since the 1st of January, and the others on the Report. Then there are some naval recruits from Newport. He received I think \$150. I will make a written statement of what we have done since the 1st of January, and what we have done in recruiting. The main ones I carry in my mind.

DEWITT C. REMINGTON,
Quartermaster General, State of R. I.

Number of men recruited by sundry parties since January 1, 1865.

L. T. Starkey.....	78 men.
J. C. Engley.....	54 "
J. N. Francis	1 "
H. C. Jenckes.....	49 "
W. B. Occleston.....	62 "
J. Angell.....	14 "
D. J. Pearce..	55 "
D. C. Miner.....	25 "
J. Green.....	8 "
E. H. Hazard.....	1 "
M. E. Hatch.....	7 "
A. W. Corliss.....	2 "
G. Thayer.....	1 "
Total.....	857 men.

GEN. DEWITT C. REMINGTON.—RECALLED.

Tuesday, February 14th, 1865.

Q. I notice in your report, or exhibit, annexed to your testimony the other day, that you paid the bounties for several men in January more than are returned as having been enlisted during that month, and I should like for you to make some explanation.

A. The fact was, after the 1st of January I did not receive the certificates. The bills were made out and approved without any certificates coming to me approved by the executive department. The evidence of enlistment was in the Governor's office in room of being in mine after the 1st of January. I received only five certificates. I have the names of every man, and will produce them and annex them to this deposition. I had the names of all the men put in, and who put them in.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of these men were enlisted in December ?

A. I have no positive information, because I have not the papers in my possession. My opinion would be another thing. Positive information is one thing, and opinion another.

Q. Do you know what the discrepancy is ?

A. No, sir ; I do not know what the real discrepancy is ?

Q. Are there as many as 100 ?

A. I should think there is not as many as 100, but I don't know. Sometimes, when they are put into the navy I suppose it is not paid in some little time afterwards. We have the dates when we paid for the men, not the dates of the enlistment and muster ; those would be in the Governor's office, of course, or such as went through the Provost Marshal's office would be in that office. Some of the men were put into the navy. In making that list they would specify that they did go in the navy.

Q. You say you cannot say when you paid for the 100 more men in January than were mustered into service ?

A. Those facts I don't know anything about. It did not come to my knowledge, because after the 1st of January the certificates did not come to me. I received only five from the 1st of January up to the time that report run. The five I received were issued afterwards.

Q. Through whom did they come ?

A. They came approved from the executive department. They came from individuals, the main recruiting officers did not bring any certificates of enlistments to me after the 1st of January, except two from H. C. Jenckes. Those were not approved, but a bill came with them approved for two hundred dollars each.

Q. There were two items in your account annexed to your testimony under date of January 5th, amounting to \$12,000.

A. Captain Starkey and Major Engley were paid, the one for 29 men and the other for 31 men on the 5th of January, making 60 that the two put in.

Q. Were these men enlisted in December or January ?

A. I have not the facts, all I know is that I have paid for them on the 5th of January. The Provost Marshal's certificate would tell, of course.

List of Amounts Expended since January 1, 1865, for Account of Bounty, &c.

1865.

Jan. 2—	Paid J. N. Francis, for expenses of self and S. P. Sanford, visiting several towns on business connected with enrollment....	\$167 22
"	" C. O. Dyer for services correcting enrollment.....	87 00
"	" W. B. Occleston, 7 men for 15th infantry.....	350 00
"	" W. B. Occleston, for expenses recruiting 7 men, 15th infantry	220 00
"	" J. Angell, 4 men for H. C.....	800 00
"	" J. N. Francis, expenses recruiting 1 man for navy.....	60 00
"	" Major Z. C. Kennie, this amount advanced on bounty account, by order of Governor.....	7000 00
"	" J. N. Francis, on account of bounty, order of Governor.....	10,000 00
Jan. 4—	" H. C. Jenckes, 2 men for 2d vols.....	400 00
"	" D. C. Miner, 5 men for navy.....	420 00
"	" A. W. Corliss, 2 men..	300 00
"	" W. B. Occleston, 4 men for 15th infantry.....	540 00
Jan. 5—	" L. T. Starkey, 31 men V. A. regiments.....	6200 00
"	" J. C. Engley, 29 men for do.....	5900 00
"	" W. B. Occleston, 2 men, 15th infantry.....	300 00

ON BOUNTY FRAUDS.

45

Jan. 5—Paid	H. C. Jenckes, 4 men, 2d vols.....	780 00
Jan. 6.. "	S. P. Sanford, order of Governor.....	200 00
" "	D. J. Pearce, 21 men, navy.....	4200 00
" "	W. B. Occleston, 2 men, 15th infantry.....	800 00
Jan. 7—Paid	H. C. Jenckes, 2 men for 2d volunteers.....	400 00
" "	J. Angell, 3 men for H. C.....	600 00
" "	A. C. Greene, for printing Enrollment Lists of towns.....	436 92
Jan. 9— "	W. B. Occleston, 8 men for 15th infantry.....	1200 00
" "	J. C. Engley, 7 men for va. regiments.....	1400 00
" "	S. P. Sanford, for Supt. recruiting for 5 months to Jan. 20th..	1125 00
" "	D. J. Pearce, 12 men for navy.....	2400 00
" "	L. T. Starkey, 10 men for va. regiments.....	2000 00
Jan. 10— "	do. 4 men, for H. C.....	800 00
" "	H. C. Jenckes, 2 men for 2d volunteers.....	400 00.
" "	E. G. Burroughs, on account of enrollment, by order of Gov.	500 00
Jan. 11— "	H. B. Billings, horse hire for S. P. Sanford and J. N. Francis, on account of enrollment.....	31 00
" "	G. Thayer, for self in 29th Mass.....	25 00
" "	W. B. Occleston, 10 men for 15th infantry.....	1500 00
" "	E. H. Hazard, 1 man for U. S. C. C.....	150 00
" "	H. C. Jenckes, 8 men for 2d volunteers.....	1600 00
" "	J. Angell, 1 man for H. C.....	200 00
Jan. 12— "	H. C. Jenckes, 4 men for 2d volunteers.....	800 00
" "	J. C. Engley, 6 men for va. regiments.....	1200 00
" "	M. E. Hatch, 7 men, navy.....	810 00
Jan. 13— "	H. C. Jenckes, 3 men.....	600 00
" "	L. T. Starkey, 9 men, va. regiments.....	1800 00
" "	J. Green, 1 man, navy.....	150 00
Jan. 13— "	D. J. Pearce, 15 men, navy.....	8000 00
Jan. 14— "	H. C. Jenckes, 3 men.....	600 00
" "	Col. A. D. Smith, 3d, to be forwarded to J. T. Benedict, for bounty, account, order of Governor.....	5000 00
" "	C. O. Dyer, for services correcting enrollment, 12 days... ..	36 00
Jan. 16— "	W. B. Occleston, 8 men 15th infantry.....	1200 00
" "	J. Angell, 1 man, H. C.....	200 00
" "	J. W. Wright, services and expenses correcting enrollment, Scituate.....	198 05
" "	J. W. Wright, for transportation on account of enrollment...	6 10
" "	J. Green, 3 men, navy.....	450 00
" "	J. Nichols, expenses to and from Boston, account of enlist- ments.....	21 80
Jan. 17— "	L. T. Starkey, 7 men for various regiments.....	1400 00
" "	D. J. Pearce, 4 men navy.....	800 00
" "	H. C. Jenckes, 4 men, 2d volunteers... ..	800 00
" "	J. Angell, 1 man, H. C.....	200 00
Jan. 18— "	J. Angell, 2 men, do.....	400 00
" "	E. G. Burrows, account of enrollment, order of Governor. ..	500 00
" "	A. Anthony, printing for do.....	98 00
" "	J. C. Engley, 5 men, for various regiments.....	1000 00
" "	H. H. Thomas & Co., for printing, on account of enrollment..	666 48
Jan. 18—Paid	H. C. Jencks, 5 men.....	1000 00
" "	W. B. Occleston, 4 men 15th infantry.....	600 00
" "	J. Angell, 2 men, H. C.....	400 00
Jan. 19— "	L. T. Starkey, 7 men va. regiments.....	1400 00
Jan. 20— "	D. C. Miner, 20 men, navy.....	8000 00
" "	J. N. Francis, 1 man 1st A. C.....	200 00
" "	W. H. Greene, expenses correcting enrollment.....	97 15
" "	J. Green, 4 men, navy.....	600 00
" "	W. B. Occleston, 13 men, 15th infantry.....	1890 00
Jan. 21— "	H. C. Jenckes, 5 men.....	1000 00
" "	D. J. Pearce, 3 men, navy.....	600 00
" "	J. C. Engley, 7 men, va. regiments.....	1400 00
Jan. 23— "	L. T. Starkey, 10 men, va. regiments.....	2000 00
" "	H. C. Jenckes, 7 men, 2d volunteers.....	1400 00
Jan. 25— "	E. G. Burrows, account of enrollment, by order of Governor.	500 00
Jan. 26— "	W. B. Occleston, 4 men, 15th infantry.....	600 00

Total expended.....\$91,125 72

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, January 31, 1865. }

*Hon. W. P. Sheffield, Chairman of Finance Committee,
House of Representatives, State of Rhode Island:*

SIR:—I have the honor to hand you, herewith, a list of the several amounts expended by this Department since January 1, 1865, by order of the Governor, for account of bounty, &c, in response to your request.

I have the honor to remain sir, very respectfully your ob't serv't,

DEWITT C. REMINGTON,
Brig. Gen'l, Quartermaster Gen'l, State of R. I.

Recruits Enlisted by L. T. Starkey, from January 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 5, 1865.—T. Smith,
Abner S. Avery,
Geo. W. Murr,
Clarke Lewis,
Dennis Fuller,
Wm. R. De Woloth,
Henry L. Sutton,
T. F. Didonnay,
John O'Neil,
Almon G. Bennet, Jr.,
H. R. Parker,
R. Hale,
Sylvanus Green,
R. M. Davis,
J. L. Hunt,
James Wood,
H. Runchan,
E. Dwyer,
T. W. D. Stephenson,
E. Monaghan,
Jno. Easton,
Wm. R. Lane,
P. L. Wood,
Clark Sherman,
Jno. Murphy,
Jno. Shield,
Henry B. Jenison,
Geo. O. Scott,
Chester Warner,
Thos. Cunningham,
Robert Jordan.
Jan. 9, 1865.—James Chigg,
Jas. A. Foster,
Geo. F. Oldenburg,
Wm. H. Duncan,
J. Horton,
Darius Lee,
John Healey,
R. D. Turner,

Jan. 9, 1865.—Jas. Goff,
L. Briggs.
Jan. 10, 1865.—E. Mc Laughlin,
J. Mullalley,
Jno. Hey,
A. R. Commons,
Jan. 13, 1865.—B. G. Moone,
S. Hudson,
D. Connor,
E. Howard,
E. Gardiner,
Jno. Q. A. Sayles,
J. Barton,
Wm. Lindsey,
J. Donahue.
Jan. 17, 1865.—H. Ward,
A. Jordan,
E. M. Wingate,
Oliver O. Ainsworth,
H. N. Perry,
E. Skinner,
Thos. J. Harney.
Jan. 19, 1865.—J. Kennedy,
L. Sullivan,
V. A. Arnold,
Wm. A. Aymer,
Jno. Mullvill,
Owen Kelley,
G. A. Tisdale,
Jan. 23, 1865.—P. Kaufman,
Abraham Taylor,
L. C. Munroe,
Jno. Flood,
Wm. A. Munroe,
A. F. Joslin,
Thos. L. Jennison,
Abel Waite,
H. F. Brooks,
M. Ragan.

Recruits enlisted by John Greene from January 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 13, 1865.—Austin Donatt,
Jan. 16, 1865.—Benjamin Douglass,
David Thompson,
James Tolger,

Jan. 20, 1865.—J. Marien,
A. Silvia,
Albert H. Pollock,
Wm. Spears.

Recruits Enlisted by D. C. Winsor, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 26, 1865.

Jan. 4, 1865.—G. H. Borden,
R. Dunn,
Jno. C. Potter,
H. B. Oxx,
A. Judson Barker.

Jan. 20, 1865.—H. Mathias,
Wesley Williams,
A. R. Pinkham,
H. Harris,
G. Lindsey,
M. Roderic,
J. Little,
M. Riley,

Jan. 20, 1865.—T. Marshall,
J. H. Smothers,
P. Edmonds,
E. Dorsey,
J. Graham,
William Sullivan,
M. Shannon,
W. H. Campbell,
William Hardman,
Jno. Smith,
M. Barber,
Wm. O. Eldridge.

Recruits Enlisted by D. J. Pearce, from Jan. 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 6, 1865.—J. Glover,
Jno. Haskins,
Jno. Fairgraves,
Wm. Brown,
Henry Whipple,
Wm. Bremine,
Geo. Banks,
Jno. McCarthy,
O. Anderson,
G. Fitzgerald,
G. M. Boyle,
Robert D. Band,
Calvin D. Wilber,
Wm. Martin,
N. M. Tyrell,
Mark Whitehouse,
Ed. S. Sewell,
J. Vassels,
R. Clark,
Wm. Kelley,
G. C. Badger.

Jan. 9, 1865.—Jos. Ryan,
Jas. Elwell,
Jno. Nicholson,
James Jefferson,
Wm. H. Hoppersett,
Chas. Brown,
Geo. G. Souther,

Jan. 9, 1865. R. Cross,
Thos. Cragin,
Wm. Crowning,
Jas. Druoss,
Geo. Fisher.

Jan. 18, 1865.—J. Miskall,
Thos. Arr,
Thos. Burns,
F. Briggs,
Jno. McGowan,
G. Polhis,
C. Tate,
Wm. Henry,
Jno. F. Moore,
Wm. C. Mellsop,
Winslow Evans,
P. Gillespie,
Jas. Bishop,
Ed. S. West,
Geo. Bell.

Jan. 17, 1865.—Jno. Maguire,
Jas. Brown,
Thos. Sterling,
Jas. Grady.

Jan. 20, 1865.—Jos. Buckley,
Bernard O. Donnell,
Michael Cosey.

Recruits enlisted by James C. Engley, from January 1st to 26th, 1865.

Jan. 5, 1865.—Jno. Harney,
James Hanley,
Daniel J. Stone,
Charles Stone,
Charles Flannigan,
Peter Bowlet,
Archibald Anderson,
Thomas McCarty,
Hugh Duffy,
Francis McAndrew,
Jno. Morris Jones,
Jno. Randall,
James E. Hawes,
S. F. Preston,
Jno. Ryan,
Timothy Callahan,
Michael Kavany,
D. Phetteplace,

William J. Daniels,
Martin Burns,
Charles J. Buckhart,
T. Sullivan,
Thomas Thafran,
Martin L. Howard,
Ed. Jordan,
Daniel Tehan,
Edwin F. Abbey,
James H. Waterman,
Ed. Ryan.

Jan. 9, 1865.—Jno. Devlin,
Jno. Morris,
Ed. Franklin,
F. Donnelly,
Charles W. Stearns,
Charles W. Tucker,
J. C. Rockwood,

Jan. 12, 1865.—C. H. Fuller,
Jno. Connor,
Jno. Brown,
A. Moor,
J. W. Titus,
D. G. Dickerson.
Jan. 18, 1865.—Jno. Murphy,
Joseph King,
Charles H. Stafford,

Jan. 18, 1865.—Joseph Phillips,
Jno. Lahey.
Jan. 21, 1865.—Isaac D. Hall,
William C. Parker,
Job Briggs,
William H. Curtis,
D. Sweeney,
Jno. Genard,
Joseph Morgan.

Recruits enlisted by H. C. Jenckes, from Jan. 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 4, 1865.—James Smith,
Patrick Rouke.
Jan. 5, 1865.—John Egan,
P. Healey,
William R. Mitchell,
William E. Young.
Jan. 7, 1865.—Walter A. Tucker,
Henry S. Battey.
Jan. 10, 1865.—M. Fitzgerald,
James Melone.
Jan. 11, 1865.—A. W. Johnson,
Gilbert Willis,
Stephen Willis,
Pat. H. Ryan,
Jno. W. Williams,
James K. King,
James Creighton,
Frank Lee.
Jan. 12, 1865.—William Smith,
William A. Lincoln,
James T. Gillerpec,
Jno. Sullivan.
Jan. 13, 1865.—William Lambert,
Jno. Coyle,
Patrick Coyle.

Jan. 14, 1865.—Joseph C. Dickerson,
Owen Foley,
Timothy Collins.
Jan. 17, 1865.—James Sullivan,
James D. Wells,
Thomas A. Spaulding,
Elkanah Clark.
Jan. 18, 1865.—Frederick Brady,
M. Forsythe,
James Farley,
Jno. Martin,
Jno. Bailey.
Jan. 21, 1865.—H. F. Gardner,
G. S. Boutwell,
S. A. Barrey,
Joel F. Crocker,
Frederick Glover.
Jan. 23, 1865.—Thomas Sageron,
Jerry Lee,
Henry Slocum,
John McMillen,
Davis C. Barke,
William L. Dayton,
Orville P. Jones.

Recruits enlisted by E. H. Hazard, from Jan. 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 11, 1865.—John W. Brown.

Recruits enlisted by A. W. Corliss, from Jan. 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 4, 1865.—James A. Parent, Thomas Hamilton.

Recruits enlisted by M. E. Hatch, from Jan. 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 12, 1865.—William Lee,
Walter James,
James McQueeney,
George C. Mason,
Jan. 12, 1865.—Jno. E. Bowen,
James Terell,
O. S. Caulfield.

Recruits enlisted by J. N. Francis, from Jan. 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 20, 1865.—Levi Brown.

Recruits enlisted by Lieut. W. B. Occleston, from Jan. 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 2, 1865.—Daniel O'Donnell,
Terrance McDuff,
John Welch,
James McCarty,
Alexander McLean,
Richard Fallon,
Jan. 2, 1865.—James Gallagher.
Jan. 4, 1865.—J. W. Stanley,
M. Gallagher,
M. Lynch,
William H. Boyden.
Jan. 5, 1865.—Fred. G. Cullingford.

Jan. 5, 1865.—William O. Coombs,

Jan. 6, 1865.—Benoid Tyler,
Charles H. Collins,

Jan. 9, 1865.—Benjamin H. Tayler,
Ed. Cahill,
Ira Wetherell,
John Liddell,
B. Manning,
Patrick McDermott,
George Turner,
Jno. Patts,

Jan. 11, 1865.—T. Hurst,
A. Paine,
J. Agan,
A. D. Moon,
J. Harney,
J. Andrews,
J. Coleman,
T. I. Suddard,
Edward Suddard,
Jno. H. Day,

Jan. 16, 1865.—B. Shawcross,
J. Walker,
P. Lake,
D. Eddy,

Jan. 16, 1865.—William I. Hill,

J. Kennedy,
C. H. Wilson,
Bernard Mooney,

Jan. 18, 1865.—C. W. Rexford,
D. O'Connor,
J. A. Hill,
C. F. Brailey,

Jan. 20, 1865.—M. Laren,
C. Howard,
M. Buckley,
W. R. Smith,
J. Coakley,
E. Hague,
T. Britt,
P. McGoveran,
A. A. Childs,
J. Clark,
B. Brown,
William Johnson,
T. Robertson,

Jan. 26, 1865.—Bradford A. Mason,
George Miner,
Benjamin Griggs,
George A. Webb.

Recruits enlisted by G. Thayer, from Jan. 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 11, 1865.—G. Thayer.

Recruits Enlisted by J. Angell, from Jan. 1 to 26, 1865.

Jan. 2, 1865.—J. F. Kenyon,
Wm. F. Peirce,
Albert Luther,
Vernon Lane.

Jan. 7, 1865.—Jos. Howcroft,
Chas. Dexter,
Wm. J. Stafford.

Jan. 11, 1865.—Chas. A. Baker.

Jan. 16, 1865.—Benj. Pettis.

Jan. 17, 1865.—Wm. Hazard.

Jan. 18, 1865.—Thos. Flemming,
Geo. H. Hull, Jr.,
Jno. Williams,
Jno. McQuiggan.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, }
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND. Providence, February 21, 1865. }

Total number of men enlisted in the United States in the month of January, 1865,
and credited to the State of Rhode Island, as made up from the records of this office :

Army.....	223
Navy.....	108
	—
	331 total.

H. NEIDE, Lt. Col. V. R. C.,
A. A. P. M. General.

The following men were paid for in January in accordance with
Provost Marshal Wm. E. Hamlin's certificate :

January 4, 1865.—Paid H. C. Jenckes, for Jas Smith, presented by George S. Apple-
by, January 2, 1865 ; January 4, 1865, for Patrick Rourke, presented by H. S. Barber,
January 3, 1865.

January 4, 1865.—Paid Major A. W. Corliss, for Thomas Hamlin and Joseph A.
Parant, presented by him Jan. 4, 1865.

January 11, 1865.—Paid E. H. Hazard, for John W. Brown, presented by him Jan-
uary 10th, 1865.

The above five names the certificates are in my possession.

DEWITT C. REMINGTON,
Quartermaster General State of R. I.

TESTIMONY OF COL. JOHN N. FRANCIS.

Monday February 6, 1865.

Q. Have you been connected with recruiting in this State?

A. I have been recruiting some men up to the present time, and correcting the enrollment.

Q. You were the late Paymaster General of the State?

A. I was.

Q. How much money in all did you receive from the treasury of the State, when you was Paymaster General?

A. My report shows the amount to be \$905,415.

Q. How was this money received from time to time by you, in what way?

A. The greater portion by draft upon the General Treasurer, approved by the Governor.

Q. What did you do with the money when it came into your hands?

A. I most always deposited it in the Atlantic Bank. Deposited the drafts there for collection. I made my draft on the General Treasurer, procured the approbation of the Governor on that draft and deposited it in the Atlantic Bank for collection. The money was collected by the Bank, and remained on deposit to my credit as Paymaster General. I paid it out as I received orders from the Governor, from time to time, for the payment of the money. I most always paid the money, very rarely paid a check. In many instances, when I had large payments to make to the men, I would have the money prepared in advance, put up in packages of \$50 and \$75 a package, to pay it off, taking the bank's count. The banks frequently required some little time to have the money arranged and advanced for me. The banks would put it up in these packages. It was impossible for one bank to furnish all the funds required, and I would have to procure the funds of different banks, such as would have them on hand of their own notes.

Q. When did you cease to be Paymaster General?

A. I think on the 28th of March, 1864.

Q. At that time were there any deposits in the Atlantic Bank to the credit of the Paymaster General, and if so, how much?

A. I cannot say; my impression is, that the account was overdrawn at that time. I think it was, from the fact that I think I made a draft that day to make my account good the first thing on Monday morning. (I finished the business on the 28th; it does not include the 29th.)

Q. You did not draw any money after that time on account of the State did you, *i. e.*, after you ceased to be Paymaster General?

A. I don't remember that I did; there might have been one or two instances where I may have given a check for money I collected for somebody to deposit in with the other. I might have done that.

Q. Do you remember any instance?

A. I cannot call any particular one to mind now. C. M. Stone is the name of the cashier of the Atlantic Bank.

Q. Did you make out this account?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under what contract have you been engaged in the business of enlisting recruits, with whom was the contract made, and what were the terms of it?

A. Well, I received my orders direct from the Governor, and also from Maj. Sanford.

Q. What were those orders with reference to bounty, vouchers, head-money, &c.?

A. In the first instance, I think, I had some conversation with the Governor in regard to recruiting men, and at that time I think the head-money was fixed at \$10.

Q. When was that?

A. I am unable to mention the date. I should think it must have been sometime in October, 1864. This was for home recruiting. We were then paying \$70, \$90, and \$100 for one, two, and three years men. I believe I was the first individual that began to recruit upon that basis. I was getting for those men for whom I paid \$70, \$90 and \$100; \$80, \$100, and \$110,—ten dollars on each man. That arrangement continued a little while, when it was changed, and others were appointed. I believe I was the only individual that paid as much as the amount stated below for recruits. When I paid it I had to furnish my receipts to the Governor, in order to get my receipts for the head-money. Receipts that I had paid so much. Arrangements were afterwards made, as the sum of head-money was deemed inadequate, the service requiring a good deal of time and many expenses, it was then fixed at \$60, \$80, and \$90, which we paid the runners; for these we got \$80, \$100, and \$110, upon producing receipts that we had paid so and so, taking the responsibility of these men being mustered in. I enlisted some for the 2d Regiment, for which I paid \$50 and passed over to Col. Jenckes. On those men I obtained \$5 per man, and if any man was rejected by the mustering officer on the day, I was compelled to refund the \$50, which I had drawn as head-money. I had to refund that upon receipts presented always.

Q. How was it with these Provost Marshal's vouchers?

A. When the extra bounty or head money was raised to \$150, that was before the issue of these certificates. These were certificates from the Provost Marshal's office for a stated sum,—one year men, \$20; three years men, \$50. We would buy the certificate; on a \$50 certificate we would pay \$90; that was the certificate we would take from the Provost Marshal for the man put in. The last arrangement was that \$150 head money was paid; for those I believe we got \$200. I was busy much of the time and away; but Major Engley, who was in the office, was transacting a greater portion of the business. I did but very little myself.

Q. Were you in any way interested with him or any other person?

A. I was interested with Major Engley in recruiting.

Q. With any other person?

A. No, sir,

Q. How many persons were there engaged in this recruiting business, upon the same footing as yourself?

A. I am unable to say, but I think that Col. Jenckes, Major Engley and Captain Starkey, and I don't know but what there might have been some others at different points. Lieut. Occleston was recruiting for the 15th infantry. He was upon the same footing as myself, but as he was a salaried officer he drew no benefit from it, though he was drawing the same amount of head money.

Q. Did you have anything to do with these men for whom you received this head money,—all of them, or did runners do the work and sell you the certificates?

A. Most of the men, sir, we did have something to do with; enlisted the men, the greater portion of them.

Q. What did you do with them?

A. Made out the enlistment papers, swore the men in, sent one of my assistants to the Provost Marshal's office, to attend upon them upon the examination, &c. That was our general custom, to send men with them; make out the papers, and swear them in.

Q. Was that all you had to do with the enlisting the men?

A. That was all we could have to do under the system.

Q. You had nothing to do with the looking up the men?

A. Of course, we did.

Q. What did you do with that?

A. We had men employed constantly to look up the men and bring them in to us.

Q. Those men whose vouchers you purchased?

A. We did not purchase those certificates; they were certificates put in for men as the runners brought them to us. Men whom we employed and paid. I think the instances must have been very rare where they picked up any unless we did so.

Q. Name the men employed?

A. I cannot name many of them, because Major Engley had most of the business in charge.

Q. You and he were partners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you name any of them?

A. William Sherman was one, and a man by the name of Harris was another. We have got them all set down on the books, with the name of the party bringing the recruits, so that they can be referred to. It embraces quite a good many, take them all, sir; some men out of the State.

Q. Do you know anything about naval recruits?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you recruit for that arm?

A. Yes, sir; we were sending men there almost every day, their bounties were paid them in Boston.

Q. Who paid them ?

A. We furnished the money to pay them, sir.

Q. When were the certificates cashed ? When were you repaid ?

A. We were repaid by the order of the recruit, upon the Allotment Commissioner, to draw the bounty back.

Q. You paid the bounty in Boston ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much bounty did you pay to those persons ?

A. We paid in the first instance, I think, to these recruits for two years, \$200, and for three years, \$300 ; afterwards we paid \$300 for two years, and \$400 for three years.

Q. Did you pay all that amount to the recruit ?

A. I believe Major Engley paid it most of the time.

Q. Did he pay that entire amount ?

A. Yes, sir ; in every instance.

Q. How much did you receive in return for a man ?

A. We would pay the runner \$150 and receive \$200. We had to pay the expenses of the party to Boston, his expenses while there, and also assume the risk of the money.

Q. You got no certificate of transportation ?

A. We would have certificates of transmission from the Provost Marshal here, before sending the man down. We would have a certificate here, payable back there ; we had to pay the fare out of our own pocket, all the expenses, and all the expenses of the men while there. With many of the men sent down there, the expenses were \$25 per head before we succeeded in getting them through. I believe, in some instances, Major Engley paid the U. S. bounty before he could get the men through.

Q. What were the items that made up the expenses ?

A. I cannot say what the items were ; I do not know the whole of the routine matter they went through so fully as Major Engley does.

Q. Where is Major Engley ?

A. I think Major Engley was on Governor's Island at last accounts.

Q. Have you the special orders of the Governor, in relation to the men enlisting in the Fourteenth Regiment.

A. I have.

Q. Will you furnish the committee with copies of these orders ?

A. I can do so. Do you wish all the orders in relation to the men ; they are quite voluminous, take them all.

Q. Were they issued through the Adjutant General's office ?

A. No, sir ; they were issued direct to me.

Q. If they were in the Adjutant General's office, I would not trouble you about it ?

A. I can bring the originals, and have them copied.

[The copies of the orders produced on the following day, by Col. Francis, are as follows :]

(Copy.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Feb. 5, 1864. }*Col. John N. Francis, Paymaster General:*

COLONEL:—His Excellency the Governor, requests you to pay to Major J. C. Engley, eight thousand, forty-nine dollars and sixty cents, (\$8,049.60,) on account of recruiting services in 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully your ob't serv't,
(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Providence, Feb. 5, 1864. }

\$8,049.60. Received of John N. Francis, Paymaster General of R. I., eight thousand, forty-nine dollars and sixty cents, the same being paid me in accordance with an order issued this day from the Commander-in-Chief, for recruiting services rendered in enlisting men for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

(Signed)

J. C. ENGLEY.

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.,

TO JAMES C. ENGLEY, DR.

1864.

For enlisting 875 men for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., as per special agreement with the Commander-in-Chief, including expenses incurred for transportation, subsistence, &c., at \$35 per man.....\$30,625 00

CR.

By cash received December 24th, 1863.....\$11,360 00

By cash received February 5th, 1864.....8,049 60

Balance.....\$11,215 40

Providence, March 18, 1864.

Received of John N. Francis, Paymaster General, eleven thousand, two hundred and fifteen dollars and forty cents, in full of the above account.

J. C. ENGLEY.

I certify that the above account is correct, that the articles charged therein were required and furnished on account of the service above mentioned, and that the same were necessary therefor.

APPROVED:

(Signed)

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

(Copy.)

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.,

TO MAJOR J. C. ENGLEY, DR.

1863.

December 24.

On account of the military.

Fourteenth R. I. H. A., for recruiting expenses, subsistence and transportation paid west and south of Albany and New York, on eight hundred and thirty-one men, (831.) enlisted for the 14th R. I. H. A.....\$11,360 00

\$11,360.00

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 24, 1863.

Received of Colonel John N. Francis, Paymaster General, eleven thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars, in full of the above account.

(Signed)

J. C. ENGLEY.

I certify that the above account is correct, that the articles charged therein were required and furnished on account of the service above mentioned, and that the same were necessary therefor.

APPROVED:

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Q. About the mode of the payment of bounties to these colored men. Suppose, when the recruiting officer had brought to the Paymaster General the evidence that a man had enlisted for \$50 bounty, and enlistment papers stating that he had enlisted for that sum, how much bounty would the State pay in that case, and to whom would it be paid, if Major Engley had produced evidence that he had recruited a man for \$50.

A. There would not be any paid on any such evidence as that, sir, at all. The amount paid on men in such instances as that, would be paid, where the man was named and the amount specified, by the special order of the Governor to pay Maj. Engley, upon the order of a certain man named in the order, so many dollars.

Q. What would be the special order of the Governor in reference to that class of cases, suppose the man was enlisted for \$100, would or would not the Governor order \$200 to be paid to Maj. Engley and \$100 to the man?

A. Yes, sir. He would order so much paid to Major Engley and the man, or if it was \$150 and \$200, the Governor would order it paid to Maj. Engley and the \$50 to the man. That would be my order for it, and I would receive from Maj. Engley his receipt and from the man his receipt, (not from the man.) I would register the man upon an alphabet. My orders were to keep a list of men for reference to the executive department. The names with the amounts paid were reported to the executive department daily and they kept a record there, and we had no receipts from the men. I registered these men with the amount of bounty paid them, and a record of that was retained in the office of the Governor, and record of the names, and of the names which I also had upon the back, putting down the amounts paid for the man, and the amount he enlisted for, and when the pay rolls were made out and sent to me for payment, I would take my book and run through the pay roll, and where I found a man enlisted for \$250, I would mark it on the pay roll, showing it all in detail.

Q. The routine was this: A man came and was sworn into the service of the United States; evidence that he was sworn in was produced to the Executive, thereupon; and the evidence was also produced to the Executive of what bounty he agreed to enlist for; the Executive thereupon issued a special order to you to pay the recruit the amount of bounty for which he agreed to enlist, and to pay the balance of the \$300 to Major Engley; thereupon you entered it upon a roll or book, kept for that purpose, and received no voucher from the man or from Major Engley?

A. I did not see the man at all, sir; I received no voucher from Major Engley; I received Major Engley's receipt from him—not for the whole amount, but only for the money paid—when pay-day came I would deduct the money paid to Major Engley, from his money.

Q. You would report how much money you paid to Major Engley to the Governor, and the Governor kept the record?

A. Yes, sir; this class of men spoken of as \$250 being paid to

upon special orders, were the class termed contrabands ; and there were but few of these ; the orders show how many were made of each class of men.

Q., by Mr. Jackson. In your account you paid transportation to Major Engley. Did Major Engley pay that transportation too ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Upon what authority ?

A. Upon the Governor's order.

Q. Is it put down in round items ?

A. I have a voucher for that. It is a regular bill made off with the authority of the Governor to pay that amount.

Q. Eight hundred and seventy-five men including transportation, subsistence, and all expenses, \$30,625. I have understood here before, that this transportation was issued by Major Sanford to different parties for transportation of——

A. I cannot say as to that. It is a matter of which I had no knowledge. I think that can be explained in this way. Over certain routes he did receive transportation.

Q. Knowing that there has been a large amount of transportation paid by the State in those days, paid twice over.

A. I think that men were brought over routes for which no transportation was issued. I am inclined to that opinion. It is a mere matter of opinion with me, I know nothing of it whatever.

Q. By Mr. Farnum. You heard Captain Chadsey's testimony. He spoke in reference to one particular sale of a voucher for \$50, sold for \$80 in his office. Have you any knowledge about the sale of such vouchers ?

A. I have not, sir ; never tried to purchase one.

Q. Suppose a man would buy a voucher for \$50, what would be the course of that voucher,—its subsequent history ? Where would it go next ? How would the man that paid \$80 get his money ?

A. Almost every man who put in men, would know where he could take the certificates to get \$90 for them.

Q. The certificate was only good for \$50 on the face of it, what does the party who pays \$80 do with it ?

A. Take it to Captain Starkey, Colonel Jenckes, Major Engley or myself, and we would pay you \$90 for it. In some instances I would pay \$100.

Q. How could you afford to pay \$100.

A. Because I had the Governor's order that the amount of \$60 per man should be added to the three years men, and the certificates of \$50 in the hands of either of us gentlemen was worth \$60 more than they were in the hands of the recruiting officer.

Q. Could anybody buy that, and go and get the same amount of money for it ?

A. No, sir ; I don't think they could, sir ; I don't know that any parties made it their business to do so.

Q. If I happened to be in Capt. Chadsey's office, and a man received vouchers for \$50, and I should say to him, I will give you \$80

or \$90 for them, would there be any way in which I could go and sell those for more than I gave for them?

A. I don't know how that was, sir; my opinion would be that you could not.

Q. That I could not; but other parties could?

A. It would be worth more to us than it would be to you; it was worth only the face of it to any one else except to these special agents; most of the men that presented men for muster and had these certificates, had some arrangement with one of the parties in advance, before putting the men in; most of them had this understanding, that they would take their enlistment papers.

Q. Where would he carry it to get his pay?

A. I carried mine with my receipts to the Governor. I bought none of them; they came into my possession because I put the men in, and was entitled to them. I paid runners for some men \$90, and took their receipt; my receipt attached would go to the Governor's office for the amount. \$60 of the amount added to the \$50 expressed in the certificate, made \$110; and I would show by my receipt that I had paid \$90 for the man. I could afford to give \$105 for it, though I had never seen the man, and sell and make \$5 by it; I might if I had seen fit to do so.

Q. Did you employ anybody besides yourself to buy up these?

A. No, sir, I did not; I never felt justified in buying them. I thought I ought to have some claim on the man who was put in. I made no efforts to get any upon men except where I put them in. If I had gone around the Provost Marshal's offices, and stopped every man that put in a recruit, I might have made a good deal of a business of it.

Q. Could I have done it?

A. You could have done it if you had been indefatigable, you would have found it rather an unpleasant business part of the time.

COL. JOHN N. FRANCIS.—RECALLED.

Monday, February 9, 1865.

[Col. Francis comes in and produces voucher for item \$30,625.]

Q. When you were before the Committee the other day, you stated that on the 28th March, 1864, when your term of office expired, that your account at bank was over-drawn; the Committee have examined the books of the bank, and they find that on that day there was to your credit at the Atlantic Bank a balance of \$28,961 29.

A. Quite likely, for I put in a draft for \$25,000 on the morning of the 28th. I think that I stated that my account was over-drawn on the 26th, or at any rate I intended to state so. On the 26th there appeared to my debt, \$3,961; and on the 25th, \$28,961 29; and on the 5th of April, \$29,645 88; and on the 9th of May, \$31,104 13.

Q. In what way would your account accumulate after you ceased to be Paymaster General.

A. It accumulated by some deposits I had in my hands; I had been doing a good deal of business on the 26th and 27th, which was Sunday,

accumulating funds all the week to pay off a battalion of cavalry, that sailed on the morning of the 28th from Newport ; I had been collecting government funds, and had been obliged to send a special messenger to Boston and New York for them ; I had checks outside which probably had not come into the bank, for perhaps twenty odd thousand dollars ; that is the way I considered my account overdrawn, although the bank books might have shown a balance to my credit ; still the checks outstanding to other banks might have left it overdrawn ; I had given one check to J. B. Hoskins, cashier of the Union Bank, for \$15,000, on the 24th of March ; I had given one also to the Liberty Bank for \$4000 more, for funds I took of them ; after these two checks had been paid, there was a balance of \$3961 ; I think as I went into the Liberty Bank, I took the \$4000 check of the 26th and gave a check on their bank, which they laid in the drawer, and did not charge me with until Monday ; on Monday I gave them another, and took up the one which I had given before. As I drew \$3000 from one bank, and \$4000 from another bank, I think I gave one or the other in that form, which showed a balance in my credit, which had it been charged, would have shown me in debt, perhaps.

Q. If you had outstanding checks, they would have been credited before the 9th of May ?

A. They might not ; because I had many orders and bills to collect, which were paid to me at the time I was paying off these men, which left funds in my hands belonging to different parties, that did not call for them ; I think I collected \$2000 or \$3000 for other parties ; this was collected at a time when I was paying amounts for A. D. Smith, 3d, of \$1000, \$2000, or \$3000 ; the balance was made up by having deposited \$25,000 on the 28th of March, by a draft, and then from funds which I had in my hands when I deposited \$6000 or \$7000, after the 28th.

Q. You say that this item, \$31,104 13 was made up of the balance on the 26th of \$3961 ; that you deposited on the 28th \$25,000, and afterwards there was outstanding sums coming to you which swelled the amount to \$31,104 13.

A. I think so, or else moneys in my hands that swelled the amount to that sum. I can show it from my bank book very straight. The checks I drew I suppose would show whom they were paid to.

Q. On the 13th of May you drew out \$28,000 ?

A. Yes, sir. I paid it over to the General Treasurer, deposited it in the Bank of North America to the credit of the General Treasurer. I had correspondence with the General Treasurer in regard to a voucher. I have the voucher, but not with me. That left a balance on the 13th of May of \$30,028 13, which balance was swelled on the 17th of November to \$8,998 18.

Q. Now, as you ceased to be Paymaster General on the 28th of March, how could you receive the moneys of the State as Paymaster General, so as to swell this account in this way ?

A. The Governor had issued an order directing me to make certain advances to the officers of the 14th Heavy Artillery and the

3d Cavalry, taking their receipts for the same, and at the same time, their orders on the U. S. Paymaster for the amounts advanced them. I took these orders in my name, payable to my order; endorsed over by me to Major Amsbury for collection, and sent them to New Orleans for him to collect; as that money was collected by Col. Smith received from Maj. Amsbury, he passed it over into my hands, for which I gave him receipts, and passed it to my credit in the account. I suppose there is outstanding now uncollected, in the same form, \$3,000 or \$4,000 more; and if you examine my report, you see under the charge of advances made to officers, where the amount comes in.

Q. Then, on the 18th, you drew out of the bank something over \$8,000; for what purpose?

A. To pay over to the General Treasurer, and I paid it over to the General Treasurer. I wrote him in May regarding that, that there was some of these outstanding orders, and that the funds from the collection of them would come into my hands.

Q. Did you have a right to receive the money of the State after you ceased to be its officer?

A. As the orders were made payable in my name the question arose, whom it was payable to. They deemed it immaterial whether it was paid into my hands or to somebody else, so long as the money went into the State treasury. The Commissioner talked with me, and said, I have given you receipts for these orders which you have given into my hands.

Q. Are there any further explanations you wish to make?

A. Everything can be shown very straight by an examination of the books. In answering these questions, I have spoken from memory and may have been mistaken as to dates, but my books will show the whole.

COL. JOHN N. FRANCIS.—RECALLED.

Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865.

Question. What amount of the bounties of the 14th regiment was paid directly to the recruits, and what to the recruiting officers?

A. The whole amount paid to the recruiting officers, I should think could not vary far from \$75,000.

Q. Have you any means of fixing it exactly?

A. I could not fix it exactly, except the amount paid Major Engley. I think the amount paid to him is about \$66,000. Or, perhaps, I should say that was the whole amount, because in no other instance was any order paid for a portion of bounty to any man who recruited, except upon the orders of the recruits.

Q. How much was paid upon orders of the recruits?

A. Construing that in one sense, it would be impossible to say, because I paid a great deal of money upon the orders of recruits, at their request, after they were enlisted; it would be impossible to ascertain that.

Q. Have you not all the orders in your possession?

A. Not all of them. In many instances they borrowed money of others of their own number, who had money on hand, for which they would give an order. These men had enlisted previously. When pay-day came, the man who held the order would present it, and ask me to pay it, and I would always decline to pay it unless the recruit asked it of me, to pay him as a favor. Sometimes a man would have five or six orders of from \$2 to \$15, and sutler's checks. I would pass the orders and the sutler's check, and balance of the money over to the recruit, and tell him to submit it to his officers, and see that it was all right.

Q. Was, or was not, the \$66,000 the difference between the amount of bounty in the contract for enlistment, and the \$300?

A. Yes, sir; that is just about the amount, I should judge.

Q. Then it does not include the special orders given by the recruit before he came into the State?

A. Orders of that kind were usually given for money advanced.

Q. There is some evidence that there was something received for watches, clothing, &c.?

A. I have no knowledge on that subject.

Q. You have not the means of telling the whole amount given by recruits of the Fourteenth Regiment in orders?

A. I could not say what the whole amount might be. Major Engley was accustomed, in the case of many of the men, when they were enlisted upon promise of receiving \$25 on their arrival, to pay them \$25 as soon as they reached here, and he would almost always take receipts for that as soon as they were enlisted. I had no knowledge of these transactions, except what I derived from Major Engley. My instructions are to recognize those receipts for \$25.

Q. Have you either directly or indirectly derived any gratuity, pay, emolument or profits, either from recruits, recruiting officers, or from the State for recruiting services, or in any way or account thereof, and if so, how much? And what? State the amount of all you have so received, and from whom you received it?

A. I have neither directly or indirectly received any pay, gratuity, emoluments or profits from recruits, or recruiting officers, except from Col. H. C. Jenckes, a division of the head money of twenty dollars for such men as I recruited for the second regiment. I cannot state the number, but think it about thirty men. I received from the Quartermaster General the sums of \$10 and \$20 for twenty or more men enlisted for old regiments. I received from the Governor, twelve hundred dollars to pay expenses to North Carolina, to ascertain as to the enlistment of some men who it was thought might be obtained to the credit of the State's quotas. I have received from the Quartermaster General \$6,422 for recruits and recruiting expenses, incurred in the Department of South Eastern Virginia.

[Col. Francis produced copies of fourteen orders of the Governor in reference to the payment of bounties, which will be found on pages 25 to 32 inclusive, of the appendix to this report.]

SUNDRY CERTIFICATES, &c.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Dec. 23d, 1863. }

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I have made arrangements with Mr. Huntoon for tobacco; Mr. Snow for boots; Mr. Barnaby for shirts and gloves, &c.; I hope you can give them good quarters when they come among you; I think it would be a good place in the barracks.

With kind regards, I remain yours, &c.,

AMOS D. SMITH, 3d, *State Commissioner.*

To COL. NELSON VIAL, *Dutch Island.*

It having been asserted that I have made a large amount of money from the sales of goods in my camp, I hereby affirm that I was never interested in any way with any parties selling goods in this regiment, and this letter informing me of Colonel Smith's intentions to send goods to my camp is the first intimation I had of it.

NELSON VIAL,
Lt.-Col. Comd'g 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

Statement of Elijah Dorsey, Co. "M," 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

I certify that I was enlisted in Buffalo, New York, by Mr. Custy, for the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A. I was promised a bounty of three hundred and fifty dollars. (\$350.) I received but forty dollars (\$40) of my first installment. I never signed away any of my bounty.

his
ELIJAH M DORSEY.
mark.

Witness: Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Reg. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify that I sent fifty-five dollars home, in Elbridge, Unandagua Co., N. Y., through the Commissioner's hands. The check my wife has not received yet.

his
GEORGE M L WILLIAMS.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify that I was compelled by Major Engley to take a watch at twenty-five dollars, a pair of boots at seven dollars, and a comforter at one dollar, amounting to thirty-three dollars, which was taken out of my first installment. The boots I found soon after were mis-mates, and carried them back, but had to come to Dutch Island, and the clerk told me he would have them changed and sent down, but I have not seen them since.

his
LAWRENCE M PAYNE.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15, 1864.

I certify that I was compelled to take a watch at thirty dollars by Major Engley, which was taken out of my first installment of bounty.

his
BRISTOE M SMITH.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.

I certify that at the first installment I received (\$45.00) forty-five dollars, and the Paymaster told me he settled two bills, amounting to thirty dollars, and I have never received anything for that amount of money. I sent home twenty five dollars through the Allotment Commissioner, and my wife has never received the check. Upon his coming again, I mentioned it to him and he told me "I would get it," but have not yet.

his
WILLIAM M. H. JONES
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 3d Lieut. 14th Reg. R. I. H. A.

ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT DANIEL WEBSTER, }
January 20th, 1864. }

William Mercer, of Co. E, 14th Reg. R. I. H. A., deposes that he enlisted in said regiment on the 8th of September, 1863, under J. C. Engley, recruiting officer. That on the same day, by request of Mr. Engley, he started for Michigan on recruiting service, he being told that all his expenses would be borne by said Engley, and that the said Engley would pay what was right for all the men he might procure. He returned to Providence with five recruits, for which he received no equivalent; nor for the travelling expenses, excepting transportation, which he had incurred, amounting to \$24.00. By request of Mr. Engley, he again left Providence on recruiting service, visiting different parts of Indiana and Illinois; this time being assured that he should receive for each recruit \$5 a man. He obtained five or more, whom he forwarded to Providence, and delivered over to Mr. Engley, presenting his bill for the same, which also included \$8 for expenses. But he received no money, Mr. Engley alleging that he had none on hand. On the next trip for recruits, he was to receive \$10 a man and all expenses paid. He secured eight recruits, and was at an expense of \$27.40 besides numerous small items. On this trip he was arrested for recruiting in Illinois, and subjected to a fine of \$16.40. On returning to Providence he requested a settlement with Mr. Engley. He was told by Engley to come to his office the next day, and he would settle with him. He went to Engley's office as directed about 8 o'clock in the morning, and staid there till 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Not being well, he with the permission of Mr. Sheldon, a clerk of Mr. Engley's, went to his home and went to bed, about 12 o'clock that night, one of the Provost Marshal's deputies arrived him, as he said at the time, by order of the said Engley, and was taken to the Fort Barracks and confined till next morning. In the morning he was taken to the Provost Marshal's office, and was informed that he had been arrested by order of Engley, who pretended to be fearful that he might desert. On learning the facts, the Provost Marshal immediately released him, giving him permission to go where he pleased. The same day he returned to his company on Dutch Island, R. I. A few weeks subsequently he went up to Providence with a pass signed by his Captain, and approved by the Colonel and Adjutant, with the intention of settling with Mr. Engley. On requesting a settlement with Mr. Engley, the said Engley demanded to see his pass, and on its being shown to him put it in his own pocket, and ordered his clerk, Mr. Sheldon, to put him (i. e. Mercer) under arrest until the next Monday, (it then being Saturday,) when he should be returned to the island (i. e. Dutch Island). He was, however, released from arrest by Mr. Dorrance, at that time acting as commissary for the regiment, who gave him a pass and returned him to the camp. He deposes that he has never received any equivalent for his services rendered to said Engley in the recruiting business, that furthermore, the said Engley has, or did have in his possession a valuable gold watch, (hunting-case, English lever,) which, at the request of Engley, was loaned to him (the said Engley) by Mercer, but which has never been returned or any equivalent rendered therefor. That furthermore, of the \$300 bounty which he was to receive as a recruit for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., he has received only \$75, which was the first installment. That the second installment of \$75 was never paid him, and that the certificate of the balance of his bounty bears on its face only the sum of \$85, as due him of his bounty, thus leaving the sum of \$140 which he has never received, and of which no account is made in the certificate of his last bounty. He deposes that he has given to no person any order on his bounty; but believes that this sum of \$140 has gone into the pocket of Mr. J. C. Engley. He has declined to accept the \$85, as the balance due him of his bounty, he desiring an investigation, as to where the remainder has gone.

In addition to what he has deposed above, there are many other items of which he has lost the account, and for which he was promised an equivalent, but he has never received any.

(Signed)

his
WILLIAM M. MERCER.
mark.

Witness to mark : WM. S. DYER.
Sworn and subscribed to before me,

J. M. ADDEMAN,
Capt. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15th, 1864.

I certify, that at the first installment of bounty, I received thirty-seven dollars in money. A bill of clothing amounting to \$12, which I was compelled to take by Major Engley, I suppose was taken out, leaving twenty six-dollars yet coming due. I have had nothing for which this amount should be stopped.

At the second installment of bounty, I sent twenty-five dollars home to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., through the Commissioner's hands to my wife (Caroline Bordley, the check of which she has never received.

BENJAMIN BORDLEY.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, March 16, 1864.

LIEUT. COL. NELSON VIALI,

Dear Sir:—I wish to lay before you the following statement of facts :

I enlisted in the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., on November 12th, 1863. On November 24th, was detailed for the recruiting service, by Major J. C. Engley ; he agreeing to pay me (\$10) ten dollars for each recruit that passed the surgeon at Providence, together with my travelling expenses and board.

At the time, Major Engley paid me fifty dollars, (\$50) taking the receipt for the same, (as the first installment of my bounty), he said the taking of the receipt enabled him to keep his books in better shape, and assured my faithfulness. He also told me to present such bills as were incurred on duty, to him, at any time, and he would pay them, and let the receipt for (\$50) fifty dollars stand ; thus, as he said, I received and had the use of my money, which he would refund. Of the truthfulness of this statement, Mr. Norris can swear, (if he will.)

Thus Major Engley has broken his agreement, and charged me with the fifty dollars aforementioned. He positively refused to pay me for the last five recruits that passed the surgeon.

The account of our present affairs is as follows :

Major J. C. Engley,

To James F. Jones, Dr.,

For cash paid in recruiting service.....	\$43 50
To cash due, as advance on 5 recruits for 14th R. I. H. A., at \$10 each.	50 00

Total.....	\$93 50
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All which I respectfully submit.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. JONES, Company M, 14th Regiment, R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

[Statement of William J. Wilson, of Co. "I," 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.]

I purchased a watch from Major Engley for twenty dollars, which he warranted to be a good time-keeper, and silver cases. The watch proved to be good for nothing, and kept no kind of time.

W. J. WILSON.

Witness: Capt. S. FARNUM.

Providence, January 22, 1864.

MR. COFFIN:—I learn from Mr. Chace, that you are selling boots and shirts to the men of the 14th Regiment, at Dutch Island. I therefore forbid you selling the above articles there, and order you to move from the Island all such articles as soon as possible.

Yours, &c.,

AMOS D. SMITH, 3d.

Mr. Coffin is a sickly man who I have permitted to sell from a basket in my camp since the first company was raised on Dexter Ground. He gave me this note for use.

N. VIALI, Colonel commanding 14th Regiment.

Camp Bailey, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

[Statement of several men of Co. "I," 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.]

These men each bought a watch from Capt. Ballou for twenty dollars. Capt. Ballou warranted the watches to be good time-keepers, and silver; but all proved to be worthless things, that would not keep good time for a single day.

his
CHARLES M STEWARD.
mark.

his
JAMES M BOARDLEY.
mark.

his
GEORGE M GREEY.
mark.

his
NORRIS M CATO.
mark.

his
THOMAS M CARROLL.
mark.

his
ELIAS M MANN.
mark.

his
PETER M MILLER.
mark.

his
JOHN M GRIFFIN.
mark.

his
SYLVESTER M BAIRD.
mark.

his
WOODHALL M DEY.
mark.

his
HENRY M WILEY.
mark.

Witness to signatures: Capt. S. FARNUM.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH REG'T R. I. HEAVY ARTILLERY, }
Dutch Island, Dec. 27th, 1863. }

This is to certify, that on or about the 24th of December, 1863, I met Fletcher W. Burley, a recruit of the 14th Regiment R. I. H. Artillery. I casually asked him what Company he belonged to, he replied by saying he was employed at the recruiting office to run men in and to buy watches. I asked him to show me the place of sale. I followed him to a room on Weybosset street, up-stairs, and in the rear of the recruiting office. Here I found one Luke Chace and F. Sheldon, agents of Maj. Engley, in the act of selling bogus watches and other articles. Upon examining the watches sold, I forbid selling any more, as I should complain of the matter. I took twelve men, who had been obliged to take these watches, to the office on Custom House street, but could get no satisfaction, and, as a tax-payer of our State and as the commanding officer of these men, I protest against these men. The following are the names of the men who were present at the time I forbid the sales of watches by said Chace, &c., &c.: Serg't James Bush, Co. I; Richard Grier, Co. M; Reuben D. Casey, Co. M; William Casey, Co. M; Elijah Dorsey, Co. M; Myers Gibbs, Co. M; Fletcher Burley, Co. M. I believe at some day these claims upon the State will be presented, and I cannot feel that I have discharged my duty by sustaining these frauds.

Very respectfully,

NELSON VIALI,

Lt. Col. Commanding 14th R. I. H. A.

To the Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

I certify, that at the second installment, I received twenty dollars in money and a bill of five dollars paid to the sutler. For the fifty dollars, I have not had anything for which it should be kept back.

his
JOHN M R. BATES.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15th, 1864.

I certify that at Providence, I contracted a bill of thirty-six dollars, and a bill on the sutler of ten dollars, in all forty-six dollars.

At the first installment of bounty, I received but five dollars in money. Allowing that this bill of forty-six dollars was paid, there remains twenty-four dollars coming due me. I have had nothing for which this amount should be stopped.

SAM'L SALSURY.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15th, 1864.

I certify that at the second installment of bounty, I only received twenty-five dollars, making fifty dollars taken out, for which I have had nothing.

his
JAMES M SANFORD.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify, that at the second installment of bounty, I received nineteen dollars and a bill of six dollars from Barnaby, making in all twenty-five dollars. For the fifty dollars I have had nothing.

his
JOHN M F. MAGRUDER.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify, that I was compelled to take a watch at twenty-five dollars; a pair shirts six dollars; a pair boots, seven dollars, by Maj. Engley. This amount was taken out of my first installment of bounty.

his
GEORGE M WASHINGTON.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

I certify that I was compelled by Major Engley to take twenty dollars worth of clothing and three dollars in money. I received of the Paymaster twenty dollars and a bill for a watch at twenty-two dollars, the whole amounting to sixty-five dollars, leaving ten dollars coming due.

JOHN SMITH, 2d.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15th, 1864.

I certify that at the first installment of bounty, I received twenty dollars in money, and three bills which were paid amounting to forty dollars, in all sixty dollars, leaving fifteen dollars to be accounted for, for which I have had nothing. I was compelled by Major Engley to take a watch at twenty-five dollars, and some clothing amounting to twelve dollars, in all thirty-seven dollars worth. I also owed a bill of three dollars on the sutler which makes the forty dollars above alluded to.

his
JOHN M R. JONES.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15, 1864.

I certify that I was compelled to take a watch at twenty-five dollars by Major Engley, he saying "that if I did not take it, I would not get any bounty." I also received twenty-five dollars at the first installment, leaving twenty-five dollars to be accounted for, for which I have had nothing.

At the second installment of bounty I received one dollar in money, which I gave back to the paymaster. A bill of the sutler was twelve dollars, and a bill of J. B. Barnaby was thirteen dollars—in all twenty-six dollars—leaving forty-nine dollars to be accounted for, for which I have had nothing.

his
DAVID M SMITH.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15, 1864.

I certify that I was compelled by Major Engley to take a watch at thirty dollars. At the payment of the first installment I received five dollars. I also was given twenty-five dollars at the same time I took the watch, in all sixty dollars, leaving fifteen dollars I have not received anything for.

his
MOSES M DEAN.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify that I was compelled by Major Engley to take twenty dollars worth of clothing, which was taken out of my first installment.

I placed fifty dollars of my first installment in the bank, and lost the check. When Col. Smith was down the last time, I spoke to him about it, and he said he would send me another, but he has not yet. At the payment of the second installment, I only got thirty-six dollars, bills all paid, leaving thirty-nine dollars which is to be accounted for.

his
BENJAMIN M MILLER.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

I certify that I was promised my bounty of three hundred dollars from the State in three installments, upon my reaching Dutch Island.

At the second installment I received but (\$25 00) twenty-five dollars, leaving (\$50 00) fifty dollars to be accounted for.

I have had nothing of anybody whatever, for which this amount should be stopped.

WILLIAM H. BECKETT.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify that at the second installment of bounty, I only received twenty-five dollars, the paymaster telling me I would receive the remainder when we arrived at another camp.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regiment, R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify that at the second installment of bounty I received fifteen dollars in money. A bill on the sutler of five dollars, which I suppose was paid, leaves fifty-five dollars coming due.

his
WILLIAM M WOODS.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify, that at the first installment of bounty I received sixteen dollars in money and three bills amounting to twenty-three dollars, in all thirty-nine dollars, leaving thirty-six dollars which is yet due me. At the second installment I received none, on inquiring of the Paymaster, he answered, "Ah! never mind, that is all right."

his
FRANK M THOMPSON.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15, 1864.

I certify, that I was compelled to take a watch, at twenty-five dollars, by Major Engley, which was taken out of my first bounty. I sent twenty-five dollars home, at Paterson, N. J., to my wife, (Jane Ray), through the Commissioner's hands, the check of which my wife has never received.

his
THOMAS M RAY.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15, 1864.

I certify, that, at the second installment of bounty, I received thirty-five dollars in money, two bills; one of five, on the sutler, and one of fourteen, on J. B. Barnaby and Snow, which I suppose were settled; leaves fifty-four dollars to be accounted for, for which I have had nothing to account for them.

his
SAMUEL M STIRVES.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify, that I received at the second installment of bounty, thirteen dollars in money, two bills paid amounting to thirty dollars, in all forty-three dollars, leaving thirty-two dollars, which I did not receive.

his
JOHN M H. DOCKETT.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15, 1864.

I certify, that at the second installment of bounty, I received fifty-seven dollars in money and a bill of five dollars on the sutler and four dollars on J. B. Barnaby, amounting to sixty-six dollars, leaving nine dollars to be accounted for, for which I have had nothing.

his
WILLIAM M JACKSON.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify, that I was compelled to take fifteen dollars worth of clothing by Major Engley. I received on my first installment fifty dollars in money, the bill being paid, leaves ten dollars to be accounted for. At the second installment, I received twenty-five dollars. I owed nobody anything for which the fifty dollars was kept back.

his
EDMUND M RICHARDS.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg. R. I. A. A.

[Statement of Richard Green, of Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Providence by Major Engley, for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., and was promised a bounty of (\$350) three hundred and fifty dollars. Major Engley obliged me to sign for two shirts worth (\$6) six dollars.

Of my first installment, I received only (\$25) twenty-five dollars. I did not sign for any thing except what I have mentioned.

his
RICHARD M GREEN.
mark.

Witness: Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

[Statement of Edward Saunders, a private in Co. K, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Illinois by , that I was to receive three hundred and fifty dollars bounty, of which I have received seventy-five dollars as my first installment, and have been refused the balance.

his
EDWARD M SAUNDERS.
mark.

Witness: PARDON MASON, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

[Statement of William Murray, Company "M," 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Providence by Major Engley, for the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A. and was promised a bounty of (\$350) three hundred and fifty dollars. I received (30) thirty dollars of my second installment, (21) twenty-one dollars in money and the remainder in goods from Snow and Barnaby.

I have signed away none of my bounty except what I have mentioned.

his
WILLIAM M MURRAY.
mark.

Witness: Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regt, R. I. H. A.

[Statement of William H. Johnson, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Providence by Major Engley, for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., and was promised a bounty of (\$350) three hundred and fifty dollars.

Of my last installment I received (\$60) sixty dollars. I have signed away none of my bounty.

his
WILLIAM M H. JOHNSON.
mark.

Witness: Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

[Statement of Charles C. Nelson, 2d, a private of Co. K, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted by Colonel Condry, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, with the promise of three hundred and fifty dollars bounty. I have received fifty of the first installment, and refused the rest by the Paymaster.

Colonel Condry told me that as soon as I was mustered in, I should get the whole of my bounty.

his
CHARLES M C. NELSON, 2d.
mark.

Witness: PARDON MASON, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

[Statement of Abraham Peters, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Providence by Major Engley, for the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A., and that I was promised a bounty of (\$300) three hundred dollars.

After I enlisted, the Major wished me to take some clothing to the amount of (\$15) fifteen dollars. I did not wish to take them, but he told me they would be charged to me

whether I took them or not ; so I signed a paper for (\$15) fifteen dollars but never received the clothing. I received but sixty dollars of my first installment. Of my second installment I received only (\$25) twenty-five dollars ; the Paymaster told me I would receive the rest at New Orleans.

his
ABRAHAM ✕ PETERS.
mark.

Witness : Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

[Statement of Samuel McGowan, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Providence by Major Engley, for the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A., and was promised a bounty of (\$350) three hundred and fifty dollars. Of my first installment, I only received (\$50) fifty dollars. I received none of my last installment. I was brought up in South Carolina, and was a slave before the war.

his
SAMUEL ✕ MCGOWAN.
mark.

Witness : Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

[Statement of Andrew Garnett, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I was enlisted in Syracuse, in the State of New York, by J. R. Sisson, for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., and was promised a bounty of (\$350) three hundred and fifty dollars. I signed for (\$25) twenty-five dollars worth of clothing at Major Engley's office, in Providence, R. I., as he told me it would be charged to me whether I signed or not. I also received (\$10) ten dollars from Major Engley. When my first installment was paid I received only (\$25) twenty-five dollars. I did not sign for anything except what I have mentioned. I received nothing at the second installment ; the Paymaster told me I was a contraband and was not entitled to it. I have always been free and have always lived in Syracuse, New York.

his
ANDREW ✕ GARNETT.
mark.

Witness : Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

[Statement of William Clay, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Providence, by Major Engley, for the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A., and was promised a bounty of (\$350) three hundred and fifty dollars. I received (\$25) twenty-five dollars of my last installment in money, and (\$33) thirty-three dollars in goods from Snow and Barnaby, sutlers. I have signed away none of my bounty except what I have mentioned.

his
WILLIAM ✕ CLAY.
mark.

Witness : Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th, R. I. H. A.

[Statement of Corporal Greenberry Honeycutt, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Providence, by Major Engley, for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., and was promised a bounty of (\$350) three hundred and fifty dollars.

After I arrived in Providence, Major Engley let me have (\$10) ten dollars. Of my first installment I received only (\$25) twenty-five dollars. I never signed away any of my bounty, and all that I have received is what I have stated.

GREENBERRY HONEYCUTT.

Witness : Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

[Statement of Edmund Newell, Co. M, 14th Regt, R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Providence by Major Engley, for the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A., and was promised a bounty of (\$250) two hundred and fifty dollars.

I received only (\$25) twenty-five dollars of my second installment. I signed away none of my bounty.

his
EDMUND ✕ NEWELL.
mark.

Witness : Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

[Statement of Wm. Mark, Co. M, 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Providence, by Major Engley, for the 14th Regiment, R. I. H. A. I was promised a bounty of three hundred and fifty dollars. Of my last installment I received \$25. The paymaster said he would pay me the balance on the next pay-day of my bounty.

his
WILLIAM M MARK.
mark.

Witness: Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

[Statement of Alfred R. F. Batties, Co. M, 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.]

I was enlisted in Providence, by Major Engley, for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., and was promised a bounty of (\$300) three hundred dollars. I received (\$25) twenty-five dollars of my first installment; and while in Providence I signed a note for (\$25) to Capt. F. M. Ballou for a watch. He obliged me to sign this note.

I have received no other money, and have signed away none except what I have mentioned.

A. R. F. BATTIES.
Witness: Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

[Statement of Corporal Nelson Cross, Co. M, 14th Regiment, R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I enlisted in Washington, D. C., for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., and that I was promised a bounty of (\$300) three hundred dollars. I received all of my first installment, but only twenty-five (\$25) dollars of my second. I have never signed away any of my bounty.

his
NELSON M CROSS.
mark.

Witness: Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, March 14th, 1864.

[Statement of John Lisle, a private in Co. K, 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted by Colonel Condy, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, with the promise of three hundred and fifty dollars bounty. I have received fifty dollars of the first installment, and have been refused the rest. I was told that I should draw my bounty at Dutch Island.

his
JOHN M LISLE.
mark.

Witness: PARDON MASON, 2d Lieut. 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, R. I., March 13th, 1864.

[Statement of Private Charles Bowen, of Co. I, 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.]

I enlisted in Evansville, Indiana, for (\$325) three hundred twenty-five dollars, William Steins recruiting agent. Twenty-five dollars were taken from my first installment of seventy-five dollars. I had never bought anything, or signed any paper whatever.

his
CHARLES M BOWEN.
mark.

Witness: Capt. S. FARNUM.

Camp Bailey, D. I., R. I., March 15th, 1864.

[Statement of Private George Green, Co. I, 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.]

I was in debt to the sutler seventeen (\$17), and when paid my second installment of bounty, received only thirty-five (\$35) dollars, leaving a deficit of twenty-three (\$23) dollars wrongfully deducted.

his
GEORGE M GREEN.
mark.

Witness: BENJ. D. JONES, 2d Lieut. Co. G.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, March 14th, 1864.

[Statement of Jacob Riley, a Private in Co K, 14th Reg't R. I. H. Artillery.]

I certify, that I was enlisted at Princeton, Indiana, by William Steins, with the promise of three hundred and fifty dollars bounty of which I have received fifty-two dollars of the first installment, and have been refused the rest.

his
JACOB M RILEY.
mark.

PARDON MASON, 2d, Lieut. 14th Reg't R. I. H. Artillery.

[Statement of Nathan Brown, Co. M, 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.]

I certify, that I was enlisted in Providence, R. I., by Major Engley, for the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., and was promised a bounty of (\$300) three hundred dollars. I only received (\$25) twenty-five dollars of my second installment. The Paymaster told me I would receive the remainder at the next pay day. I have never signed away any of my bounty.

his
NATHAN M BROWN.
mark.

Witness: Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M., 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.

[Statement of Arthur Paine, Co. M, 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.]

I certify, that I enlisted in Chambersburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the 14th Reg't R. I. H. A., and that I was promised a bounty of three hundred and fifty dollars, (\$350). I received but fifty dollars (\$50) of my first installment, and four dollars (\$4) of my second. I had twenty dollars in goods from Snow and Barnaby, sutlers. I did not sign away any of my bounty.

his
-ARTHUR M PAINE.
mark.

Witness: Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

[Statement of Moses Fry, a private in the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted by Colonel Condry, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, with the promise of three hundred and fifty dollars bounty. I have received fifty dollars as the first installment, and the Paymaster told me that Major Engley and Colonel Condry had the rest of my money. I have never bought anything, or signed my bounty over to Major Engley or Colonel Condry.

his
MOSES M FRY.
mark.

Witness: PARDON MASON, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15th, 1864.

[Statement of private Henry Downing, Co. I, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I was enlisted in New York City, by Jack Halliards, (colored) for Major J. C. Engley. I have never received any bounty, or been able to learn why I have not received it. Jack (or John) Halliard paid my wife five (\$5) dollars, and I have been told that he received the whole of it, that has thus far been paid.

his
HENRY M DOWNING.
mark.

Witness: BENJAMIN D. JONES, Lieut. Co. I.

[Statement of Corporal Joseph R. Parker, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.]

I certify that I was enlisted in Providence by Major Engley, for the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A., and was promised a bounty of (\$300) three hundred dollars. Of my second installment, I received only (\$25) twenty-five dollars; the Paymaster told me I would be paid the rest at some future time. I have never signed away any of my bounty.

his
JOSEPH R. M PARKER.
mark.

Witness: Lieut. FRANK FROST, Co. M, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

[Statement of C
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Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

I certify that at the second installment I only received twenty-five dollars, leaving fifty dollars to be accounted for.

his
GEORGE M GORDON.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regiment R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15, 1864.

I certify, that at the second installment of bounty, I received but three dollars in money and a bill of one dollar on the sutler, which was paid, leaving seventy-one dollars that I have had nothing for.

his
JOHN M H. DORSEY.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March' 15, 1864.

I certify, that at the second installment of bounty, I received seventeen dollars in money, a bill of five dollars on J. B. Barnaby and one of three dollars on the sutler, which I suppose were paid, leaving fifty dollars to be accounted for, for which I have had nothing.

GEORGE W. HAWKINS.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

I certify that I was promised my bounty of three hundred dollars from the State in three installments upon my coming to Dutch Island. At the first installment I received none, for a reason unknown to myself.

JONES A. BROWN.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14, 1864.

I certify, that at the second installment of bounty I only received twenty-five dollars, bills all being paid. Of the other fifty I cannot find any clue.

WILLIAM L. JOHNSON.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Reg't R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

I certify that I was promised my bounty of three hundred dollars from the State in three installments, upon my coming to Dutch Island.

At the second installment I received but (\$52) fifty-two dollars and a bill of goods to the amount of (\$15) fifteen dollars, bought of J. B. Barnaby. All that I bought of him was a pin and neck tie, which they told me would be (\$1) one dollar.

I have not had anything whatever of anybody for which this amount of (\$22) twenty-two dollars should be stopped.

JOHN G. HILL.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut., 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

I certify that I only got eleven dollars on the second installment of bounty, two sutler's bills being paid fourteen dollars, the whole amounting to twenty-five dollars, leaving fifty dollars to be accounted for.

his
JAMES M M. JACKSON.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

I certify that at the first installment I received fifty dollars. I contracted a bill of five dollars on the sutler, which I suppose was paid, leaving twenty dollars that I have not received. At the second installment I received forty dollars in money. A bill of ten dollars on the sutler, and one of nine dollars on J. B. Barnaby, which I suppose were paid, leaves sixteen dollars due.

his
HENRY × JACKSON.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 15th, 1864.

I certify that at the second installment of bounty, I received forty-nine dollars in money. A bill of nine dollars on J. B. Barnaby, which I suppose was paid, leaves seventeen dollars due me. I have never had anything for which this amount should be stopped.

his
ABRAM × BROKER.
mark.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I., March 14th, 1864.

I certify that at the second installment, I only received twenty-six dollars in money, a bill of ten dollars on the sutler was correct, but a bill of J. B. Barnaby of thirty-nine dollars was wrong, and should have been nineteen dollars. The other twenty dollars I cannot account for.

WILLIAM B. G. CORSTA.

Witness: CHARLES M. SMITH, 2d Lieut. 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

[Statement of Francisco M. Ballou.]

February 3, 1864.

Francisco M. Ballou, of Cumberland, captain in 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery, was lieutenant 12th Regiment. Returned about August; brought some ten or twelve contrabands from Kentucky; saw Dr. Helme, who was recruiting for one company colored artillery; wanted me to engage in recruiting; was to have \$10 per recruit, tickets furnished in addition to \$2 head money, paid by U. S. Paid the men nothing, except some refreshments. &c.; recruited some 80 men with Dr. Helme; with Dr. H. till September 10. Major Ingalls could get men passed by the surgeon that Dr. Helme could not; made an arrangement with Major Ingalls; \$10 from State, \$2 U. S., \$1 subsistence money from the government; transportation furnished by Major Sanford, he being U. S. officer; sent 200 men to Major Ingalls. November, orders drawn by the recruit on the paymaster for \$50 of his bounty favor of Major Engley. Some times told the recruit the bounty was \$250. Came to Providence; told Major Engley could not go on longer; Major Sanford and Col. Bailey were present in College street; Major E. proposed to draw the orders for a larger amount than \$100 on the negroes, which I declined to do. Engley says Major Sanford has the recruiting all in his own hands; now proposes, to make something, to take \$250 from each man, (in December). Consulted with the Governor; told him I had taken too much money, and refunded \$100 each on 21 men. Major Engley took from some party 20 men, from whom he took \$250 each, in addition to the \$13. Major Sanford said he did not care a *damn* about any one bringing men, unless they came through his office, so he might make something. Major Sanford told me I could not have my commission, unless I brought my men to him instead of Connecticut, as I told him I should unless he allowed me. Major Engley, holding his commission, January 1864, required me to pay him \$15 per man for making out papers, &c., (this after we dissolved).

Major Engley and Major Sanford occupied an office together at No. 9 Post Office Court; think I have recruited from 600 to 700; all the colored recruits cost the State from \$310 to \$311, beside transportation, and Major Engley practiced taking back these recruits to assist him in recruiting others, being furnished with transportation tickets by Major Sanford to take these parties *both* ways.

C. A. Fuller is an agent; boards at Aldrich House; brought three men to Major Engley, (last night.) Fuller told me that Major Engley took \$200 and \$250 from men brought last week. Wm. Bush, a colored boy, in Major Engley's office, acting

as his clerk, but is an enlisted man. Fred. Sheldon, also employed by Major Engley. Major E. forbid me to sell any more watches; that the paymaster would not accept the orders; then, immediately after, Major E. sold, through Sheldon, thirty watches to the recruits in one night. Sheldon told me he received no benefit from the sale.

John Noyes is clerk to Major Engley, and may testify to the amount of the orders taken from colored recruits by Major E.—they not knowing the amount of bounty or the orders.

Mr. Hill says that Major E. took away from him eight men, and got \$50 orders from each, and they say, before witnesses in camp, that they were told the orders were but \$25. Hill got nothing; Major E. got the \$50 each, and cost of transportation. Mr. Hill says, and Mr. Ballou says, that the man Thurber, who brought these eight men for Hill, told them that Major E. agreed with him to make these \$50 orders and not let the recruits know it.

PROVIDENCE, February 20th, 1864.

Nelson Viall, Lieut. Colonel 14th Reg. H. Artillery, Rhode Island:

DEAR SIR:—I am ordered by Col. Bailey to ask you to report to his office this P. M. at 6 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. C. ENGLE, Y,
Maj. 14th Reg. H. Artillery.

By L. S. CHASE.

On the 20th of February, 1864, the writer of this order (Luke Chase) held a paper exacting (\$20) twenty dollars of a man of my Regiment, to wit, David Howard. I warned him of the crime, he replied with insults, and I struck him. He reported the fact to Col. Charles E. Bailey, who sustained him in his course, and ordered him to write this order, which I received, and reported, and learned that Mr. Chase was sustained. After being censured for what I believed to be my duty in looking after the interests of my command, I have no other alternative, but ask that the Regiment gets its just dues from these agents. His Excellency Governor Smith directed me to bring the evidence against these men before the courts, and they should be punished. My statements have always been refuted by them, and I know His Excellency, once convinced of their conduct, would spurn them from him, as he would never countenance such conduct.

NELSON VIAL, L,
Lt. Col. Commanding 14th Reg. R. I. H. A.

TESTIMONY OF F. N. SHELDON.

Thursday, Jan. 26th, 1864.

Question. Were you in the employ of Major Engley at any time and what were your duties?

Answer. I was, sir; from October 14th, 1863, to about the 1st of Jan. 1864. I think he paid me for one hundred days. I was employed by him in the first place to go to Watertown, N. Y., and bring forward colored men that was enlisted and pay their fare. There was a man there to enlist them. I only superintended their transportation to this city.

Q. Did you make sales to recruits, and if so, what did you sell on account of Major Engley, and to what amounts?

A. There were watches, sir. Thirty were sold, (according to paper produced by witness,) gloves 67 pairs, &c. These things were sold in the room adjoining the recruiting office, and by Mr. Hopkins, who was to work with me, and who had the understanding with Major Engley; and Hopkins is now in the United States Hotel, Newport. Part of the articles were sold at Dutch Island by him.

Q. How much was the gross amount of the sales?

A. The gross amount of the sales was \$2,392.89. It was bought at wholesale by him and other parties in the office.

Q. What was the arrangement between you and him?

A. Major Engley wanted me to sell these goods, and agreed to give me \$2 a day. He wanted to get me to cover up everything by doing it in my own name. If there was any trouble he said he would hold me harmless. These goods cost \$1,819.50; that was the prices of the bills that Major Engley returned to me. Some of them he bought. A good many of them I bought myself, of different parties here in the city. He has the names of every person of whom we bought them. He had about one half of them left. The \$2,392.89 paid for all and left about \$500 in money.

Q. Were the recruits required to sign papers when they were brought in.

A. A great many of the recruits brought in signed this paper. Some would sign that they were enlisted for \$50; some for \$100; some for \$150 bounty, whatever Major Engley said. I have heard him ask time and time again how much did they agree to enlist for.

Q. Were they required to sign a paper without being told what it was?

A. Not that I know of. It was read to them. I don't know of any to whom it was not read.

Q. Who was in the habit of issuing transportation.

A. In Major Engley's time the order was always signed by Major Engley, and in his absence by the book-keeper, Mr. Noyes.

Q. Did not lewd women use that transportation between here and New York?

A. I can tell you what I have heard and understood. From my own knowledge I cannot swear to the thing! I have heard and

understood that there have been women carried backwards and forwards on government transportation. I have always heard of it, as well as when I was with Gen. Frieze and Gen. Cooke, the same remark when I was military storekeeper; and I have seen them change their passes so as to try to avoid it.

Q. Do you know anything about recent recruiting matters?

A. No, sir, I do not; I have not had anything to do with it for over a year.

Q. State any other matters coming to your knowledge relating to this subject.

A. In regard to these men, I would say that, as justice of the peace, I swore in a great many of them. I have known Major Engley, after they were sworn in and uniformed, to advance the recruit \$10 or \$15 in money, and take the recruits' check to his order for \$25 of his bounty, and he must take the balance of it in these articles of Major Engley. In one or two instances only was it less than \$10, which was for straps and sergeants stripes. Those I would go off and buy, and pay for them in money. Others, when they would buy these goods, would sign this order payable to him. I went and got insurance out as agent, on that stock of goods. All these orders were turned over to Major Engley, either by me or Mr. Hopkins. He would take these orders and carry them, I suppose to Col. Francis, and get the money on them, for he never had any trouble in getting any money from that source whatever, that I know of. I have never recruited any men, except two in the first breaking out of the war. They were for the First Battery. I was with Gens. Stead, Frieze, Cooke and Mauran. I was with them till the 1st of October, 1863. After I got through with Major Engley, Engley removed all the goods from the store up to his own house. Then, after that, he employed Hopkins again to go to Dutch Island and sell them. I know nothing about what was done or how much was sold. I went to Fortress Monroe with Major Engley; but he was out of pocket on that, and did not accomplish anything.

TESTIMONY OF C. M. STONE.

I am Cashier of the Atlantic Bank.

Q. Have you copies of any portion of the account of the late Paymaster General?

A. I have.

Q. Produce it.

(The witness produced copies of account from the 25th of March, which are annexed to this testimony.)

A. Among these, there are two or three checks that were signed before. One in particular, was signed on the 24th; it was for \$15,000, J. B. Hoskins, Cashier. That came in on the 26th, I think. It is dated the 24th.

Q. Is there any other?

A. There are two others signed, one to C. R. Drowne, Cashier of the Liberty Bank, for \$4,000, and one for \$3,000 to me. That

to me was for money put up the 24th, at the same time with Mr. Hoskins; greenbacks to pay the soldiers. The account is correct that is produced here. There is one check I would like to point out at the bottom; it is out of line of date; \$31 that we omitted in making out the list; that we found out and had to put it at the bottom; it is in April.

March 25, 1864, balance.....	\$21,961 29
" 28, " cash.....	25,000 00
April 5, " ".....	7,143 59
" 15, " ".....	213 00
May 9, " ".....	1,800 00
August 10, " ".....	3,730 00
October 20, " ".....	1,585 00
Nov. 17, " ".....	1,836 00
Total.....	\$62,768 88

March 26, 1864, Check J. B. Hoskins, date March 24, 1864,.....	\$15,000 00
" " " " C. M. S., or bearer.....	3,000 00
" 29, " " C. R. Drowne, March 26, 1864.....	4,000 00
April 5, " " A. D. Smith, 3d, April 3, 1864....	2,459 00
" 7, " " J. M. Talcott, April 6, 1864.....	50 00
" " " " F. Salmen, April 7, 1864.....	27 00
" 12, " " C. M., or bearer, April 11, 1864.....	30 00
" " " " Lothrop & Co., or bearer, April 12, 1864.....	40 75
" 14, " " John W. Noyes, or bearer, April 13, 1864	150 00
" 15, " " Luke S. Chace, or bearer, April 13, 1864.....	200 00
" 22, " " Bank North America, or bearer, April 20, 1864..	36 00
May 10, " " J. B. Barnaby, May 8, 1864.....	32 00
" 13, " " Bank of North America, or bearer, May 11, 1864	28,000 00
" 24, " " J. C. Engley, May 16, 1864.....	725 00
Nov. 18, " " Samuel A. Parker, G. T., or bearer, Nov. 17, 1864	8,500 00
April 13, " " Jeremiah Heath, or bearer, April 11, 1864	31 00
Balance.....	498 13
Total.....	\$62,768 88

TESTIMONY OF DAVID E. HOWARD.

Monday. Feb. 22d, 1864.

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Providence.

Q. Is this your place of residence?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you always lived here?

A. I have always lived here, except when I went away to make a visit, now and then.

Q. Have you seen this paper?

A. No, sir. I have not read it. It was taken yesterday from my statement.

Q. You can read can't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Look that over and see.

[Examines an affidavit signed by himself.]

[Copy.]

Providence, February 21st, 1864.

I, David E. Howard, of the city of Providence, R. I., am twenty years old; have been occupied as a servant in the family of Mr. Russell M. Larned, for the last five or six years. On Wednesday morning, February 17th, I met Jay West, at the request of Quartermaster Pearce of the 14th R. I. H. A., who took me to Dr. Gardiner, for the purpose of having me examined to be enlisted in said regiment. I was stripped and examined by Dr. Gardiner, who told me that he could not pass me as I had a rupture. I was much surprised, and told him that I never knew that I had a rupture, and thought that I would be likely to know it if such was the case. Dr. Gardiner and West had some private conversation before I was examined. Finding that I could not pass, I left them and came down the street. West told me then that he would see me that afternoon at 5 o'clock. I failed to meet West at that time; I was half an hour too late. One Thursday morning I went to the recruiting office (No. 10, Custom House street,) and met West; Mr. Chace (Luke Chace) afterwards came in. Before Chace came in, Mr. West told me that Dr. Miller would put me in shape so that I could enlist for fifty dollars; West said that he was a doctor, and could do it for twenty-five dollars; I declined to pay it; he then offered to do it for twenty dollars. Mr. Chace then came in and said to West that he would get my papers ready to sign. On Friday morning I went again to the same office and saw West; he told me to wait a few minutes and Mr. Chace would be in. Mr. Chace came in with the papers in his pocket. He had two orders made out on one sheet of paper; laid them on the desk and told me to sign them. I saw on one order something about twenty dollars for services, and concluded that I was to pay that amount to be enlisted. I supposed that the other order was for the same thing, but did not read it. I have reason to believe now, that the other order was assigning to Mr. Chace seventy-five dollars more of my bounty. Mr. Chace put these orders in his pocket. When I signed the enlistment papers, I put my name twice on three papers. I am confident that Dr. Gardiner's name was on the papers when I signed them. I have since seen the papers and have seen Dr. Gardiner's signature on them. After signing the enlistment papers, I was sworn in by Thomas Greene—and mustered in by Capt. Silvey the same day; I also received an order for my clothes, and obtained the clothes. I have made three applications for my bounty money, and cannot obtain it.

(Signed)

DAVID E. HOWARD.

I certify that the above is a true copy,

WM. E. HAMLIN,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Personally appeared before me this day, February 21st, 1864, in the city of Providence, the within named David E. Howard, and made oath that the within statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

WM. E. HAMLIN,
Justice of the Peace.

A. I have read this paper through. I think if these orders could be obtained, you could tell mine—what they were.

Q. Who is this Jay West?

A. I never saw him before this. The first time I ever saw him was at the boat.

Q. Is he a colored man?

A. No, sir.

Q. What boat?

A. At the tug—the American Union—the one that runs down to the Island.

Q. Does he work on the boat?

A. No, sir; he is recruiting.

Q. Mr. Thomas. Has he a uniform?

A. He had on a uniform coat and a hat with a braid on it.

Q. You say that on the 17th of February, you were examined by Dr. Gardiner?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He told you, you had a rupture?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He rejected you on that account?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he tell you he could cure it?

A. No, sir. He did not say anything about it?

Q. Was it the same day that Dr. Gardiner examined you, that you went to the recruiting office on Custom House street?

A. No, sir. I did not go there until 5 1-2 o'clock, that afternoon.

Q. Was it the same day?

A. Yes, sir; on that afternoon.

Q. The very same day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is this Chace?

A. I do not know, sir. He is a stranger to me.

Q. Does he keep the recruiting office?

A. I do not know, sir, as he does. It is all connected with Major Engley's up there. There is another one on Westminster street, and another one on College street.

Q. Is this Major Engley's office, No. 10 College street?

A. That's what I was informed by this West.

Q. Have you seen Major Engley there?

A. No, sir. I have not seen him there.

Q. Did you agree to give West twenty dollars, if he would put you through?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You signed an order for twenty dollars?

A. I signed something—I suppose so.

Q. Mr. Thomas. How came you to agree to give him twenty dollars.

A. I told him if he could cure me, so that I could pass the surgeon, I would do it rather than not go.

Q. Did he suggest in advance that he could get you through?

A. Yes, sir. Before I——

Q. Tell what his language was?

A. He said, Dr. Miller said he would not touch my case short of fifty dollars. That he could cure me if I could pay him that fifty dollars. I told him I thought that rather steep. Then he said he would agree to do it for twenty-five dollars, and then he came down to twenty dollars. I told him I thought that was rather steep, but rather than not go I would do it.

Q. Mr. Chace brought in these orders for you to sign?

A. Yes, sir, he took them out of his pocket and said he had them ready. I read one of them—just run it over—and I saw an order for \$20 payable to West.

Q. Payable to West?

A. Yes, sir, I think it was; I could not say certain; I just run it over; I should have taken more notice of it.

Q. Did you sign more than one order?

A. Yes, sir, I signed the other one.

Q. Who was the other order payable to?

A. I did not take so much notice of the other as I did the first.

Q. What was the amount and why did you sign?

A. I was in rather a hurry. I had got through with the enlistment papers—was sitting there at the table and he came in in a great haste, and wanted I should sign these orders; said there was some orders for me to sign.

Q. Did he tell you, you could not be accepted unless you signed this order?

A. He stated, I should be put in shape so that I could go—that this West would put me in shape, and I might call myself lucky to get off for the price he named. This West, he said, had hundreds and hundreds of just such cases. He said he never failed of curing any yet. I do not know whether he cured mine; I never took any notice of it.

Q. What do you think the other order was?

A. Oh, well, I could not positively say. It might have been to sign for more money to him and it might not.

Q. Did you read any of it?

A. No, sir, not the least mite of it.

Q. Was it on the same sheet of paper?

A. I think it was.

Q. Who took the orders?

A. Chace took them and put them into his pocket.

Q. What did you do then?

A. I came off.

Q. Did you sign any other papers?

A. I signed the enlistment papers, previous to signing these orders.

Q. You signed the enlistment papers, first?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you sign the enlistment papers.

A. In this office. Chace told me to go down and be sworn in—go and get my clothes, and then come over and get my money, and I did so.

Q. By Mr. Hill. How much did they pay you?

A. When I went over I had not my uniform on, and he told me I could not have it until I got my uniform. I came the next morning. The next day I went to see Mr. Noyes, and I had my uniform on, and he asked me what I wanted, and I told him I wanted my money. I told him I expected my money would be paid me. This Mr. Chace, he said, I ought not to believe what everybody told me. He said I could not get my money until I was mustered in to the company—I told him I did not understand it so. I was mustered in as a recruit. If mustered in with the company I should get my money with the company.

Q. Who refused to pay this money?

A. This Noyes refused to pay it, and Chace refused to pay it; he said as soon as I got my uniform I should have my money; I went the second time; Noyes was there; and the third time Chace was there; he said that he wanted to know what I wanted. I told him I wanted my money, and he said you can't get any; that was after he was spoken to about this case. He said he could not get money. Then he said Major Engley was not in—said another thing—he guessed I should have to wait for my money. Then he went on to speak about this case—this statement that I made to the Colonel; I told Colonel Viall, in the first place, after I had agreed to give this \$20; I went down to Mr. Russell Larned's office; the clerk was there, and I sat down there to write a note; he asked me what I was going to do, and I told him I was going to write a note to Quartermaster Pearce about this \$20; he wanted to know what I was going to write; I told him I thought it was a swindle, and I wanted his opinion. That morning I (the boat) did not go down early on account of low tide; I went down and put it into the hands of a Captain on board a sloop, and I did not see him again.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. When did you see him? (Colonel Viall.)

A. The first time I knew of his being up, he sent for me down to the Quartermaster's. Colonel Viall sent word that he wanted to see me at the Quartermaster General's.

Q. By Mr. T. Do you mean the Quartermaster General's office or the Paymaster's office?

A. I mean the Quartermaster General's, down in South Main Street; then he told me to meet him half an hour hence on the bridge, and I failed to do so. Then I went back to the Quartermaster General's, and saw Quartermaster John B. Pearce, and he told me he had not seen him there, that he met him at Bowen & Clark's, and they said the Colonel was to be there at a quarter of three o'clock. A gentleman there said he was to be there at two o'clock. I supposed by that time I should go ahead and get my money; and then I went over to the office and saw this Noyes, and he refused to pay it. Then I went again, and I saw this Chace.

Q. What did they refuse to pay?

A. I told him I wanted my money, and he said he guessed I should not get it. Said I, you told me that when I got my uniform, I could come and get my money. I have got it on now, and I should like to have it. Said I: "I suppose you are the man who pays the money?" He said he had nothing to do with it. You told me to come over as soon as I got my uniform, and you would pay this money. Then he went on to talking about this that the colonel had spoken to him about. He had spoken, he said, about it. I told him I had nothing to say about that, I came to get my money, and he would not talk about that.

Q. Did you sign that, (presenting an enlistment paper).

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you sign those three?

A. I signed those Thursday, when I was up there. The first day I was at Dr. Gardiner's, and that one. That one I signed the same day; and that one I signed the same day.

Q. Is that (another) your signature?

A. Yes, sir; that I signed last Saturday. I signed that last Saturday, and then was sworn in by Thomas Greene, and then sworn in by Capt. Silvey.

Q. Was it Saturday or Friday that you signed this?

A. This was Saturday; I believe it was.

Q. Was Dr. Gardiner's name on it when you signed it?

A. As nigh as I can recollect, it was. I remarked that it was all signed.

A. Was Dr. Gardiner present when you signed it?

A. No, sir; it was over in the recruiting office.

Q. Have you seen Dr. Gardiner since you signed these papers.

A. No, sir; I never went before him but once. I remarked that this West asked him if I was to go up, and he said, no. He said that he had fixed it all straight.

Q. Did you know you had a rupture?

A. I did not know anything about it. I never was troubled. I have been out with two regiments. I did not know that anything ailed me.

Q. How many of those did you sign?

A. I signed three of them.

Q. You kept one of them?

A. I have not had any of them. I only signed three—twice on each—six times.

Q. This is dated the 19th, that would be Friday? Are you sure it was not Friday?

A. Yes, sir, it was Friday; because Saturday was the day I got on me this uniform,—because I went up the next day, Saturday, to get on my uniform and get my money.

Q. They never have paid you since?

A. No, sir; they never have.

Q. Was this second order the same as the first?

A. I could not say, sir; it was a longer order.

Q. More words in it?

A. Yes, sir. Col. Viall said Chace told him I could not write. I would like to have him make this order and I would sign it. I never told him I could not write. I sat at the table and signed my papers, and he remarked that Col. Viall ought to make me a sergeant, and flattered me considerably; but I did not mind his puffing.

Q. What reason did they give you for not paying you any money?

A. The first reason was that I had not got on my uniform, and then I went and got it on.

Q. This was Saturday?

A. No, sir. Friday I got my uniform. I went and got these

papers signed, and then went to Capt. Silvey and Thomas Greene, and then went down and got my uniform. But I came up to Thomas Greene's first, and then he said he was going down to Capt. Silvey's; and on Saturday he said go and get an order for a uniform. He went up and told me not to come away till he came out. I got tired of standing, and went across the street, and then he came out and said he was ready to go down; and then after that I went down to get it. I was speaking about putting it on. I supposed I should put it on as soon as I got it, and he said he had arranged that, and I need not put it on until I had altered it. I wanted some pockets in the coat and blouse, &c. I did not want to put it on until I had fixed it. He said he had arranged it so that I need not put it on. It seems as though Captain Silvey had not said I had got to put it on. I carried off the coats to have the pockets put in, and then came up to get my money, and he refused to pay it.

Q. Mr. Hill. The first time because you had not your uniform on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the next excuse, the next time—the next day?

A. This Noyes was there; could not get the money then; said I could not get it until the company was paid off. I told him I was not assigned to any company. He said he believed I was assigned. I said I supposed I got my money as a recruit. I told him beside, that this Chace had told me that I could come and get my money as soon as I got my uniform; and he said (Chace) I must not mind what everybody said; and then I went off and went there again, and got there just about dark. I guess there was a light there, and this Chace was there, and he wanted to know what I wanted; and I told him I wanted my money; and he said that I could not get it, that the paymaster was out of town; he believed that the paymaster was out of town. I had seen the paymaster about half an hour before that. I did not say anything to him about it. I believe I asked him when I should get it, and he said —

Q. Mr. Thomas. What makes you think that order was \$75?

A. Well, I could not say whether it was \$75 or anything else. I have no particular reason.

Q. There was nobody but Mr. Chace there, when you signed?

A. Yes; this West was there.

Q. You signed the papers?

A. Mr. Chace brought them. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know who signed that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know his hand writing?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did he have them after you signed them?

A. Yes, sir; he put them in his pocket, and said he would fix them all right. This West said, up to Dr. Gardiner's, talking about enlisting—this business, to Dr. Gardiner—he said a good many, two-thirds, did not get but \$200; quite a number but \$150. Dr. Gardiner

asked how much he was going to give me, and he said he appeared to be a pretty intelligent fellow, and guessed they should have to pay \$300. On my way back, he asked me how much I expected; and asked me how much it was; and I told him I believed it was \$300; and he said that was what the quartermaster told him he would give me.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You have never been to the paymaster for your bounty?

A. No, sir; I did not know what course to pursue to get the money.

Q. Do you know Major Engley?

A. No, sir. I have never seen him in the office.

Q. Do you know Major Sanford?

A. Yes, sir. I never spoke to him. I have trusted to these fine recruiting officers.

Q. You know Mr. Pearce?

A. Yes, sir. I was to go into his department.

Q. He was the first one to speak to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he introduce you to anybody?

A. Yes, sir; he told this West to go up with me. He had so much to do that he could not attend to it. So he went up and got the papers and went up there.

Chair. Q. Did you say you had been in the camp?

A. No, sir; I haven't been in camp yet.

Q. You have not been mustered in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom?

A. Capt. Silvey. After I found I got properly fixed on those enlisting papers, I knew I could not get out of it. The signature of Dr. Gardiner was there, so then I wrote this note to the quartermaster, to know what he thought about it. I thought I would find out, before I paid the \$20, whether the fellow was entitled to it or not.

Q. Have you seen the Paymaster General?

A. No, sir; I saw him riding round street Saturday, that's all.

TESTIMONY OF LUKE S. CHACE.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Luke S. Chace.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. In Providence, sir.

Q. Are you at present engaged in the recruiting business?

A. No, sir. I am at work in the recruiting office, but I do no business in that line myself.

Q. What do you do in the office?

A. Write in the office. It is not my business to recruit.

Q. By whom employed?

A. Major J. C. Engley.

Q. Writing for him ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Filling up enlistment papers ?

A. Yes, sir ; for Major J. C. Engley ?

Q. How long have you been in Major Engley's office ?

A. Since the 5th of December, sir, 1863.

Q. Was that paper filled up by you ?

A. (Examines.) No, sir. It is not my writing, no portion of it.

Q. Any of those ?

A. Neither of those. There is none of my writing on that one.

Q. That ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whose writing this is ?

A. Well, I should not be willing to swear that I knew whose it was, because, I ———. No, sir. I could not swear I did know whose writing it was,—it would be a supposition.

Q. Have you ever seen these papers before ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know this David E. Howard ?

A. I presume I should recognize him if he were shown to me.

Q. Is this the man ?

A. Yes, sir ; that's the man brought into the office as Howard.

Q. Look at that paper. Is any part of that your handwriting ?

A. No, sir. No portion of it ?

Q. Have you ever seen that paper before ?

A. I have seen some papers signed by this David E. Howard. Whether this is one of them, or not, I could not say. I hardly can say that I have seen them. I have noticed them very slightly. I had some papers in my hands this morning, but whether this is one of them I cannot say. I should very likely suppose so. It might be.

Q. Was this morning the first time you have ever seen it ?

A. Oh yes, I recollect now ; I remember about them. It seems to me I saw this man's papers on Saturday. I knew he had enlisted and had some papers ; I had nothing to do with making them out ; I have not made out any papers for a number of days, as we have no men from abroad.

Q. Did he enlist in your office (Major Engley's) where you were ?

A. I presume the papers were made out at No. 10 Custom House street ; as I had very few to make out, I was at the other office, 81 Westminster street, when this man was enlisted ; another party enlisted him—an outside man.

Q. Do you know who it was enlisted him ?

A. A man by the name of West.

Q. Is he an agent of Major Engley, or in Major Engley's employ ?

A. I think he is not in his employ ; I never knew him to be, and never heard anything about it at all ; he is back and forth, sometimes here and sometimes away.

Q. What makes you think he enlisted this man ?

A. He came to me and said he had got a man who belongs in the city and wanted to enlist, and wanted to know if he should enlist him.

Q. J. C. Engley appears as the recruiting officer who enlisted him?

A. Yes, sir, he has to sign all papers.

Q. This West must have been in his employ if he did the work?

A. Well, no sir, I don't so consider it; I never heard he was in his employ; I never knew he was paid anything by Major Engley; still, it may be so, I cannot say.

Q. Does this Mr. West stay in the city?

A. As I remarked a few moments since; he is here to-day and away to-morrow; his business takes him to the front, or nearly there; he goes into the field and buys goods for sutlers.

Q. You don't know where this was made?

A. I could not tell you where, I presume at No. 10 Custom House street. The same hand writing as these others.

Q. Did Dr. Gardiner ever sign these papers in blank?

A. I never knew him to do so; I could not say; I know he is very particular whenever I have taken men there, to have the names checked when signed; he is very regular indeed; first picking out the papers of all rejected men. I never asked him to sign one in blank.

Q. You have never seen any papers in Major Engley's office; in either of his offices signed by Dr. Gardiner in blank?

A. Never, sir.

Q. Do you know whether that is Dr. Gardiner's signature?

A. I should think it was; it is a very difficult one to counterfeit.

Q. Did you see him sign it?

A. No sir; I don't know as I ever saw these papers before; I think I have; I could not say that I had.

Q. Did you see Dr. Gardiner sign any papers that day? (last Friday?)

A. No sir, I do not think I have seen Dr. Gardiner sign a paper for some days until this morning, he signed a duplicate set for me after I have given him a certificate, and after a re-examination of the man; I gave him a certificate. I believe that the first papers were lost; at any rate, not to be found, and also made some statement before Captain Silvey. That is the only set of papers I have seen him sign in a week; I could not say certain; I could tell by looking at the books when the last papers were made up, but I don't recollect.

Q. You did not procure him to sign any papers on that day, (the 19th.)

A. No, sir; I had not seen Dr. Gardiner in a number of days, until this morning. It is three or four days at least since I have seen Dr. Gardiner at all, either at his office or on the street, or at our office.

Q. Did you have any conversation this morning with Dr. Gardiner about this paper, or about this man?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see this David Howard sign any order ?

A. I did, sir.

Q. What was the order ?

A. An order for \$20, sir.

Q. To whom was the order payable ?

A. Payable to a man by the name of West, I suppose.

Q. This same West that you speak of ?

A. Yes, sir. I wrote the order for Mr. West, by request of Mr. West.

Q. And this man ?

A. He and West were together, and it was as they had no form ; he spoke and asked me if I would write an order.

Q. When was that ?

A. It was Friday afternoon, I think, between three and four o'clock.

Q. Was this in your office ?

A. In the office at 10 Custom House street. I happened to be going through there. I guess I was going to the North American Eating House to get some dinner, and I ran up and through there to see if all was right. I went up stairs and they asked my attention to it, and I did what they wanted.

Q. You wrote at the request of both these men ?

A. No, I don't know ; I believe I wrote the order. I guess—I reckon—I have thought so little about it—I believe I wrote the order on the morning of the same day—Friday—or about noon-time somewhere, putting in the most material parts, and leaving out to whom the order was payable.

Q. Who was present when you wrote it ?

A. I don't recollect of any one's being in the office ; I could not say.

Q. Who requested you to write the order ?

A. As I said before, the first time I saw the man, I guess, was on Friday morning. I went into the office to see if any one was in—if the doctor was to call and examine, to see if he would come down. Sometimes he came, and sometimes not—and this man was there. I think this must be the man ; and he says, I am going to enlist to-day ; I have been trying for a number of days ; and he says, I want to see you a moment. Well, says I, what is it ? He stepped along, and went into another room, and he says, I want to pay this man, West, \$20 out of my bounty. Said I, I suppose you can do it, if you choose. Well, said he, how shall I do ? Said I, I suppose you can give an order on your bounty. Well, says he, I don't know how to write one. Oh, well, says I, West can do it, and went out into the other room. They talked it over, and finally, I believe, asked me to write—that is, one such as they wanted—did not know any particular difference. I had no paper there, as I recollect. I had no form, and when I came down to the other office, they signed it.

Q. Did Mr. Howard say he wanted to give West an order for \$20 ?

A. He said it is a matter between me and West. I did not know what the matter was.

Q. Did he not say what the matter was ?

A. No, sir ; not to me.

Q. Did you see him sign the order ?

A. I noticed that he read the order very carefully, and then signed it. I never had seen him write before, and I was surprised, and said, you'll have a chance to get a place at the quartermaster's. Said he, I have one now, and if I had a better pen I could write better.

Q. Was there more than one order ?

A. I don't know of another—there might have been ?

Q. Was there more than one order written on the paper—that same half-sheet of paper ?

A. Nothing on that sheet of paper. There was a bill attached to it.

Q. A bill against this man ?

A. A bill for advice and attendance. That I wrote at their request—a bill of West against this man Howard for advice and attendance.

Q. On the top of the sheet ?

A. The order was drawn underneath. The whole was on one sheet of paper.

Q. What was the amount of the bill ?

A. \$20. The order was written to pay the above bill. I wrote the bill and the order both at the same time.

Q. Is West a physician ?

A. Well, he claims to be some kind of a one.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What is this West's name ?

A. J. West. Whether it is some initial, or whether it is J-a-y, I don't know. I never knew him in any other way than as Capt. West.

Q. Does he hold a commission ?

A. I don't know, sir. My acquaintance dates back of the time of raising this regiment.

Q. By the Chairman. Do you know who holds that order on Mr. West ?

A. No, sir, I only had that order for a little while.

Q. Will you repeat, as nearly as you can recollect, how the order was written—the language of it ?

A. I think it read thus: Paymaster General of the State of R. I., please pay the above bill and deduct the same from my first State bounty, as a recruit for the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A. I believe that was the form. It is a matter in which I took so little interest ; I was merely doing it to accommodate, as he had done me in a number of instances. It did not get impressed upon my mind, and consequently have not a very distinct recollection.

Q. Are you sure he did not sign his name to both of these papers ? Did not he sign twice ?

A. I saw West receipt the bill, and this man signed the order

under it. The whole never was torn apart; the bill and the order were both attached.

Q. Consequently, when the order was paid, the bill would be sent to the man receipted?

A. I suppose that would be the way. I had got it out of my hands, and I had nothing further to do with it.

Q. Do you recollect what the items were?

A. It was only one item, that of advice and attendance—doctor's bill.

Q. Did you know at that time that Howard had been rejected by the examining surgeon?

A. No, sir, I did not; I knew nothing about the man—not a thing—I could not have told where he belonged; I guess I did not know where he belonged until Saturday morning; it might have been earlier than that. I never looked at the papers—didn't read them. This party had made out the papers, and was acquainted with the whole business of enlisting men as much as I was, and as the man belonged to him or was sent to him by some party—

Q. Why did he ask you to write the order, if he was acquainted with the business?

A. That I do not know; perhaps, because he did not like to write it himself. I presume he asked me, from the fact, that I had asked him to do some business for me in Washington, and, perhaps, he wanted I should accommodate him a little, as well as he should accommodate me. I asked this man (Howard) very particularly at the time if this matter was all straight, before anything further was done about the matter; I asked if everything was satisfactory on his part, and he acknowledged that it was.

Q. Did you know whether Mr. West had this paper signed by Dr. Gardiner at that time?

A. I know nothing about that matter; I did not even know that Dr. Gardiner signed the papers—I could not say.

Q. Had Mr. West ever said anything about this man before that?

A. No, sir, until, I suppose, three minutes—it may be five minutes before—because I had not an idea but what the matter was entirely straight on his part, and was very much surprised to hear anything to the contrary; I little suspected anything out of the way.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You have heard to the contrary?

A. I heard that this man had repudiated his bill, although he afterwards told me he did not.

Q. By the Chairman. Has he called on you for his bounty?

A. Yes, sir, he came and wanted to know when he could get it; he did not call on me for it, because I never pay them. I told him the Paymaster was away—that it was too late for the Paymaster then, and that he could not get his pay. It was six o'clock on Saturday evening, and, in the first place when he came and wanted it, he was without his uniform; I said he never would pay anything without the man had his uniform on. Howard said, "I have taken off mine to have some pockets put in;" and I said, I don't know whether

he will pay you without your uniform on or not ; I said I don't pay out any money—it's after the Paymaster's hours, and I could not pay him. I don't know how they have paid the men of the Fourteenth Regiment since they have filled up this last battalion.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Has it not been the custom in that office to pay men the bounties ?

A. Yes, sir, they used to advance men \$25 ; but that was stopped for some reason or other, and I don't know how they have paid them since. Sometimes the men ask about it, and I would go and ask Major Engley when it was going to be paid. He would reply : " Oh, well, when you get an order," or " when it comes," or " I will see."

Q. By Mr. Thomas. The Governor's order authorizes its being paid on being sworn in ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There has been a system in that office of furnishing this twenty five dollars without reference to the Paymaster ?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Was there any exception about it, except where there was no money coming to the man ?

A. I could not pay, because I had not any authority.

Q. Will you state the system by which they got their bounties ?

A. In the first place we enlist the man and he signs the papers—the papers are filled up and he signs them ; he writes his name or makes his mark and it is witnessed, and then he is taken before Dr. Gardiner and examined ; and if he passes, the Doctor signs it ; if not, he ordinarily takes charge of the papers, very seldom leaves them behind unless marked, and if not signed by the Doctor they are worthless of course ; then he is taken before a justice of the peace and sworn in ; from there, before Captain Silvey and mustered ; from there he goes to the clothing department, and gets his uniform.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What do they carry to the Quartermaster or his agents, for a uniform ?

A. An order.

Q. From whom ?

A. Major Engley.

Q. This boy had that order ?

A. I guess so ; because he could not get it without. I don't know as they ever drew a uniform without ; it may have been so in one case.

Q. By the Chairman. Is that the only paper that the Quartermaster has ?

A. No. He has a special order from the Governor for clothing all the men. I don't know how it reads. I have read it, it said, general order to clothe.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. On whose private order was the clothing on ? On yours ?

A. I never drew an order for clothing. Major Engley by his attorney does so, and it is charged to the account of special orders I suppose in the Quartermaster's department.

Q. By the Chairman. Are not you authorized to use Major Engley's name in drawing an order on the Quartermaster?

A. No, sir.

Q. In his business who does draw the orders?

A. His attorney, Mr. Noyes.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Was Mr. Noyes absent when this man came for his bounty?

A. Yes, sir, he was absent—absent Saturday night—when he came in there, he was out.

Q. Are these papers in Mr. Noyes handwriting?

A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. West's, are they?

A. I don't know. I don't know, sir. There is Mr. Noyes' handwriting—J. C. Engley in there—that is the reason why I supposed I might have seen that paper before.

Q. You have been in Mr. Engley's office since early in December?

A. December 5th.

Q. Were you at any time previous to that in his office, or in any way connected with him?

A. Not previous to that.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. All the business you carry on there, you do for him?

A. Yes, sir. I have no other business at all; that is, all the business I do in his office. This matter of these orders I did not consider his business in no way. I done that to accommodate another party; to accommodate a friend who asked me, and I was in the habit of getting accommodations myself. All the business I do in his office is done for him.

Q. Have you sold any watches, or other property, to any of the recruits in this regiment.

A. Neither watches, or anything else, in any way, or shape, or fashion.

Q. Have you known of any being sold at either of Major Engley's offices?

A. Allow me to correct myself, as to the first statement. I had a watch in my pocket that I had carried two years, which I did sell to one of the men after being importuned three days for me to let him have it. By the consent of other parties, whom I asked what they thought I had better do with it, I did sell the watch I had carried myself for two years, and that's the only thing I have sold. I had forgotten that when you asked me that question. That's the only thing I have ever sold—watches or anything else—to the men belonging to the Fourteenth Regiment.

Q. How were you paid for that?

A. That was paid by an order. He gave an order for it.

Q. How much was it?

A. \$30. I have seen the man a number of times since, and he is perfectly satisfied with his bargain?

Q. Have you known of any watches or other property being sold to these men, by any person in or about Major Engley's office?

A. Well, I suppose I have not seen or known of watches being sold about his office, I don't know as I ever saw them sold about his office, or in his office. I ran into his office at one time, I don't know when exactly, but I should think likely it might have been the last of November, to ask for a man, and I saw watches in the office. Whether there was any sold or not, I could not say. I only went and looked into the door, and turned right about and went out. Whether I know that there was any sold or not, I could not say, for I don't know as any watches were sold at that time.

Q. Havn't you any reason to suppose that watches were sold to these men?

A. I have some reason to suppose—no other than as men say they have bought watches of some one or other. I have been accused of having sold watches; but I deny the charge, with this one exception I have stated.

Q. What kind of watches were those you saw?

A. I never stopped to examine. I stepped into the door, and might have gone in three or four steps, and turned and went out.

Q. Who had charge of those watches?

A. I don't know anything about it. I could not tell anything about who the man was. I don't know as there were but two men in the office that I knew at the time.

Q. Who were they?

A. I think Mr. Engley and Mr. Noyes were both in the office, and I asked is Mr. Helme in? and turned and went out.

Q. Have you heard any of the men say they bought watches of Major Engley, or any person in his office?

A. I never heard them say anything about it as I recollect.

Q. Have you heard Major Engley?

A. I have heard him talk, and some others talk and tell about it—something, I could not swear what.

Q. Did you ever hear Major Engley say anything about selling watches to these men?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Noyes?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Was Mr. Sheldon ever in the office?

A. He has been in that office.

Q. Have you ever heard him say anything about it?

A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. Have you ever heard him say that he sold watches to these men—any of them?

A. Well, I don't know as I ever heard him say that he had done it or not; I could not say; I should not wish to be positive in the matter.

Q. Have you stated all you know about the watch trade carried on there?

A. Well, I know there were watches sold to the men about there; I know that I have seen them give orders for watches.

Q. To whom were the orders payable?

A. The orders say for themselves.

Q. Don't you know

A. I think the orders were payable to Sheldon—all of them.

Q. Did you write the orders?

A. No, sir, the orders were partly printed and then filled up; I now and then filled up an order; I guess I filled up one or two; I don't know what I filled them for; I filled up certain orders—am not certain what article; but, judging from the price, I surmised what it might be. I would not swear that I filled up an order for a watch, except that I spoke about individually.

Q. When you filled up orders, were the parties present and signed them?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Did not you know from what was said, that they were for watches?

A. Oh, judging from what they said, I suppose that was what they were for.

Q. Don't you know?

A. I did not know; I could not know, unless I sold them myself; I had every reason to suppose they were for a watch.

Q. Did you ever look at them to know anything about their character?

A. I have looked—I have seen men that had them in the office—I have occasionally looked at them.

Q. What kind of watches were they?

A. I don't know; they were Tobias watches—Tobias, Liverpool, was the name on them; I don't know whether they were Lepine or Lever; I don't know myself; don't know where they were obtained.

Q. Did you know anything about the watches, to know anything about their value?

A. No, sir, I am not well enough acquainted with watches to know or tell anything about that at all. I never bought but one watch in my life, as I know of, and that I bought a few days after I sold my own; I went and bought another.

Q. These orders for watches, so far as you know, personally, were all in favor of Sheldon? Do you know whether Sheldon was in the employ of Engley?

A. I don't know, sir. I don't know of any man in his employ, except Mr. Noyes; I know he is, because I heard them talk about it. He is attorney, and appointed and acting by written authority. I judge that Mr. Noyes is in his employ; of any other man, I could not say whether he was in his employ or not.

Q. Have you ever been sutler to the Fourteenth Regiment?

A. No, sir; and to no other regiment. As I remarked, I never sold anything to a colored man.

David E. Howard was permitted to ask the witness questions.

Q. I should like to know if I gave him authority to say—if I said anything about this order?

A. Certainly you did.

Q. I know you made a statement that I did not think quite right. You said I could not write.

A. No; I did not.

Mr. Chace to Mr. Howard. Did you read the order, or not?

H. I read the first one. I could not swear what the second was. I signed two documents.

Chace. You never signed two in my presence.

Mr. Thomas to Mr. Howard. Q. Did you ask Mr. Chace in the morning to make such an order?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Was it in the afternoon when he did make it? Had you spoken to him before about making an order?

A. No, sir; I had said nothing.

Q. Did you speak to him about it?

A. No, sir. He drew the order out of his pocket, and said he had those orders drawn up, and wanted me to sign them.

Q. Who wanted you to sign them?

A. Mr. Chace.

Q. But, in regard to asking him to draw up the order, you said nothing?

A. Nothing.

Q. Did he write the orders in your presence?

A. No, sir; they were not written there, while I was there.

Q. Had you previously said anything about giving the order.

A. No, sir; nothing was said about orders to me. When I saw those orders, it was something about \$20 that was named there; of course, I signed it; but the second order I did not take particular notice of enough to read it; but I signed it.

To Mr. Chace. Chair. Q. Is it not customary to sign duplicate orders.

A. I never heard of it; I never heard of anything of the kind.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. This order business could be disposed of if this order could be found. Do you know where it could be obtained?

A. On Saturday morning, West came to me and said, have you the order I gave you yesterday? I said, no. Where is it? said he; at the Paymaster's, I gave it to him.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you draw the money on the order?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why is it left at the Paymaster's?

A. Why, he took the order with him when he went to pay the man.

Q. But there is advance money.

A. I do not know any thing about that.

Q. Why did you do that, if it was the practice to pay in the office?

A. There was an order came that stopped the payment of twenty-five dollars. I never knew anything about the arrangement. I simply know that the men got twenty-five dollars when they were sworn in, or when they were uniformed.

Q. By whom was the order paid?

A. By the Paymaster.

Q. You knew that Major Engley had advanced that money?

A. I know it has been paid in his office, and some time or other I heard that no more men were to be paid so. Why it was stopped, I could not tell. The orders being on the Paymaster individually to pay. This order I lodged with the Paymaster for collection.

Q. You would do that in any other case.

A. Yes, of course. I suppose I should.

Q. Has it not been the practice with orders to make reports of these orders and draw the money on them for the men?

A. I don't know about that. That is a part of the business I have never had to do.

Q. By the Court-martial. Did Mr. West request you to take it to the Paymaster?

A. He requested me to get it collected, that being the only way I knew of getting it in and threw it on the table in the Paymaster's office (about a quarter before two) I was going in to the Paymaster to see him (since the veterans came) in paying the money. I either came there, or I met him, and he asked me if I could get it. "Yes," said I. "I suppose I am going where I left it, and he said I will go and get it." I walked in, the Paymaster was not in; he very soon came in, and said to the Paymaster, what did you do with the order? He said he, you will find it in "matters to be collected." I believe I went there and the man that sat there said "yes" and I took it out of the box and gave it to him. It was then passed out. Since then I have heard no more about it. I cannot say where the order is, or what became of it: I merely know where now, I do not know. The man told me that he did not collect the order, on Saturday, and was willing to pay what he was to pay, perfectly willing; but somebody had told him that he should not to pay it. There is another matter in regard to this. He told me, the first time he said anything about it, that a man was sent to him by Pearce—Quartermaster Pearce—for him to enlist, and when asked, who claims the head-money on this man? he says I don't know anything about the man; and he says, Quartermaster Pearce claims the head-money. Consequently we did not enter him at all. He don't belong to us.

Q. Is that probably the reason that this bounty is not paid by Engley?

A. I do not know. I don't understand why that matter is different from what it had been a week or two ago.

Q. Did I understand you that when you went to the paymaster

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Q. By the Chairman. Did Mr. West request you to take it to the Paymaster?

A. He requested me to get it collected, that being the only way I knew of, I carried it in and threw it on the table to the Paymaster; when I went there (a quarter before two) I was going in to the Paymaster's to assist him (since the veterans came) in paying the veterans. West either came there, or I met him, and he asked me of the order; said he, "can you get it," "yes," said I, "I suppose so," I don't know, I am going where I left it, and he said I will go along with you; I walked in, the Paymaster was not in; he very soon came in, I said to the Paymaster, what did you do with the order I gave you last; said he, you will find it in "matters to be attended to." I believe I went there and the man that sat there said "here it is," and I took it out of the box and gave it to him (West,) and he passed out. Since then I have heard no more about it, and cannot say where the order is, or what became of it; I merely imagine where now, I do not know. The man told me that he did not repudiate the order, on Saturday, and was willing to pay what he agreed to pay, perfectly willing; but somebody had told him that he ought not to pay it. There is another matter in regard to this West; he told me, the first time he said anything about it, that the man was sent to him by Pearce—Quartermaster Pearce—for him to enlist, and when asked, who claims the head-money on this man? he says I don't know anything about the man; and he says, Quartermaster Pearce claims the head-money. Consequently we did not enter him at all. He don't belong to us

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Q. Did I understand you that when you went to the paymaster

to inquire about this order, did you take the order?

A. West was with me, and I took the order out of the box and handed it to West, without opening it or looking at it, and West took it and carried it off, and I have never seen it from that time to this.

Q. Is it not now in the paymaster's office?

A. I don't know; I only know that I took it out.

Q. Where is West now?

A. I do not know, sir. I saw him Saturday night, and he told me he was going to Washington; said he, "I was going to Washington to-night, but I am going to stay out here on account of this matter." "I think," he says, "I am going out into the country to-morrow—that would be Sunday—and shall return about noon on Monday." But where he was going, or whether he will be back again or not, I don't know.

Q. You said before that you did not know that he had any connection with Engley at present. Do you know whether he has been at any time connected with recruiting?

A. I can't say.

Q. Don't you know?

A. I have seen him about the office; but whether he was at work for Major Engley or not, I do not know. He might have been about the office like a great many other men. He is a man very accommodating; ready to do any little chores; to look after men; take them down to get them clothed, or do anything of that kind. Whether he ever received any remuneration for it I could not say.

DAVID E. HOWARD WAS THEN RE-CALLED.

Q. By the Chairman. When you signed this paper (this order) did you see any bill on the paper?

A. I saw something on there for services—something about services on the one I signed first.

Q. The one on the top of the paper?

A. I signed two orders, and I knew it.

Q. You saw something on the top of the paper—saw something about services?

A. That, I could not say; I knew it was paying \$20 for services.

Q. You signed the first one?

A. Yes, sir, and signed the second one.

Q. You signed your name twice?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was the first one written? was it written in this form: David E. Howard to Jay West Dr.?

A. I did not take particular notice.

Q. Did you see the letters D. R, on it?

A. I cannot say as I did.

Q. Did you see any figures on the top?

A. I believe it was dated.

Q. Did you see any sum of money expressed in figures?

A. Twenty dollars.

Q. Were they at the right hand of the page?

A. I could not say, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Was the bill receipted that you signed? Did Mr. West sign his name on the paper before you signed yours?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. You have heard this testimony of getting up and sitting down to the bill and signing it?

A. I could not say whether I got up and let West sit down, or he got up and let me sit down.

Q. By the Chairman. Do you know that he signed any paper?

A. I have no recollection about it—I think he did. I think there was something said. I should never have thought of it if Mr. Chace had not remarked on it; it appears to me he did sit down.

To Mr. Chace. Mr. West showed them enlistment papers to you and showed you my hand writing.

Mr. Chace. Did not understand it so.

Howard. He said, there's his hand writing—he has just signed the enlisting papers. I had signed my papers when you came in.

Q. Which did you sign first, the enlistment papers or the orders?

A. I signed the enlistment papers, and Mr. Chace came in and said he had the orders ready, and pulled them out of his pocket.

Q. Where did Mr. Chace come from?

A. He came in from outside, somewhere; he came in at the door; I had signed my papers when he was coming up stairs and opened the door and I saw it was him.

Q. Did Mr. West tell you he had got the papers signed?

A. He said to me: "you thought I could not get them signed." Said I: "I did not think anything about it." He said: "you see I have got them signed." He said: "I have studied in Dr. Gardiner's office." I don't know what he studied there.

Q. What did Mr. West do for you?

A. He gave me his medicine and told me to rub it on this place. He strung me up and made me feel pretty sore, and I pulled the rag off, and I haven't had it on since; I thought it was more pain than I bargained for, and I told him when he was putting it on that "I guessed he calculated to string me up." He said, "but that will make you very comfortable to walk." I thought it did before I got home, and so I pulled it off.

Q. Was you ever troubled about walking?

A. No, sir, I have walked a good many miles.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM N. BROWN.

Friday. Jan. 27, 1865.

I have been for the past three years recruiting officer in the office of Major Sanford.

Question. During that time I want to direct your attention to the manner of recruiting the colored regiment.

Answer. As far as I am concerned with the Fourteenth, when

the regiment first began, they commenced in the office with Major Sanford and myself—two companies. They received their full bounty, and whoever brought them received twelve dollars per head. Then Major Engley took hold. At that time he went to New York and west of New York, and began to bring them on. I do not know what contract he had with Major Sanford or the Governor, or anything of the kind; but when the men came, (he had one or two lots come to this office where we were,) I saw the men go up and sign a document; what it was I do not know. They did not ask any questions. They did not appear to know. I thought they thought that was the mode of enlistment. I saw the papers lying around. I was connected with the light artillery. Major Sanford wanted me to keep on with the light artillery. I told him that he must remove Major Engley from my office, because we could not recruit whites and blacks in the same office. He said if I would hire an office for Major Engley, he would remove him. I engaged two rooms at No. 10 Custom House street, and Engley fitted them up, and that business was carried on there. Major Engley fitted them up. That business was carried on for the Fourteenth there. Men would be coming in nights from the west; some from as far west as Indianapolis. I never saw a squad come there during my life that did not have to go through with this ceremony. I read one or two of the papers, saying that the Paymaster General of the State of Rhode Island will please pay to J. C. Engley the sum of money named in the order. These papers were not read by the recruits. Once in a while one would kind of kick, and then they would keep right on, and let the rest sign, and take him out one side. That continued to be the practice so far as I know. I was opposed to all this idea, anyway. I could go into it as well as anybody. I told Major Sanford all the time, "There will be an after-clap to all this, and I don't want it to come back on me." Major Sanford thought it would go on all straight, and said that it cost a great deal to get the men here.

Q. Do you know what understanding there was between Major Engley and Major Sanford?

A. I do not. They saw I was opposed to it, and never had any talk of the kind in my presence.

Q. Do you know anything of the sale of watches?

A. I saw a great many of the colored men have these watches spoken of. They were a sort of cheap watch; made of what I call white metal, finished up rough. They were not silver; at least, I should not think so. Whom they bought them of, or anything of the kind, I do not know. One Frank Ballou, of Cumberland, used to furnish what men he brought himself with watches, or as many of them as chose to buy.

Q. Do you know whether Major Engley kept stores near the building for watches and clothing?

A. I know there was one there, and one Sheldon had charge of it. I don't know whether Major Engley owned it or not. These were very ignorant men that signed these papers. A great many of

them could write ; but they were about equally divided between those that could and those that signed with their mark. I have seen in some instances that one or two would stop and read what they were signing. Then I have seen a large squad of thirty-one come in one Saturday night, when there was some misunderstanding with the agent that brought them, in regard to the price they were to receive. They all kicked here in a body. They did not understand it, and wanted an explanation. I saw them there enlisted, and saw them in uniform afterwards.

Q. Do you know anything about the manner in which the transportation of these men between here and New York was effected?

A. I don't know anything about the transportation between here and New York. Major Engley paid the western transportation of those that came over the Worcester road. I used to see the agent on the Worcester road when he brought the bills to Major Engley, who paid them. I don't know whether it was afterwards repaid to him.

Q. Do you know anything of those transportation tickets? whether Major Engley issued them from here to New York, and who used them?

A. I think he or his clerk had all the tickets they wanted.

Q. Something has been said about certain women using these tickets.

A. I don't know anything about it. These darkies were getting dissatisfied. Every day we could hear more and more. Some people around here were pumping them up. I knew there would be an after-clap to it. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction among Major Engley's western agents. Noted negroes off west would come this way. John Jones, Dr. Delaney, a man by the name of Warden, and others, respectable and wealthy people, came here and complained of the treatment of these men. They had been engaged by Major Engley to forward these men. He did not come up to the scratch, and they would not go any farther till they had a settlement with him.

Q. Have you sold any of these bounty vouchers delivered by the Provost Marshal?

A. Yes, sir, quite a number of them.

Q. Who did you sell them to?

A. John N. Francis, J. C. Engley, part of the time ; also to John N. Francis' son ; it was all done at 81 Westminster street, which is their office jointly—both names are on the door—J. N. Francis and J. C. Engley.

Q. At what price did you sell them?

A. These last ones we got \$150 for, but before the Governor made this rise in the bounty, and also in the head money, we got \$50, for the Second Regiment, new companies forming for it, and for old regiments already in the field, \$60.

Q. Do you know anything of the recruiting business relations between Major Sanford and Major Engley, or have you had any business transactions with them?

A. Major Sanford had the management of the business, and gave orders to Major Engley. They never shared the profits in my

presence; I don't know whether they did elsewhere or not. Major Engley did whatever Sanford told him to do; if any parties came and made claims for money, Major Sanford would say, "pay it to him, Engley."

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Major Sanford, whether Engley had the exclusive control of recruiting or not?

A. No, sir, I never did, but I have heard others convey it in my presence. This Francisco Ballou, of Cumberland, who did a great deal of recruiting for the Fourteenth Regiment, had some difficulty about money affairs with Major Engley. He came on from New York and asked Major Sanford if he could not put in men, without having to go through Major Engley, and Major Sanford says, "I have yet to learn that any one can put them in but Major Engley."

Q. Do you know anything about any bills of the recruiting service having been collected twice, once by Major Engley, and once by Major Sanford?

A. Well, I know this, there was six men that I recruited for the light artillery, and I went to collect it and found that it had been collected, and Major Sanford's name was signed for the pay. I came down to the office and I saw Major Engley making out papers to go and collect the same, when they belonged to me. Says I, "that has been collected once, and furthermore, these men belong to me." He says, "go and collect them if you can." I says, "I will stop you, or have it myself." I went to the Quartermaster General and asked to look at the books; the clerk showed me the books, and there it was, 6 men, \$60. Received Payment, Maj. Sanford.

Q. Who enlisted these men?

A. I enlisted them, and was entitled to the \$60; I was to have the proceeds of the office; I received no pay from the State or from them; whatever the office got I had, and whatever I could buy of the people; if a man brought me a recruit for any given amount of head money, say \$25 or \$35, I could buy him for whatever I saw fit.

Q. Did any difference arise between you and any one in the office which Major Sanford endeavored to compose?

A. It was on this thing I have just spoken of; I said, "I am going home to dinner, and if, when I get back, that money is not ready for me, by G—d I shall make it so hot you can't stay here; and when I came back the money was ready. Major Engley came to me and says, "I will admit I have had more privileges than you have," and handed out the money. The money belonged to me, and I didn't feel any way beholding to him.

Q. At any time during the investigation last winter, did any person apply to you to get you to witness any papers?

A. Yes, sir, they did, I used to march my men up to the Paymaster General's office, and he took out a list of names and asked me if I recollected those men, and the time they enlisted. I told him I believed I did. He says, "were you not there when they signed this paper;" I told him I was not, says he, "yes you were," says I, "if I know myself I was not." He asked me to witness it once or twice, I wouldn't do it.

Q. How was the subsistence of these colored men paid ?

A. As far as I was concerned, I was with one Grabna, afterwards a lieutenant in the regiment. He brought the men, and he paid the subsistence, or the board, until they got here, and then I marched them to a victualing saloon, and paid it myself, and Grabna paid me afterwards. Grabna paid me for my services in helping get the men through, and I held on to these bills because I thought he would be presenting them to the Governor, to get the subsistence of the men, as Grabna did not have the fingering of the bounty at that time, and only \$12 head money. He went further than that ; Grabna was recalled from recruiting, some way or other, and put into camp, and then, after a while, he was taken out of camp and was going to be sent to New York to recruit. Major Sanford asked me if I had those subsistence bills. He says, " let Grabna have them," and I says, " not till he pays me ;" he says, " you had better split the difference with him ;" I says, " any way to get them settled up ;" so Major Engley takes and pays me \$17 on them and takes the subsistence bills. I don't know whether he afterwards accounted with Grabna for it, or not, that was as far as I went with him.

Q. Was any men put into the service, after they were once rejected ?

A. It was talked that they were up to the camp, by somebody. I don't know whether they were or not. I don't know whether Major Sanford knew anything about it or not. I guess not. Men could have been put into the service after they had been rejected. I have gone up to the camp and seen papers, quite a pile of them, signed with the surgeon's name to them in blank, and it would have been quite easy to put men in on them ; the surgeon was Dr. Benoni Carpenter. I had two or three sets of them afterwards. I showed them to Major Sanford, and he said he would like to have them to show to the Governor,

Q. Did you sell a good many of these certificates or vouchers. How many men have you enlisted since you have been on the recruiting service ?

A. Perhaps it might have been from 500 to 1000, I put them in for all branches of the service, men would bring a recruit to me, and I would do the business for them if I didn't get but two or three dollars for it. I put in all the substitutes through Captain Hamlin's office, except a very few.

WILLIAM N. BROWN.

TESTIMONY OF ERASTUS H. COOK.

Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 1865.

I reside in Providence, and am in the recruiting business ; have been in the recruiting business for the last seven months ; before that, off and on for the last two years and a half.

Q. State what you know in reference to bounty certificates and payment of bounties to recruits.

A. About two months ago I came back from Boston (where I had been recruiting for two months) to this place. I was not posted up about bounties. I went to Major Engley to ascertain what head-money was; he says, "We are paying \$50, \$60, \$80 and \$90." Fifty dollars was for the Second Regiment. For any other regiment it was \$60. For three years \$90 for any of the old regiments, and \$80 for two years service. I put my men in under that arrangement for some time, until Lieutenant Occleston came here and opened a recruiting office. I put in two or three men for the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, under charge of Lieut. Occleston, for \$90. A few days afterwards I met Lieut. Occleston. He says: "I think I have got into the inside of this arrangement—into the inside of the ring. I can pay you \$110; that is \$20 more than the recruiting agents are paying." I put in two, and he paid me a \$110 apiece for them. The next day, he comes to me and says, I have got an order from the Governor, stating that he could pay only \$90. He had an order which he showed me, from the Governor, stating that there should be no more head-money paid than \$90 at that time. It run along in that way for a while, and then I met Major Engley. He says: "On next Monday, we shall pay \$150 for one or ——— three years men." I gave him my vouchers. He also said that the bounty would be increased one hundred dollars. Col. Jenckes, a particular friend and cousin of mine, is here doing business, and said I would like to have your vouchers. I let him have them. Major Engley said, "Why not let me have your vouchers." I said, "Col. Jenckes is a particular friend of mine." The Major says, "If you will let me have your vouchers, I will pay your rent," which amounted to \$300. I did not see fit to let him have them. I talked of taking another office, which I have, in the City Hall building. I said, "Major, I don't know but I shall take two places." I asked him if he would be willing to pay my rent. He said, "I will do just as I said, if you will bring your vouchers to me." In the first part of this arrangement, I saw Mr. Francis. The first recruit I got I carried to Mr. Francis. He said, "I will fill out the papers," which he did. I said, "I will take him to Capt. Hamlin." He said, "I had rather you would go to Capt. Chadsey." Mr. Francis said, "It is for your interest to get the highest premium, and to carry the recruits to Capt. Chadsey." There are other parties here that have told me that Major Engley was paying their rent. Morse & Wilbur told me so. I met Morse, the recruiting officer, one day, and I asked him, "Who cashed your vouchers." He said, "Major Engley." I said, "Why not let Col. Jenckes have them." He said "I have an interest in letting Major Engley have them." Said I, "Does he pay your rent." Said he, "I have an interest there." Said I, "He offered to pay mine." Said he, "Well, between you and I, he does pay mine." I don't know how much they receive for these vouchers.

Q. Did they, Engley and Francis, do anything in recruiting these men?

A. They simply sit there in the office; receive vouchers and pay us the cash.

Q. From whom do you receive your authority to recruit?

A. I receive my authority from no one; I am on my own hook; I furnish my own office. When I started, I asked Governor Smith if he would furnish me equipments for an office, viz.: recruiting furniture and flag, which he refused to do at that time. A short time afterwards he let all recruiting officers that wanted them have them. I never applied to him afterwards for anything of the kind. It seems to me there must be something handsome paid, over what we receive on these vouchers, because he Engley was paying a great deal for rent. They were doing nothing but cashing these vouchers and seemed very anxious to get them. There was a great deal of competition among different agents—Engley, Starkey, Francis, &c.

Q. Has there been any new order issued in reference to bounties since the first of January?

A. The bounty was raised a fortnight ago last Monday, both for one or three years, one hundred dollars. It was either a fortnight or three weeks; I think it was a fortnight. It was on the second of January. The old bounty was \$300 for three years, but was increased to \$400; and for one year the old bounty was \$200, and it was raised to \$300.

Q. How many men have you enlisted for the service, and how many vouchers have you had?

A. I should think we had had about sixty vouchers, I cannot get at it exactly. There are a great many substitutes we have put in, that we do not get vouchers for; I have put in about one hundred recruits and substitutes together. I think there is more premium paid than we have received. I have tried to find out where it came from, but I could not.

TESTIMONY OF REV. WILLIAM SHURLIFF.

Thursday, February 2d.

Question. State whether or not you were present at any time while the colored regiment was being recruited in this city, and whether you noticed anything in reference to the mode of their giving and signing orders for their bounty?

A. I was frequently present, sir, when that regiment was raising; often in at the office. I was intimately acquainted with the chaplain; frequently called to see him; passed some time, time after time, in that office. I was in there on one occasion, when there was quite a number of colored men of that regiment present, and they were signing the document; called to sign it. They were called in one by one to the table and called upon to write their names. At that time I discovered that there seemed to be something moving, and feeling somewhat interested in the matter myself, i. e. in behalf of the regiment, it being a colored regiment, I made an enquiry of the chaplain, as to what was moving. He told me that they were signing away their bounty. I felt quite an interest in the matter, from the consideration that I thought it must be wrong, and I had considerable talk with

him there, and more after we returned from there, with regard to what they were signing. For myself I did not know any anything about it except as it was told me. It was not read to them to my knowledge. I heard nothing read. I was occupying a position without the enclosure, with them conversing; and they were called in from thence through the gate into where the desk was, and called upon to write their names.

Q. Did they make any inquiries themselves?

A. I have no recollection of any such thing, or of anything being told them as to what they were signing. It is so far gone that I could not itemize it; but the things I state are perfectly familiar. I thought there was something wrong, and was informed by the chaplain that they were signing away their bounty; and my sympathies being somewhat in favor of that race, I probably expressed pretty strong feelings. I did make use of such expressions at the time. I could not particularize it; but I told him that it was a shame to use colored people in that way—egregiously wrong. He and I were conversing together there and after we got home.

Q. Do you know anything else about any impositions practiced upon them?

A. I do not, sir, except from hear-say. At least, that is all that occurs to my mind.

Q. Did you converse with the colored men, and ascertain if they knew what they were doing at that time?

A. I conversed with them, and my impression is, that, at the time I conversed with them, they were not apprised of what they were signing—were kept perfectly in the dark. That was my impression at that time, so far as I can recollect.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM HILL.

Wednesday Feb. 15, 1865.

I have been connected with recruiting in this State ever since we commenced raising men.

Question. Did you have anything to do with the recruiting of the 14th regiment?

Answer. I did.

Q. What?

A. I went out into New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New York State, bringing men here to the 14th regiment. I acted under Majors Sanford and Engley. I first made my application to the Governor for permission to go there recruiting. The Governor not being there at the time, Col. Bailey referred me to Majors Sanford and Engley. In the first place I agreed with Major Sanford.

Q. On what terms?

A. The terms that I started out under at first, were, that I should draw an order on the State bounty, if the recruits were willing, not to exceed \$25. That was the first arrangement I made with Major Sanford. I could have that, and \$10 head-money, which the State then paid. I was to transport those men from there here at my own

expense, which I did for a short period of time. I soon found that that did not pay. I lost money on the first men I brought here. When I got here with my men, Major Sanford was away, and I had to do my business with Major Engley, who claimed that he was left in charge of Major Sanford's business, and in his office while he was away, and if I dealt with him it was the same as if I was dealing with Major Sanford. He received my men, paid me for the orders, and took the orders.

Q. Then you went into some further arrangement?

A. Yes, sir; I then told Major Engley that it did not pay, and that I must either have something more to pay me or I must give up the business; I had been losing money on that lot. He said to me that I might draw orders as high as \$50, he had got permission from the Governor to do so; I told him then I would try it again; I did so; I don't think I recruited more than five or six under the first arrangement, and also under the second arrangement. He gave me an order for transportation for my men from New York here, so that my transportation from there did not cost me anything, either for myself or my men. The State bore that, and that gave me a good chance to make something; I did very well, then; I made off of the first lot of men I brought here, a little over \$300; these men I brought from Harrisburg, Penn., I think that I had six or else seven, and one was rejected. I then had a lot of men come from Philadelphia, Penn., those men were eight in number. I employed agents there to go to recruiting, and I requested them to say to the men that they should give me an order for so much money on the State bounty, to pay their expenses to this State to enlist. All that would agree to that I would bring, and all that would not I would not bring. I left my agent with \$100 of my money, and then proceeded to Harrisburg. While I was there, he telegraphed that he had eight men for me who would not wait; he would take them to Providence. He came with the men and went to Major Engley's office, and drew the orders, this agent drew orders for only \$25, because I had not given him permission to draw them above that. Major Engley took charge of these men and gave me the orders. The orders which he gave Engley in his office, by some means or other, got disposed of, and he went to draw some orders for \$50 on these men to take it out of their bounty; that was contrary to their agreement, because they only agreed to have \$25 taken out; I got there three days afterwards, and this man that came with the men divided the money with him, with the understanding that he should have nothing more to do with me in any shape or form. When I came on here with some more men, I asked him if he would settle with me for the other eight; he said he didn't owe me anything; I said if he could not pay me for those men recruited at my expense, I should drop the business then; we had considerable trouble about it; I left off bringing men here and carried my men to Connecticut. In settling up, he went back and charged to me all my transportation which he gave from New York here. He had me in his power, having my money in his possession.

He took out \$90 for my transportation from New York here, and through the operation I lost \$500, which he wronged me out of ; before this other committee I showed very distinctly that those orders were changed. I proceeded to camp (after finding that those orders were changed to \$50) and asked the men if they had agreed to give an order to Major Engley of \$50 of their State bounty ; they said they had not ; that they gave an order to the man whom I ordered to recruit them for \$25, and that was from the order of the State good up to last April on the entry book for \$50. The entry book was at the Governor's office, where it was seen ; I undertook to have some trouble about it then—could not do anything, and, finally, dropped it for that time.

Q. Did you recruit any more for that regiment ?

A. No, sir ; I carried all my men to Connecticut then.

Q. The men did not appear to know that they had given an order for \$50 ?

A. They did not know it. They had given an order for \$25, and supposed it was no more. When my men came to the office, Major Engley would take the orders and call the men in. As they were called, they came in, and he would ask them if they knew what the State bounty of Rhode Island was ; and if they did, he would say, did you agree to pay Hill, who paid your transportation here, \$25 of your State bounty ; if they agreed to it, it was all right, if they did not, I must take up with whatever they agreed to give me.

Q. State what you know about the men signing orders on their bounty in his office.

A. All that ceremony was, that he would call the men up to his desk, and say, "Do you know what the bounty of the State of Rhode Island is ?" The man would answer "I do not." Major Engley would ask, "Can you write ?" The man would reply, "No, sir." Major Engley would say, "Step up here and touch the pen and make your mark." The man would step up and make his mark, and he would turn to the clerk, who sat beside him, and say, "Please witness that." The clerk would witness it, and Major Engley would drop it in his drawer. No one in the room knew what it contained. I never knew untill sometime afterwards. Then I found out that he was drawing orders on these men, all the way from \$50 up to \$250, and the men never knew anything about it. He never told the men what the State bounty was ; if the man did not know, he would say, "Can you write ?" The man would answer, "No, sir." He would say, "Touch the pen." He would turn round to Mr. Noyes, his clerk, and say, "Please witness." He would then drop it in his drawer, and take another in rotation. I saw it one time when I came on from New York—my own men and Francisco Ballou's thirty-three men, on a Monday—those men were taken in that way. My men had to understand what it was that they were doing, and that they were to give me so much out of their bounty ; but his men knew nothing about it. They did not know what the bounty was, and what the order was ; that excited suspicion between him and me, that he had something

which he was engaged in doing, which he considered that I had no business to know anything about.

Q. State what you know as to any of the men being locked up in a room.

A. The men were put in a room near Major Engley's office, which they fastened up; there was a guard placed at each door, and none were allowed to go out or come in, only the men that came with them. Sometimes the doors were locked—if the guards were going to leave the door, they would lock it, and sergeants stood at the door of this room that led into Major Engley's department. The agents who brought them were in his room; he would open the door and call off the names. The men who brought them had to have a list of the names. Major Engley would take the list and call off the names. The sergeant would open the door and call for such a one. Major Engley would ask him what questions he saw fit. He would ask him if he knew what the State bounty was; if he did not, and if it was Major Engley's man, Major Engley would say nothing about it. If it was my man he called in, and the man said he didn't know what the State bounty was, he would tell him, and would say, "Do you agree to give Mr. Hill an order for \$25, to be taken out of the State bounty, to pay your expenses?" If the man assented, Major Engley would say, "Step out here; can you write?" "No, sir." "Very well; make your mark." Then he would take the paper and drop it in his drawer, after asking the clerk to witness it. If the man would say that he did not agree to give me \$25, Major Engley would say, "What are you going to give Mr. Hill?" and whatever he agreed, I would have to take—all I got on one man was \$12, for bringing him here. When his own man came in he would ask him if he knew what the State bounty was. "No, sir." "Very well; can you write?" "No, sir." "Well, make your mark." Then Major Engley would say to Mr. Noyes, "Witness this." That was all that was said between him and his men. If they did not know what the State bounty was, he would not tell them; if they did, he would let it remain so. What these orders were I did not know, until sometime afterwards. At the time, I was drawing orders for \$50 on the men; Ballou was drawing them for \$100. That was the first of my knowledge of there being anything more.

Q. Do you know anything more relating to the purposes of this investigation?

A. I believe you have most of my testimony taken before the other committee. There is nothing further except his trying to cheat not only me, but others, out of what belonged to us; there was one Brown, from Orange, New Jersey, who recruited some men; this Brown sued Major Engley last winter, just after this other committee got through their investigation. When the case came on for trial, Major Engley sued Brown for damages in the sum of \$3,000, and they settled it up. Major Engley gave Brown \$300 to settle it. Brown claims that somewhere about \$1000 was due him. Major Engley also forbid me recruiting men this side of New Jersey, or in

New Jersey. He claimed that he had given the field to another man, and that that field was especially assigned to that man to work in and to none other, and that what men I brought, I should bring from beyond there. I soon found out that he was not commander-in-chief of everything, and took the liberty to bring my men from there or wherever else I could get them. He also gave others benefits and privileges in recruiting that he did not give to me. He would give others the privilege of taking out \$100 or \$150, while the highest he ever gave me was \$50. I have the names of these eight men that the orders were drawn on for twenty-five dollars, and the last time I saw the men, they knew nothing about there being anything more; I told them there were orders for \$50, and it was entered on his books. On these books, Major Engley tried to deface the order so that it could not be distinctly seen, and last April, I undertook to have a little trouble about it. I told Mr. H. H. Thomas and Mr. Hill, of North Providence, that if they could see his book, it would be seen distinctly what the order was on the men; I wished a settlement with him. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hill saw the books. Mr. Hill said he was satisfied that the order was \$50. There are marks that can be seen now, but Major Engley has tried to deface it so that it cannot be seen. Mr. Thomas said he was satisfied that Major Engley owed me an amount of money such as I claimed, and that I ought to have it. I went and saw the Governor, but could get no assistance from him. He referred me to Major Sanford, and when I went to see him, Major Engley claimed that I had nothing to do with the men, and I could get no satisfaction from them.

Q. Were they connected in business?

A. They were connected in this way: Major Sanford seemed to have his say about how things should go. If there was any trouble between Major Engley and myself, Major E. would fall back on Major Sanford, and leave him to settle the business up. I could get no satisfaction from the Governor, any more than to be referred to Major Sanford.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM HILL.

[Examined by Mr. Thomas.]

Question. Mr. Bowen alluded to your contract with some parties here for you and his enlisting. I don't remember as you stated who these parties were that made this contract, in this city?

Answer. With whom? In the first place—the first day?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Major—with Major Sanford.

Q. You did not talk with Major Engley, at all?

A. I went the first time to the Governor, and the Governor not being in, Colonel Bailey requested me to go to Major Sanford. I went to Major Sanford, and I made an arrangement with him.

Q. In that arrangement, were you to deliver the men to Major Engley?

A. I was to deliver the men to him.

Q. What was the conditions of the bargain at that time?

A. The conditions of the bargain with Major Sanford was thus: I went to the Governor to ask how he paid these men. I thought that \$10 would not pay me for bringing them as far as they brought them. Major Engley, meanwhile, had seen me before and I had asked him something about recruiting, and he remarked, "Any time you want to go, I would like to set you to work." I did not know he was in commission at that time. I went, as I supposed, to the fountain head, to the Governor, and the Governor not being in, Colonel Bailey requested me to go and see Major Sanford. I then proceeded to see Major Sanford, as he directed. I told him I had understood that they got orders from the men, and that if the men signed the orders they should be paid, and he hated to tell me that they could; I told him that I understood that it was so, and he said, "if you get the man to give orders, he must be perfectly satisfied and perfectly willing to give you whatever you say the order must be." I said, "I have understood that you can get them to give orders as big as you have a mind to." Said he, "you must not; don't you get an order over twenty-five dollars;" and then he said, "you must go outside of New York and New Jersey;" and he said, "you must go to Pennsylvania to work." I went out there as I was directed, but not finding any men in Pennsylvania, the first one I got was brought from New Jersey. When I returned, Major Engley was then in the office at No. 33.

Q. I thought that was the office of Major Sanford?

A. Oh, I don't know, Major Engley was in the office.

Q. Do you mean Westminster street?

A. Yes, sir; there he was in the first place—33, I don't know but 33 1-2, just the first door this side the Telegraph—he (Engley) took them and I enlisted them there myself.

Q. Did you understand that that was Major Sanford's office?

A. Yes, sir; that was where Colonel Bailey told me to go.

Q. What month was this?

A. It was in the month of——

Q. Was it in October?

A. Oh, no, I don't think it was.

Q. Mr. Bowen, I think, alluded to October as the time when you did commence?

A. I have expenses down here, September 21st.

Q. Where expenses began on the men?

A. Where the expenses began? so far back that I could not say the exact time.

Q. Now, what was your bargain?

A. That I should bring on the men, and I was not to deduct over twenty-five dollars for all expenses. The first men that I brought were not willing to have anything deducted. I had got to tell them what I wanted taken out, and then, if they were perfectly willing, all right. When they came in they asked who brought them. Mr.

Hill. "What bounty did he tell you the State paid?" "Three hundred dollars." "Did you tell him your expenses were to be deducted out?" "Yes, sir." "How much are you willing to have deducted out of your expenses?" "Not anything, sir." "Very well, that's sufficient." I did not get their order. He said he would if I did not, fill out the orders here; Major turned and said these men are not willing to do what you say. What was I to do; I put the men in at ten dollars, just the head money.

Q. In this bargain with Major Sanford were you to pay him any part?

A. No, not with Major Sanford then. The first time I came on here, I think he was then at Washington. Major Engley paid me the ten dollars for the men—I think there were two; one of them did not pass. He did not pay me the two dollars government, he only paid the ten dollars. After that Major Engley said, "After this all the men you bring that give orders for twenty-five dollars, I will get the men through for one-third the orders. There are three of us concerned," he said, "and we shall claim head money." He would not allow me to have head money, if I took the orders. He was to have one-third of the twenty-five dollars, and then he had the head money. So you can see where I was coming too. Twelve dollars was the proper head money, and in that case he was getting twelve dollars out of me for my transaction. Mr. Bowen said just now that he was to have one-third of the net of it. I have it here one-third of the gross.

Q. The difference in that would be when you lost.

A. Certainly. He never lost anything. That's what I claim.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Did he bear all the expenses back?

A. No; I had that to bear myself. October 16th I brought eighteen men here; these men he agreed to give me \$10 a piece for; that was all he agreed; but I claimed the head money in addition, and I told the Major I must have that head money, and he said you can have that and I must have one-third. The men came to \$177, and he deducted out \$47—one third, of course. That is not correct; I owed him \$17 on the first lot of men. He has made his brags that he set me up in business, and when I first brought the men he overpaid me \$17, and charged that on his books. He deducts one-third of sixty-four, and then seventeen out of that—at all events, it left \$128 my due, and that is all I got.

Q. Why did you not carry these men to camp—these first men—not finding Major Sanford, or to the Paymaster, and draw the whole money?

A. In fact, I did not know then that they were enlisting, until Bowen and I came in and found that they could get men in, no other source. I did not know that there was any other way. They told me that I could not get an order on the Paymaster cashed unless sanctioned by them, and I never did; never, not until after we got other arrangements. We kept this running along, and I got behind

hand; I expected that when I got this \$128, I was going to make something; but we found after a while that we were doing a losing business.

Q. Did you make any other bargains?

A. No, sir. Mr. Bowen went to the Governor and made some trouble, and he made an arrangement through Sanford. I was not here then; but I made the first arrangement. I learned after that, when men came here to see Sanford, he had another office—another office in College street. When a man came here to this office, he would never be here, and Major Engley was a stepping-stone to him.

Q. Did you know of any arrangement between Engley and Sanford, or was it only suspicion?

A. I have no means of knowing anything of any arrangement; only I know that when I got into trouble he would refer me to Sanford. Sanford never settled any trouble between Engley and me because it remains unsettled to-day.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Have you called on Engley for a settlement since you got back?

A. Yes, sir; there were four of us present. I claim that he owes me to-day \$400 for men brought here by me. He says, "You bought these men of a man who brought them to us." I refer to a lot of eight men. I said, "You could see Col. Viall, and ascertain." "I have, sir." I said, "You could see Col. Viall to-day." "I have been to see, and referred to Col. Viall, and asked him to ascertain their names, and ascertain from those men what orders were to be deducted when brought here, and they would tell you \$25, and their orders, when I saw the books, shew \$50; they did when I saw the books."

Q. How did you make out \$400?

A. I claim the orders; and he says that these men gave orders for \$50. He says \$50, and I claim it.

Q. Did you make any contract with these men?

A. My agent made the contract for \$25.

Q. And you claim \$50 because the order on the book says \$50?

A. Its all the same; the bargain he entered into with these men brought him, \$25 apiece, and he gets \$10 head-money beside. I saw David H. Turner's partner in the telegraph office Saturday, and I asked him to ask Mr. Turner to write me a letter, stating the facts. He was in the office at the time, and I asked Mr. Taylor if he remembered Turner's saying in the office that these men were for me. He said, "I remember that he said it several times." He said, to Major Engley, "These men were from Hill & Bowen."

Q. How do you know that Major Engley paid him \$25?

A. He says, Turner says so.

Q. Then why did not Turner pay you?

A. Because Turner says that Major Engley made him promise to bring all the men to him. He went back to New York and told Capt. Ballou, what Major Engley said in the office.

Q. Engley had no other authority to pay him?

A. If Engley had been an honest man he would not have done so.

Q. By Mr. Blake. In all your agencies out there, did you have to procure any passes, or pay any Provost Marshals?

A. We never did.

Q. By the Chairman. Do you know of any man who has been enlisted by you, who was misinformed as to the amount of the State bounty, by you or any of your agents, or any other agents. Have you any personal knowledge of any such thing?

A. I do not know of any man that does not know it. These eight men that I spoke of knew that the bounty was \$300, and knew there was to be \$25 deducted for their expenses; but they did not know that there was to be \$25 deducted on top of that. I have been in camp with a commissioned officer, and asked, in his presence, of these men, how much, on their order, was to be taken out of their bounty. "Do you know if you signed an order?" They said, "We do." I asked what amount it was, and they said, "\$25." The whole eight said so, and that order was \$50, instead of \$25.

Q. They could not read, and therefore they have been defrauded out of \$25 by ———?

A. By Major Engley. That I know, and I think if you refer to the colonel ———.

Q. Do you know whether the paymaster paid Major Engley \$50 or \$25 on these orders?

A. I cannot tell.

[In answer to Mr. Thomas.] Tells of a book of Major Engley's in which he kept an account; names of men brought, by whom—and here the man's name who brought them. These men brought by Mr. Hill, and wrote their names down. Then orders, right after the \$25 orders just put \$50 for \$25—\$50 right through here. Those eight men were put down to Davis G. Turner. I said to the clerk, "That order was first made \$25." Then I called for the book, and he showed it to me. He said those orders were changed to make them like the others. I said, "These orders, I thought, were for \$25;" and he said, "They were altered after they got here, and made out."

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Where were the orders?

A. I did not bring any orders, and I don't know. Major Engley said if I did not bring the orders he would make out the orders here. The only claim he made was, that these men were brought by another man—Turner brought the men.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Where did you say they came from?

A. They came from Salem, N. J. We brought the men from New Jersey; and he said, "You cannot get \$25 men from New Jersey."

Q. Still, he took the \$25?

A. He says so, himself. I said he paid for these men \$25. He told me there, in his office, "I paid David G. Turner \$25, minus transportation from New York here," which was \$3. He said he paid him \$25 apiece, and he said I made out orders for \$50, and they

signed them, and that paid the other \$25 apiece in my pocket ; and said he, "you and no other d——d man will get it out." I lost the cost of transportation, and I furnished David G. Turner with money to recruit and bring these men on. It was paid by money he had of us. He had not the means to carry it on himself. He is a colored man, with one eye.

Q. By the Chairman. It seems that Turner treated you shabbily.

A. Turner would prove true. He was only getting his expenses and \$3 per man. It was a great temptation for a man to turn round and get \$25. That was where he was—he was to be benefitted by the transaction. I think Mr. Turner would act the part of a man and tell me whether he paid him or not. Major Engley says he did, and he knew that he was my agent. He makes that a plea. That would be policy for him. The men that work for him, in the office, will always run in the same channel. These men will not come up and swear that he said so in the office. I think Turner would be more of a man. I think he would. He told Capt. Ballou, when he came to New York that these men were for me, and he told Ballou that Engley offered him \$25.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM G. WARMSLEY.

February 1st, 1865.

I reside in Providence.

Q. Do you know anything about the mode of giving orders, by these colored men ? how they signed them ? whether they knew what they contained, &c.?

A. I am not prepared to state in relation to that fact, although I saw them sign some orders, but whether they did or did not know actually what they was signing, I could not say fully.

Q. Were they read to them before they signed them ?

A. Sometimes they were, and sometimes they were not. I think the general rule was, however, to read them, although, in some cases they were not read.

Q. Do you know whether there was any dissatisfaction among the men, on account of they not getting as much as they expected ?

A. There was some cases where they claimed they were not getting what they understood they were to have. The consequence of it was, that in my knowledge they did in some cases refuse to sign, probably there would be some compromise about it, and afterwards they would sign.

Q. Do you know anything about some of the men being fastened up in a room, or anything of that kind ?

A. Not particularly so, it was the custom generally when recruits were brought in, to be placed in a room ; it was the custom of the surgeons when they came in with the men at night, to measure the height of the men and place them in this room. They were under the charge of the sergeants, so, of course, they were under their pro-

tection, whenever they went out, they locked the door so the recruits could not get out. In the morning Mr. Noyes would call for them and they would come out. The Doctor would examine them first inside. The first step taken when they first came in, was to measure them ; then they were turned in this room, and kept there until morning. Those who passed would come out and sign, and return back again until they were sworn ; sometimes they would sign and be sworn afterwards. Sometimes Mr. Noyes was so situated that he could not leave the bank, and then they were taken into his office by these agents. It is the father of this Mr. John Noyes, he swore them in. Sometimes they would be taken there and be sworn in, and then come back and be assigned, and taken in charge by the sergeants and put into the depot. I was not very conversant with the transactions.

Q. Do you know anything about any watches sold to them ?

A. I do not know much, for I never saw a man go in there to buy a watch, and I never took anybody in there.

Q. What was your business ?

A. I had an order to assist in getting up the men ; I am not certain whether I received those orders from Mr. Luke S. Chace, or from Mr. Noyes, it was a very late day when I commenced. We did not get any recruits until about January, that I had anything to do with whatever.

TESTIMONY OF REV. JOHN A. PERRY.

January 30, 1865.

Q. Were you connected, in any way, with the recruiting service in the State, at the time of the recruiting of the Fourteenth regiment ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way ?

A. I was detailed, by special order of the War Department, to Rhode Island, in 1862. I was, at the time, serving in the army as chaplain of the First Regiment R. I. L. A.—was specially detailed to recruit in Rhode Island. I went out as first lieutenant, after having raised a majority of the battery. I served in that capacity till I resigned ; I think in October about one year ago. I was recruiting at the time of raising that regiment, for the artillery. We were recruiting then on Westminster street. We had formerly been in the office the former witness referred to, Col. Tompkins. I did not know that he received any head-money. I was astonished at that. I did not know that he had any head-money. I always understood that a United States officer had no business with head-money. I never was allowed it with those I recruited. At the commencement of this regiment, I had, unfortunately, a good deal of feeling and interest to get it started, having been the accredited messenger to get it from the President during Gov. Sprague's administration. When I learned that Gov. Smith had authority to raise the regiment, I naturally wanted to see it go on. I called upon the Governor, and asked him

why we could not put forth the proper means to produce the end. He said that Dr. Helme had hold of it and did not succeed, and in a few days he thought he should put it into other hands. We had in our office a runner, F. A. O. Grabner, formerly captain in a New York regiment. He enlisted with us, and was a very good runner. I proposed to him to go out to New York, and get some colored men to fill up the company Dr. Helme was on. Major Sanford, who was my superior officer, and was detailed on recruiting service, consented to the proposition. Grabner went on to New York, and telegraphed to Major Sanford that he wanted \$50; he had got a large lot of men, and would bring on twenty or thirty colored men. I sent the money to Grabner, by request of Major Sanford. He did not want to have anything to do with the money, but would see me paid. I forwarded the money to Grabner, who brought on thirty recruits; got ten dollars a head paid him; paid me the money I advanced, and all was satisfactory. I felt pleased at the progress he had made. He went again; was successful, and I guess I furnished him more money in the same way. He paid me again; but I have received no pay for the use of the money, nor asked any. I guess another gentleman went to New Bedford. I lent him money. He was unsuccessful. He never thought he was able to pay, and I never asked him. I lost that. Then Major Engley: he had formerly worked for us recruiting. He was a very successful recruiting agent, and I proposed to him to go into this business of raising this regiment. He consented, on condition that I would go in with him. I could not do that, in my present position, but he insisted on my going in with him, and taking hold with him. He would take the majority, and I was to take some office over that, if it would be granted, and we would raise the regiment—put out the money, and raise the regiment. He was to be major and I was to be lieutenant colonel. I told him I did not see that clearly, but I would take hold of the matter and help raise the regiment. "Then," he says, "the first thing we want to do is to put Major Sanford all right." He was the State agent that had control of all this matter, and he proposed that we give Major Sanford a thousand dollars to make the thing right, and to give us the road—a clear thing, exclusive of all other agents. It looked to me a bribe. I rejected it on the spot. From that time I have had nothing to do with the thing. Major Engley went on recruiting; Grabner was ordered into camp in Providence; Dr. Helme was got rid of. Every man in the way of Major Engley was got rid of, and Major Engley had a clear field,—so much so that there was a good deal of dissatisfaction in our office, and things looked rather bad. I said to Major Sanford, my superior officer, that I thought his course was vacillating, and that it was injurious to the service, and decidedly wrong to the recruiting agents. My reason for saying this to him, was that either Grabner, or some other one of the successful recruiting agents, wanted to know of Major Sanford, if he (the agent) could recruit without bringing his men through Major Engley; and then Major Sanford says: "I have yet to learn that any man can recruit

for that regiment without bringing the men through Major Engley." And William Brown was present when he made the statement. He got very indignant because I accused him of vacillation, and reminded me that he was my superior officer, and was responsible for what was done in the office, and wanted I should attend to my business; and I did. Things went on in that way, and there was a good deal of complaint made among the colored men. It appeared that the runners working for Major Engley, lied at that end, and the recruit was cheated of his money at this end. It appeared to me cheating was in every phase of it.

Q. In what way did they give orders, and under what circumstances?

A. The men seemed to be perfectly ignorant of what they were doing; they had an idea that they were going to make a great deal from the State, and the United States bounty in addition. I disabused them whenever I spoke of it. The orders would be written out by Major Engley. The men would be marched up one at a time to sign them; they were not read to them; they did not know what they were signing; they would sign the order and march back again; the recruit was asked if he could write; if he said he could not, Major Engley wrote his name for him, and he put the cross to it; the next one would say he could write; he wrote his name and would ask no questions, but go back with the crowd. At one time the Rev. William Shurtliff, of this city, came in there; he was in frequently, and at one time, when a party of colored men were signing away their bounty; he had a great deal of interest in colored men, and remarked to me that it was a burning shame that they should sign in that way; that they did not know what they were doing; they were signing away their money. I told him that Major Sanford had reminded me that he was my superior officer, and it was none of my business; that I was a light artillery man, and that I ought to attend to that. This was done in my presence—this signing of the orders. I saw them sign repeatedly, without their knowing what they were doing; some knew what they were doing, and got their just dues; others did not; some were dissatisfied with the nature of the order. There were some words passed between them and Major Engley, on the agreement; they denying that they had made any such agreement as the runner said who brought them; did not like to enter into any such agreement, was dissatisfied with it; but finally they would succumb and sign the order.

Q. If any one who was marched up to sign the order demurred, what was done with him?

A. He was passed back again until they got through with all that were ready and willing. Then he was taken in afterwards and brought into the traces, either by making a new arrangement, or by making him sign that one.

Q. Was this a general practice throughout the entire enlisting of this force?

A. I left before the regiment was completed. I was evidently in

the way, and Major Sanford reminded me that I had better resign, and I accepted the suggestion and did resign. I got out of the way. Afterwards they moved from that office. William Brown was present at a good deal of this. I went over to the street opposite the Post Office. I was in there afterwards, and saw Major Engley who had bargained for a house I was building—the lease of it. He now holds a lease of it. I was in to see him on business, and the same thing was going on there. They were brought out of an adjoining room, if they could write they would sign, if not his clerk would sign for them. The same thing as before was going on then. I went into the room where the colored men were, and talked with them in regard to what their prospects were, and what they expected to get. I found they were just as ignorant as the others on this part of it.

Q. Have you anything to do with the recruiting service recently?

A. Last Spring I left the recruiting service, and am on a little farm out in the country, carrying it on quietly. After I resigned, the Governor wished me to go recruiting for the State—did not wish to lose my services, as he said; and I made an arrangement with Major Sanford, to whom the Governor referred the whole matter; I said I would recruit for \$100 a month and reasonable expenses; I was to set as many to work as I could, and each runner was to have \$25 for green recruits, and \$35 for veterans, and that is all they got; and for those that were put in the cavalry and artillery. I worked two months; they paid me \$200, and never paid any expenses. Then I evidently was not wanted any longer. That was last Spring, or in the early part of last year.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. F. M. BALLOU.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Cumberland.

Q. Do you hold any commission at the present time from the Governor of this State?

A. I suppose I do.

Q. What is it?

A. Captain.

Q. How long have you held it?

A. Well about Thanksgiving this was made out—they sent it to me.

Q. What regiment?

A. The Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

Q. You have been active in recruiting for this regiment, haven't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish, Capt. Ballou, that you would state what you have done. Take your own way of stating it, begin at the beginning and state carefully.

A. Do you want to know how I commenced first?

Q. Yes, sir, from the beginning.

A. I had just got discharged from the 12th Rhode Island, when I began with Dr. Helme. He said they had got about a hundred men in the company, and were not likely to fill it up, and wished they could get some more. I thought I could get some. I thought in New York, and if not there, in Kentucky—I felt that I could, and I asked him if they would pay expenses. I told him, if he thought we could get paid by the men out of their bounty, it would be something like—that they would be willing to pay the whole of their bounty down in Kentucky to get away. He said, he would see. I said, I would furnish all my own money, and I told him I wasn't going to make anything out of it.

Q. Who was to pay you?

A. When I started, he had made an arrangement with the Governor, that I should have pay out of their bounty.

Q. Did you see the Governor yourself?

A. I did not; he was recruiting officer for the company; I went as far as New York, and I found a great many that wanted to enlist, and I stopped; and I found there a man by the name of Grabner, who had just started, and he said he was enlisting so as to get a commission; he enlisted privates in one of Major Sanford's batteries—in that regiment of batteries. He told me that if Major Sanford enlisted enough he would give him a commission. I went right to work—got into a good position; I found men pretty plenty, and I fetched on a good many; very soon after Major ———, when he came, hired a team and went round and saw the editor of the Anglo African, and other colored men of note.

Q. How did you get these men?

A. I got out hand bills, saying that the bounty was so much.

Q. How much?

A. \$300—\$25 down—\$50 when mustered in, and \$225 when they got away. I distributed the hand bills pretty well.

Q. How much did these men pay you out of their bounty?

A. They never paid any thing; I had some tickets furnished by the Quartermaster.

Q. Where did you get these tickets?

A. Dr. Helme got them from the Quartermaster; he gave us, I guess, seventy-five; I just filled them out, "pass one recruit from New York to Providence," and they received them; I think we used some sixty of them, and they were increasing so fast that the conductor said he could not take any more of these tickets; he said they were not good. I enquired of Dr. Helme, and he said the Paymaster said he calculated they would be used in the State; said I, "that makes quite a difference whether all the fares are paid, and we get ten dollars or whether we pay them all." He said he would go to see the Governor, and he told him there was no transportation furnished, and there could be none; and he said, "seeing you have begun, you had better go back and finish up this company." I went back and found Engley had gone round and told these men that he

would pay them ; he was the only one that had authority, and could afford to give more than we did ; he said, he had transportation. When we came on (I think Friday night, and got here Saturday morning) Major Engley said I had better not go back until Monday night ; I found another man to go ahead and go on immediately ; this man told them all what Engley had said, and I told him I would pay as much as any man, and told them they had better keep along ; they said they would ; I had always acted square with them. I came back on Tuesday, and Major Engley was there on the boat ; and he asked me if I was going to have any men, and I told him I thought I should ; said he, " I expect some bye and bye ;" a squad came on board ; I asked him if he had got a list of those men ; he said he would let me have one. " Any of these men for me ?" said he ; " no," said the Lieutenant. They kept coming, squad after squad, and I believe I had fifty and he had seventeen. Said I, " it don't look much to-night, as if you were going to have all the men, I tell you what it is." He denied that he had said it. He said, " we can work better together than we can separate ; I don't want to work here ; I'd rather work at home." Said he, " I will give more for these men than you are getting." Said he " I will give you \$7 and pay all expenses." Suppers were forty cents. We got breakfast here. All I could make was four or five dollars, and I had not got to advance anything. He said, he could get men passed and I could not.

Q. The men, these men, were not paying anything from their bounty ?

A. No, sir.

Q. How was he going to do it ?

A. He said he would give me \$7, and Sanford would furnish transportation, and he had \$2 a head, government pay, and that made \$5 apiece. I came on and said to Dr. Helme, Engley says his transportation is furnished, and I said, " You had better go and see the Governor again." The Governor told him he must be mistaken. I sold him the men, I guess, two or three lots.

Q. How many men did you sell at \$7.

A. I think forty-seven. I brought on some forty odd that night. After they were fetched for Engley, a good many were rejected. The doctor, I remember, threw out one man because he laughed.

Q. He afterwards passed for Engley ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much did Engley get ?

A. He was entitled to \$13 apiece,—\$2 apiece from U. S. government, and the Governor said he would give \$1 apiece.

Q. You don't know whether the men paid anything ?

A. I don't think they did. There was no orders drawn at that time—I had not. He says we did not begin right. Then I went into company with him, and he said he would take care of this end and divide the expenses and divide the profits. He would give his attention to the business here, and there I was to attend to it, and

have half of all the profits, and we went into it. I don't think he ever furnished me with money. He always had my money in his hand.

Q. He never advanced you any amount?

A. No, sir; I think not; unless sometimes when we settled, we might have settled up nearly square. I think, on the 10th of September, I hired an office in New York, 167 Washington street, and attended to the business at that end, expecting it would be all square at this end. We went along, and I sent men and drew money, and kept trying to get a settlement, and to know if the men had passed. I thought perhaps we could not tell, in time, which was my men. I guess it went along for six weeks before I got a settlement; and then I got some seven hundred. When I came to get a settlement, I did not get the money at the time, and I was going back Sunday night; and he says, "You shall have it, but I cannot get it to-night; to-morrow I will get it and send it to you." Tuesday I received a letter, containing \$300 and statement, "I am obliged to leave for the west; write to Mr. Noyes." I came on that night, and went to Mr. Noyes and told him I wanted to see that account. From that letter I found but little due me—it did not amount to much—that I had drawn several times on him, and so when I came to see Mr. Noyes, I told him I wanted to see that account. When I came to see it, I think every other man, and sometimes half-a-dozen together, was marked "rejected," or "suspended," or "not found any such man." Said I, "This is a kind of curious account." I went, in the first place, to see for myself. I went up to the adjutant's books at camp, and I found almost every man, just the time and date, just as he came. Once in a while there was a little difference in a letter. Like enough I would not get the middle name in. I came down and told Major Sanford, and told him how I was fixed. Said I, "I have been trying to get a settlement for all these, and he has cheated me in this way; but he would not succeed. Sanford thought it was not Engley's fault. I asked Noyes, and Noyes said some of these men went into camp, and he did not know it—he guessed Major Engley did not. We made off twenty or thirty. I told him (Sanford) what I had found. Well, you let it be till Major Engley gets back. If you want any money, I can let you have it. I think he gave me a check, or told Noyes to draw a check, which he did, and signed Engley's name.

Q. Sanford told him to draw a check?

A. I do not know as he told him to draw a check. He told him to give me the money.

Q. How came Sanford to order the payment of this money? Do you understand?

A. When I went in with Engley, I heard he would bear watching, and so I would put the name and date on mine, for all the men I sent on, so that I could know just where I stood, and I took pains if the men were sent back to know it and put a mark against it, "rejected," so I would know how it was. Then I saw him in Sanford's office, and Sanford said, "If you go in with Engley, *whatever*

he tells you shall be carried out ; I will make it good." He said, it "should be so—I would have it so," and that is how I came to go with Engley ; and when I found this account in such a shape, that is how I came to go to Sanford, and he said, it should be straitened. When Engley came in, they compared the account and could not straiten it up. There were some twenty that he could not straiten. I went to the camp and straitened it myself. He sent a man up with me, and we found them all there. He said, he did not collect under the first lot. He said, in the first place, all he wanted was to get a good lot of names, so as to get a commission. My papers were all there, and he pretended that he never collected some twelve or fifteen. I stayed over one trip to New York, and worked pretty much all the time trying to straiten this, and at last settled. I did not see any other way. He claimed that I had agreed that he should have the benefit of all the doubts. I saw that I had got to prove that every man's name was there. So we jumped that account, and he gave me so much, and we settled ; he said then, he would put down right down every man that came—that I sent. He said, he had a clerk and could keep it all strait. I told him I wanted to settle often, and he told me I might settle as often as I pleased, and I used to come on once a week or fortnight ; I came on every few days. All this time we had taken only head money ; but we began soon after to draw orders for \$5, or \$10.

Q. Did you draw orders for \$5 ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Orders for \$10 ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many orders were there ?

A. There may have been fifty. There may have been seventy-five for five or ten dollars—they may have been altered. I never received any more on these.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you write an order, and was it not signed by the men ?

A. It was most always drawn by me.

Q. These five and ten dollar orders—were they drawn by you ?

A. Yes, sir, most of them,—saying we agree to pay F. M. Ballou and J. C. Engley, five dollars bounty towards paying our expenses, or something to that effect. At that time I would give a man five dollars to fetch any man from outside, and this would just about cover their expenses—just about make us whole.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. At that time were you dividing a part of this profit with Engley ?

A. Yes, sir, he had half. All the fault I found at that,—he would send men back to some place where I was at work to get men, and would advance twenty-five dollars bounty, and tell them to go back and get men and fetch them to him, and not fetch them to me. They would go to him and he would have the whole, and I did not have any, and I found he was working so everywhere.

Q. You understood that this was bounty and not his own money ?

A. I never knew him to do any other way. They used to say, "I would like to recruit," and he would say to them, "if you want to go back and recruit, I will give you twenty-five dollars of your bounty." He told me so. That's what I would like to know, if any of these men did run away he had got to lose it. I understood that he never refunded that.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did they wear the uniform of the regiment when they went back?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These men that he sent off recruiting,—the twenty-five dollars payment on their bounty was got and put into Engley's hands?

A. We took an order and would give them twenty-five dollars. They would say, "received of J. C. Engley, \$25 of my State bounty," and he would carry these orders to the Paymaster, and they were cashed.

Q. It was not his own money?

A. No, that wasn't his own money. Sometimes they would keep in camp a week or a fortnight before they would go off; and I have known men to come on this morning and go back at night—just report there, enough to know that they had been there.

Q. How could they go?

A. Major Sanford's order was respected. He would send up an order requiring such a man on the recruiting service, and they would give him a furlough, whoever he asked for.

Q. Do you know if Engley's order was respected?

A. The Colonel told me that he respected Engley's order. They promised me any man I wanted, and I never got one except on the orders of Sanford or Engley, and they said, "we have got to respect their orders." I came on here to notify them that I would not work any more in that way, when I found he was playing it so hard. I did not really believe he would play it so hard; until I saw some letters from him to men which told them not to come near me, and that I was not with him. I went on to New York, and when I came back, I told him, "you are making money out of these men, and I am not receiving one cent on the men that come here." At one time he sent for me (on the 12th of December, I think) to go to Major Sanford's in private—I went—Colonel Bailey was there, (the Governor's aid,) Sanford and Engley were there. They asked me to take a chair; Major Sanford wanted to know what the trouble was; I told him I was having to divide without any returns, and not only without getting any assistance, but was running a hard opposition, I thought; I remarked, I think, that if he knew I was at work in Washington, he would send a man there; if I was getting men in Baltimore he would send a man there—some one to work against me. Said I, "he knows just where I am at work." Said he, "I thought I had done the fair thing, Ballou. When I went to New York, I gave you the whole field." I said, "I had just done New York, and since that you have not given me any benefit." Said he, "I'll tell you where the trouble is, we have not drawn orders large enough on the men." "For God's

sake," said I, "how long do you want to draw them?" "Ever since," I said, "we settled before we have made a hundred dollars a day apiece and colored men little enough,"—so did Sanford and Bailey. Said Sanford, "we cannot afford to lose you, cannot we make some other arrangement?" Said I, "I am going to work for Connecticut—they offered me larger pay and a Major's commission." He said, "I am going ahead;" and said he, "you must keep along;" said he, "I would give you authority to recruit the same as Engley, but it would confuse the thing; suppose you go to work," said he, "putting the men in for what you think is fair;" said about one-third for the orders. Said I, "I cannot tell what one-third of the profits would be." Said he, "give me so much a man." "How much?" said I. "Twenty-five dollars a man," he said. When we first went to New York we got \$10, and thought that was doing pretty well. When we got \$10 at New York, we fetched the men on and all the rest was ours. If I took them to Connecticut, all I had to do was to fetch the men,—just make out the papers,—what every State does for nothing,—what was done at camp; they were not satisfied to let a man come there and make out the papers; they did it for him, and never charged anything. This is what they do in Connecticut. The Paymaster would ask the men if the order was right, and if they said yes, they paid it. At last, he decided to put them in, and I might try it for \$15; they thought it was not enough; they should hold themselves so as to ask more, and they stated if I thought best, I could do as I wished. In the first lot, thirteen passed, and at \$15 each, made \$195—one man could do all the work. The next lot, I think, twenty-six passed; I paid \$15 apiece, that took all from the State bounty.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Now, let's see in what way you paid this?

A. He took and paid him my orders and I drew orders on the men for \$100. He paid me \$97, and took the recruiting fee of the State, \$10, and the United States fee, \$2, and there were \$3 from the order that I drew on the men. If the orders, five orders, amounted to \$500, it took out \$15. I told him then I should go to work for Connecticut. Major Sanford said I should not. I had got a Rhode Island commission, and I should not work there; and he came down with a pretty hard blow, at first, but we did not have any hard words then. He went out and came back, and slapped his hands together, and said it was going to be one thing or the other. "I want you," said he, to "work for Rhode Island." I said, "I shan't." "You have got a commission from Rhode Island," said he. "You can take it off as quick as you please." "I shall go to the Governor," said he. Said I, "You can; its sewed on, its not nailed on." Said he, "You have been enlisting men under false pretences." Said I, "I enlisted men with the understanding that they should go to Rhode Island. Suppose I enlisted men who had a mind to go to Rhode Island, for \$300, and one should come to my office and he had rather go to Connecticut for \$400, \$310 cash," said I, "That man concludes to go, and that is what they do get; is that any false pretence?" Said he,

"You cannot do that." Quite a number came into the office at that time. I do not know as he frightened me. He went outside, and returned. Said he, "You have got a good many men, and I have vouched for the Governor." "Now," said he, "go on." Said I, "I cannot do it. I have agreed to fill one town in Connecticut." Said he, "Fill that town, and if you want to go to work for Connecticut, I will give you just as good a recommend as you want; but if you go there, don't go there as a Rhode Island officer; take off your uniform." "I will," said I, "for I have my own notion about that." Said he, "You know how I am standing here, and I am sending out agents, and a good many of them have said they would not send a man to Engley." "There's Hill and Bowen," he said, "I don't care a damn for them; but I would like to have you stick." I think I sent in three men by a man by the name of Wilson. They were left at Engley's. They came from Washington; and said all their friends were here, and they wanted to go with them. They went to Engley's—came to his office—that's all he knows. I never got a cent, although he received an order for \$300. Whether he got the money or not, I do not know. I came on, as I thought he owed me \$1000, for ten men. He said he did not owe me but for two men. I asked him "How he made that out." He said "That six men ought to have been his, as his agents sold them to one of my men." "I" said he, "let him have the money to recruit, and instead of giving them to me, he fetched them to one of your men and sold them, and came here and got the pay." Said I, "It has always been a rule with you, and you made it yourself, that the man who fetched the men here, was the one to look to, and the man fetched it to me and took it." I went to the Governor about it, and he would not consider it. He referred me to Sanford. He said he didn't want Engley to feel hard towards him; he did not like to decide the matter, and I went to the Governor again. The Governor asked me how it was that I had six men recruited by his agents. I had paid the money for them. The other men I got, he had stated to me that four men were suspended, and I wanted him to pay for them. He did not want to pay for them, and had said he would not pay for them. He said his clerk would swear that he was right. I said, if four men were suspended after they were passed, I wanted the money for them. He sent for his clerk, and his clerk said I said right. The Governor said, "Let the captain put his own meaning to the words." Engley said, "If the Governor said he ought to, he should," and he sent for Major Sanford, and let him say how we should settle. He said we had better divide.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. How much were these men apiece?

A. \$100,—eight men. He paid me \$400. That was a very common way to settle, to split the difference, and divide. I told him that whatever he said I should have to do.

Q. Had he expended anything for these men?

A. He says he had. The man tells me who fetched them that he never received a cent. I told him I could prove that I sent the transportation for these men; telegraphed that they were waiting; and I

paid for getting a man rejected out of the lot. I sent eleven tickets, and we had six men pass, and these men that came down with them, (and were suspended) and we took one back. So that there was ten men.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. In what way could he have spent the money?

A. If he had an agent up there, sent out to recruit, who picked up these men, and then came down and sold them to me ———.

Q. That was a breach of faith between his agent and Engley?

A. I don't know anything about it; Angell was on when I came in; he knew it; I did not, I never knew anything about it; all the proof was that Sisson wrote to Levander, I think it was, had sent so many men, and afterwards got Sisson to say that Levander got to New York and turned them over to me. He told the Governor that he could prove that he spent the money.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Were not you bringing men for fifteen dollars?

A. No, this was towards the last. Said Hill and Bowen were the men who fetched the men and got the money. They told me that if I fetched transportation, I should have a dollar for subsistence. When I came down, the Governor decided not to furnish me transportation, on the men who had drawn orders. "Well," said I, "that is right." "But," said Engley, "we have got to refund." I thought that was rather hard. "I have got to refund," said he, and we took out three hundred dollars. I think afterwards the Governor said he could not furnish the one dollar subsistence. Then we took out \$250 for two hundred and fifty men.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Now, if these men refunded for transportation, how was the State paid? Had you had any tickets?

A. We had an order when we worked in company with Engley, we had a standing order; I never saw the order. I had an order and went there and told Edwards to give me ten tickets, and he gave me ten tickets and I signed a receipt, "Received of Mr. Edwards, ten tickets to Providence."

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you know what kind of an order Edwards had?

A. No; I do not. I told you once, that we had paid for tickets, and that he used these tickets of the Quartermaster General's. Major Sanford, says, he gave Dr. Helme an order for one hundred tickets. Sometime after, he found out that Sanford was furnishing transportation; he gave Dr. Helme an order for one hundred tickets to cover the men we had brought, and took up these old tickets we had used, which he said, was'nt so; but I never got back the money I paid out. Afterwards, I bought tickets direct, after I found that the State was not going to furnish transportation. I did not use State transportation except at this end, there I could get back a dollar cheaper by getting an order of Engley.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You have not any knowledge of your own that the Governor furnished it, or that the Governor stopped it?

A. The Governor said we should be furnished. Engley, said the Governor has promised \$1 for subsistence, and the Governor said I cannot furnish transportation beyond New York. He says you must make the men furnish it. Then I stated that he paid Engley one dollar for feeding the men, and generally with something to drink and cigars. Engley says, that is the first. He (the Governor) wanted me to keep along. I never had asked him for a commission—asked if I would like to get one, and I told him I would.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You don't know from the Governor or any other authority that this transportation was ever refunded to the State?

A. No, sir; at the time I left he had never settled for transportation with Edwards at the other end. He sent on for it several times, and once he (Engley) refused to settle on the ground that he had furnished transportation for a less amount to other men. When I came to ask Sanford if he did not know anything about it, Engley spoke up and said, "I shall have to settle with Nickerson." He came to me, and I told him, that the captain had had his for less money. He said to me, "I understood from you that it was so. How was it better—I stated to you that on the last transportation you charged for six more men than I paid tickets, and I did not have to pay for myself." If I came through myself, he always gave me a pass through. That's all the benefit I got—that's the way I understood it. Whether he ever settled or not, that's all I know. He stated that he owed for seventeen hundred tickets.

Q. That is more than one regiment?

A. I will not swear that he said seventeen hundred tickets; it appears to me that he said something near that.

Q. Do you know Mr. Nickerson's first name?

A. I do not. I never had any dealings with Nickerson. I have with Edwards—a great deal. I furnishing tickets at that end to all the men. I have heard of five men who came through with one recruit.

Q. If the State furnished transportation, it would make the recruits transportation come pretty high?

A. There were a great many that were not favored in this way; they paid their fare. But we were furnished with State transportation, and they say they paid Engley at this end. Messrs. Hill and Bowen knew I was not paying transportation, and they seemed surprised; they said Engley had always taken it out.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Was not that during the time that the Governor required you to refund?

A. Yes, sir. I did not expect to have to refund; but unless he kept a very accurate account, it would easily get confounded, to use the same transportation.

Q. Did you not keep an expense account with Engley?

A. Yes, sir. He has a bill with the items put down.

Q. Kept by you?

A. Yes, sir. I have the items here. I have a bill and the names

of the men, I guess. I put it down but had not time to draw it off then. I had it done there in the office. I put it down here in a memorandum book—pencil mark and different ways.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Can you state in the gross about what all the expenses were for any given number of men, and of the time?

A. Well, I could not; I think the last bill I carried was \$3,000 for expenses. The amount of orders was \$6,000; I don't mean that the orders were six thousand, because he reckoned in head money.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. If you could tell the whole number of men raised—the whole amount—

A. He can tell, because he said he wanted to keep the bills to show. I gave him the account with all the items.

Q. Did the head money and the orders amount to more or less than the expenses?

A. Oh, a great deal more. I don't mean the head money; I mean the orders and the head money. The last we got, at the time when he thought he did not owe me anything. I think when we came to settle up, and the balance due between us was \$2,000 on it, and that was when we were not making much. I think when we came to settle up it was \$2,000.

Q. Cannot you tell us more definitely than you did the other day, the whole number of men you furnished for this regiment?

A. I think I have every man down here (mem. book.) I can run it over, probably in two minutes. I cannot tell you exactly. As near as I can count them, I fetched eight hundred and twenty-five men.

Q. What proportion of them were accepted?

A. I should think six hundred of them certain. I was speaking about drawing \$5 orders. Here appears to be a considerable number of them. I put them down—eighty—that I should know at the time. There was, September 26, Alfred Seymour, \$5; then two \$5 dollar orders. All of those that are crossed (x) passed. Richard Anthony did not pass at the time; he passed afterwards. Those five men there was never anything taken from them. There is some that are \$5. There appears to be one that was \$10.

Q. Does your book show where the men came from?

A. I can find out by comparing this with the adjutant's book. There is an order for \$10 when we first began to draw. There is Washington. That contraband came here with the first regiment, and he went there (to Washington) and got, I think eight; there appear to be at \$50. They all came from Washington, and all were \$50 each. Those were the first \$50 dollar orders that we drew.

Q. Did you go to Washington with him?

A. No; he went there alone.

Q. Did he advertise on the sly, or did he open an office?

A. Oh, it was all open; there was no trouble there at all.

Q. Did he issue any hand-bill?

A. No, sir; he was acquainted there.

Q. Did you, in any place beside New York, ever issue any hand-bills?

A. No, sir; no other place; and all my hand-bills were \$300. They complained, outsiders did, of that. I hurt them by advertising at \$300.

Q. Who complained?

A. Major Sanford said that I did wrong, and so did Engley.

Q. They did not complain because you advertised what the bounty was?

A. Oh, they did not say that. (From his book.) There are ten dollars. Here are some that came from farther. These are fifty dollars. One came at the same time, not so far and that is ten dollars. Here are four at fifty dollars, and three at fifteen dollars. I took an order for fifteen dollars. I had a rule, if a man came from New Jersey, I would say, if you fetch them, and if he got fifteen dollars out of the bounty, I will give you that, and that would leave me clear profit. If he could agree to give fifteen dollars out of the bounty, I paid the fifteen dollars from the bounty and had the rest clear.

Q. Capt. Ballou, what was the form of these orders? You have not any with you?

A. I have not.

Q. State it as near as you can.

A. They varied a little, sometimes. They most generally read, "We, the undersigned," (sometimes we gave a number in. one,) "agree to enlist in the Fourteenth R. I. H. A., for a State bounty of \$250 or \$275." At another time we wrote, "We promise to pay F. M. Ballou, or order, \$15 out of our State bounty, for expenses paid for us," and they would sign it.

Q. These men that signed this agreement, "We agree to enlist for \$250," did they know what the State bounty was?

A. I do not think they did in all cases. I did not always ask them. When at the office, a man would come in and say, "I have got five men." "What bounty were they to have?" I would say, "I promised them \$250," he would say. When I got through, I would call one out, and ask, "What is your name?" and he would tell, and I would put it down. I would say, "How much bounty were you promised?" "\$250," he would answer. "How was it promised?" "\$25; and then \$50 when mustered in, and the remainder when we arrived at the place of destination." I would say, "That is right; you will get that." They would say, "We have been promised, if we were rejected by the doctor, that our expenses should be paid back," and, said I, "That will be so." A great many would ask if they could go back." A man would say, "I want this man to have a furlough. He can get a great many men. He has a family, and he is not all settled up." Another man, he would say, has looked out pretty well, and behaved pretty well, in the hope of having the furlough. Those that were passed, I had a chance to go to the adjutant's book to see, and I knew pretty near all that did, and where I stood. I did not always ask the men if they knew what bounty the State paid, for I did not know what had been said to them.

Q. When you got these men for \$250 did you get an order?

A. Engley said I had only to hand these contracts in, and they would be paid. I don't know but he changed the orders. Sometimes the men would go through without orders.

Q. Did many of them think there was any \$50 to be taken out for their expenses?

A. A great many times we told them that \$50 would be taken out for their expenses. In other cases there was nothing taken out. I did not go out with them myself, I staid in New York. At that time there began to be trouble in getting them through New York. In Connecticut they paid the cash there, without anything to be taken out of the man's bounty. I think the Governor or Provost Marshal issued an order that there should not be over \$100 taken from a man's bounty. They would tell them the bounty was \$310; if the man could agree to give anything, that was to be enlisted, they would ask, "have you agreed to give anything," and the man said, "yes"—"how much?" they would ask; "\$100 he would say;" said they, "then you can pay it to him;" like enough they would hand him the \$300 or a check, and he would pay it. If he said he had promised to give \$100 to carry him to Connecticut, and when he gets there he makes up his mind it is too much, and he said \$50, I must take the \$50; he was under no obligations to pay. I did not have but a few cases of this sort, because I treated the men well enough to make them satisfied with their pay; as long as I was with them they had enough to eat, and were taken care of. I told them here that if they were willing to pay all expenses, I was willing to work for them, but I was not willing to work for it and have to divide with somebody else, and they do nothing.

Q. What about selling these men watches?

A. Well, I come on at one time here, and I told Major Engley that a good many men wanted watches, and I asked what he thought about selling to them. Said I, "Nat Angell is at work in the office, and he might work off a good many if you have a mind to collect the orders." He said, he "did not know, we might try and see;" so I told Angell, and I think the first watch he sold, was one he bought of Robert Fessenden, a cheap gold watch; he said he bought that for eighteen dollars. One man wanted it, and I told him I would take an order for twenty-five dollars and give five dollars beside. At that time we were taking a great many orders for twenty-five dollars of the bounty, and that would make an order to give in the same as the rest. I think that was the first watch ever sold to them. Then Angell got some, and I think for what he would sell he had to take his chances—he would sell the watch, and if, when they got to Providence, they liked the watch, they might keep it. He sold a few in this way. The clerk, a kind of runner for Engley—Bush—said, a man had a watch here to day; said it had stopped, and I gave him five dollars to get it fixed. If any of them fetched a watch that did not run, they had it fixed. But Angell makes eight dollars, for he don't give more than that, and if he does not, than he makes from

five to seven dollars. I think he might have sold—I told Engley that I was responsible for all the watches, and I did not get a cent of the profits—he might have sold two dozen, and he might not so many. Engley said, “he must stop the watch trade, it was too much work to collect the orders, and the paymaster would not pay, and if I had just as lief as not—the paymaster did not want to bother,”—stop selling! it was not but a few days afterwards, Bush said, “they are getting the best of you, since you stopped, they have gone into the watch business, they sold twenty-five there,” he said. I spoke to Noyes about it; I said, “I don’t know but I have as good a right to sell watches as Engley.” He said, “Sheldon was selling watches.” He (Sheldon) said, “I don’t know but I am selling the watches, but I don’t get a cent of pay. You know,” said he, “who is selling, well enough; I am at work by the day.”

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You understand that Sheldon and Chase both worked by the day?

A. Yes, sir. I do not think Chase had a great deal to do with the watch trade.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. They sold other things besides watches?

A. They were afraid I would know too much about such articles. I did not have half the profits in the watches. I heard Sheldon say the other day, that he had received no money for anything, but ten or eleven dollars for chevrons put on sleeves. That was small—not more than fifty cents or so to put them on the sleeves.

Q. You have had a great deal to do with the recruiting business, I wish to ask, if you know whether the conduct of Engley, his bad faith with agents, has in any way interfered with the recruiting business in this State?

A. I should think it had very materially.

Q. Will you explain?

A. Well, in the first place, if he had kept good faith with me, I should have brought a good many men here that I carried to other places. I think Hill and Bowen left off work for the State of Rhode Island, on that account. I think Downing would have fetched more here, and Delaney, Works, and Brown.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you know of any agent in this State that is satisfied with the accounts and settling of Major Engley?

A. I never heard that any one was yet. They all said that he got tight—so I found at last. I was sorry at last I did not leave sooner; my time was worth more for Connecticut. I wanted to settle the accounts so that it would be satisfactory at any rate. I don’t think he kept any good faith with me. The little small things I told him affected me more than the large ones. I told one of my men that I sent on, I think it hurt me more in money to have men come on and kept in the office all day—no breakfast and no supper—because he was rejected, and he went back and told his friends how he was used. I told him I did not think it paid—I wanted my men to have enough to eat; he pretended that he did not know that the men were in the office. I asked one of the men, and he said Engley

told us he would not give us any money. We could feed ten or a dozen men a day at forty cents a day. I remember one case of a man that was recruited; he says he came from Port Jarvis; he said Engley agreed to send him home and sent him as far as New York, and there he was; he had no money and nothing to eat; I took and gave him three dollars to pay his fare; I never expected to see him again; I could not have him round, and told him I did it out of charity. I sent him off, and he telegraphed to me in less than a week that he had some men; I paid that man all he asked, and \$300 in less than a fortnight; that's what I told them. I told them always, as a matter of policy, to use the rejected men well. I told Engley a good many times that he hurt us much by using the rejected men so.

Q. Have you seen the testimony of Major Engley?

A. I have just looked it over.

Q. Did you notice what he said of \$2,000 that you refunded?

A. I did not; I was listening to other testimony, and I did not look at that.

Q. I wish you would state all the facts.

A. I fetched, after we dissolved—when I paid \$15 a man—I fetched a lot of men here which were recruited by John Angell and Robert Fessenden and Aldrich. Most of them—the men—they said, had agreed to go for \$100 bounty, and they said, “Engley is taking out \$250,” and John Angell said his was to have only \$75. I think it was all he promised them. He drew up an order, and they signed it, there in Engley's office, agreeing to pay \$200, and this was in the morning, before light; before they had any talk with anybody, and when Engley came in, he assented, and said, “I suppose some of the men are yours and some are mine,” and he said, “All right.” Said I, “That's a pretty stiff order, the largest one I ever drew. I think it is too much.” He kind of laughed, and said something about you cannot draw too much now. There's but a little while to work. Said he, “I shall hold you responsible for this.” Said I, “I am responsible for it, any way.”

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What did he mean by that?

A. That I was responsible whether the men would stand it or not.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You understood him to advise you to draw the order?

A. I did not understand whether he advised me to draw it or not. He had told me before to draw the orders for \$250, or as large as the men would stand—anything they would agree to—that he had orders from the Governor to draw as high as \$250.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you understand that to be without regard to the place where they came from?

A. It made no difference where I brought them from. In the first place, take \$250 from any one that was contraband. Afterwards, he said, draw orders just as large as the men would stand, whatever they would agree to. Sometime afterwards the Governor asked me if I would not come up there.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did he send for you?

A. I think when I came on I went there, and he said I want to see you about these orders.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. State the thing in full.

A. There was but few words spoken, he asked if I was willing to refund. I told him I was.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did he tell you he did not authorize you to draw so large?

A. He said, "they have been taking \$100 in such places," and he said, "jumping up to \$200 at once, is rather too much." Said I, "I think \$100 will pay." He asked if I would make it right; said I, "I will some time when I come with——" Major Sanford I think was there.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. These orders were \$200?

A. Yes, sir; I told John Angell, "when you draw an order, do not draw so much." Said he, "Engley is drawing more." Said I, "I will find out." When I came on I went in and he said "you will rectify that." I said, "I will either make it right with men or money." He told me before that he was responsible for all the orders and should look to me if they wasn't right; and for that one. Sometime afterwards I received a letter stating that he had nothing to do with that, and he did not care whether I paid it or not; it was nothing to him. Bailey came in from Washington, and wanted to leave soon, and said, "I thought you was coming in to make that right." I told him when I came on I would. He said I might arrange with Major Sanford. I came on, and said I, "Governor, I told you I would make that right," and Major Sanford was here. Said I, "Engley has taken men from the same place, and they did not cost so much before and since; I do not know what is fair for him and not for me;" I told him this, so I arranged with Sanford.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What do you mean by arranging?

A. I gave \$1,500 in money and Engley's check.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you know that Engley, or either of the other parties were taking orders as large as \$200?

A. Yes, sir; James Jefferson got men in Washington that I don't think cost delivered, \$40 apiece. He only took half the profits and took \$200; he went out again and came to New York, and said he was in trouble, and I lent him some money. He told me afterwards that he did not get anything for the men he lost. "When I got the men," said he, "he was willing to divide the profits, but never the losses." All of Engley's men that came there to New York, made their head quarters at my office. His agent was renting my office. If any were rejected, I paid their passage home. When I came here, he told me not to pay any more transportation on his account without an order. "What are you going to do?" said I, "I don't want them hanging about my office." I went back and found eight men rejected—I sent home three. I found the same thing in Buffalo and I took the trouble to send them home. One man said he came in the morning, and had had but one meal; my boy had gone to a

cellar to get something for him to eat at my expense—he must have something to eat—I told him (Engley) how things stood. Some went in the navy. These men made a fuss, and quite a crowd gathered round. One man came in and gave me quite a damning, and said the State of Rhode Island disgraced herself. I told them they were mistaken. I telegraphed to Engley, and he paid no attention to it. I sent another despatch to Sanford, that Engley had a lot of men here without money or transportation. I soon received a despatch from Engley, “furnish these men with transportation and charge to my account.” I do not know whether he got my despatch. I got word from the Governor that all rejected men must be sent home faithfully, I would not have them hanging round here or in the camp. I thought there was authority to make Engley send the men home.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did he afterwards pay you for them?

A. Yes, sir, when I fetched in my bill for transportation.

Q. This fetched him up, when the despatch reached Sanford.

A. Yes, sir. You can imagine how you would feel, a hundred miles from home, with not a cent of money and nothing to eat. William Brown, a clerk for Sanford, has had a man come into that office inquiring for Engley, and crying; but this man Engley would not lift his toes to help him. He was trying to borrow money to go to Massachusetts, and he guessed he had gone. He told me to-day he was going out into the country to work for his board—to see if he could get anything to do. A great many have got places to work round here to save the expense of sending them home.

Mr. Thomas. This is the case, and he ought to be sent home. Mosely, (who was present,) he wants to go.

Capt. Ballou. They promised to send the man home if he wanted to go, and he says he does. They scared him so that he walked eight miles; clear out to ———. I gave him some money to pay his fare in the cars. He had been promised transportation home, and the man who fetched him is here now; but he was at work for Engley, and it belongs to him to send him home, and nobody else. This man would have paid \$200 for being recruited if he had passed. If you ever have Fuller before you, he will say that, for this man and others that were fetched in, he will have \$200 out of their bounty. This man did not understand it. I do not know how it was explained to him. I told John Clark that I was paying so much for putting them through. He said I was a d—n fool. I told him I did not know about that. I could not get the orders drawn, and I could not get the men to pass. He might have said he would not work; but I could not work at all—if I worked here I had got to work through a certain channel. The Governor told me when I refunded the money. I asked him if he thought there was any fraud in it. He said no. I asked Sanford, and said I, I want to know. Said he, no. I thought it was a large order to draw.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You knew they had taken as large or larger orders?

A. I was not sure at the time. They, at that time kept all these

things to themselves. I think Hill got an order not to draw orders for more than so much at such a place, and we would soon find them drawing orders larger. Then he would go to him and say, "You can draw now, we have had different orders." Angell then stated that he was told to draw orders for \$200 and \$250. These were most all contrabands. They had been in the rebel armies, and were as much entitled to pay that as any. I think they cost as much as any men to fetch in. They said they did. But I never filled one, (they were bought) although some of these men cost pretty high. I did not make much at a hundred dollars. I might have taken these same men to Connecticut and made \$2100 more, and they had \$4200; because, at that time they were paying \$310 cash, and \$10 once in four months, which amounted to \$100. If I had paid \$300, same as they would have got here, I should have made \$100. I should have got \$100—I should have made \$200 apiece.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Have you seen a bill of Engley's representing the State bounty at less than \$300?

A. I have never seen them signed by Engley. I have seldom seen bills used signed by any one. They said, "For further particulars inquire at 66 Washington street," and we adhered to that plan.

Q. Were these men recruited while Engley and you were in company?

A. I think if I had been in company with him, there never would have been any refunded.

Q. Engley drew these orders, did he not?

A. No, he cashed the orders; I drew them myself.

Q. I mean, he drew the pay?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Engley find any fault at the time?

A. No, sir; he did not.

Q. He did not intimate to you, that there was anything wrong?

A. Nothing more than that, "I shall hold you responsible." It appeared from what I have heard, that there was a man there in the office, named Freeman. I had a fuss on the boat with him. I came on at the same time and he was drunk. It appears that he told the men that the bounty was three hundred dollars, and they were not obliged to pay a cent. Engley said that he did not know as the men would stand it, and he said, he "should hold me responsible," and he told me before, "that it was all right if the men would go for that." Then he was getting nothing, only the fifteen dollars and was not going to run the risk.

Q. How much did Engley make on these men?

A. He had fifteen dollars a piece for them. I was not to work for this State after that. I told them I would not send men here unless they wanted to come. If the men had friends here, I would send them. If they wanted to go to Connecticut, I should send them. If they could get cash down in Connecticut they would rather go there, and I did not have to divide with anybody.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Who is this man that came on with you?

A. He belongs to the regiment. He has moved out into Cumberland, in Connecticut.

Q. In Connecticut do you take the men to camp, or do they all go through one office?

A. No, sir. Any Provost Marshal receives the men from anywhere, and you all have the same chance.

Q. Do the towns pay any part of the bounty?

A. No; no part of the bounty. A great many towns make up a subscription, and say we will give you so much. They pass round the hat to all the money men, and then send out the money to get the men. Say it was North Stonington. The first place I filled was Scotland. There were six men rejected. They would take men in Connecticut that they would not take here. Here they would not take a man unless he was five feet three inches in height, strong and robust. I was going to New York, and this man said, I think these men would pass, and he said, if they will, do so. I think, he said he would give me \$50 apiece, over and above all bounties. They had raised a subscription, and I got three or four more men, and I took on these men, and they went there and all passed but one, and they said he was too young. I took most of my men to Norwich, although you can take them anywhere—to Norwich, New Haven, or any place where there is a Provost Marshal. This was done here at the request of the Governor that they should be separate from the Provost Marshal's. But then I knew the Provost Marshal used to be the editor of a paper. When the man came down after he had passed the doctor, the papers were made out and he was sworn in; if I was there he gave me an order on the bank, and he would say to the men, "how much bounty has the Captain promised you here." Well, he has promised us \$250, or perhaps \$300." "You are satisfied with that—here is your order (check) for \$300, and here is \$10 in money." Now, if he was a mind to let me have the order, and I was a mind to pay them the money they did it. A good many did not give anything and a good many did. They would not allow you to take over \$100.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You got some money of the towns?

A. Yes, sometimes \$10 and sometimes \$20; I think Norwich gave \$20 which you would get beside the bounty. They never charged for making out papers anywhere, except New York—you have heard an account of Spinola there—he calculated to have \$10 apiece. Spinola told me himself, "that the men were damned lucky if they got \$100; they could well afford to give the clerk \$10."

Q. By Mr. Thomas. This man you have here belonged to the first battalion of the regiment?

A. Yes; he was recruited by Dr. Helme with the first company.

Q. How is he here?

A. He has never been mustered in. I will tell you. After he came here and was sworn in, he got a furlough to go back recruiting, and recruited men, and was taken sick some time, and then started on a furlough and was arrested as a deserter. I got him off, and then he moved his family on here, and has just got round, to be notified that he must come in and see the Marshal.

Q. How many agents did you employ?

A. I don't think, at one time, or all put together, there were a dozen.

Q. At any one time, what should you guess?

A. If you call these enlisted men agents—this Mr. Hayward, if he was called an agent, we might have had twenty-five at one time. But I did not reckon them as agents, either if they got or if they did not get men. I think I told Hayward he should have \$10 apiece and expenses. There were eight or ten white agents—that we called agents—that we booked.

Q. At the time of your partnership, was Engley carrying on any other business with anybody else?

A. Why, yes; he appeared to every man who have fetched men either in his employ, or in company with him. He had a brother, brother-in-law, cousin and almost everybody else.

Q. How much money do you think you made?

A. I think Engley and I together made something like \$3000 or \$4000 apiece. That was his share of my earnings, without saying anything about anything else. One man made Engley \$5000; another man \$2000; Mr. Brown, I think he figures his at \$1500 or \$2000.

Q. When you took those \$200 orders, how were they paid?

A. I just brought an order to Major Engley, and he figured it up and looked to see if the men all passed. He got returns from them from camp, and he wrote a check. I do not know but he took out the transportation of these men.

Q. Did the paymaster pay these \$200 orders?

A. I cannot tell you. Engley paid it all right, and gave me a check.

TESTIMONY OF COL. HENRY C. JENCKES.

Monday, February 6th, 1865.

I reside in Providence—was connected with the 2d Regiment.

Q. Have you been in any way interested in recruiting for that or any other regiment in the State?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under what authority?

A. Governor Smith's.

Q. What was the arrangement under which you entered into the recruiting service?

A. The first time I entered into the recruiting service, I was sent here, by order from the War Department. That was in 1862. The last time I received orders on the 25th of July, from Governor Smith, to take charge of the re-organization of the 2d R. I. Regiment.

Q. Under what arrangement was you to recruit? What was the bounty?

A. The first time I commenced, the head money was \$20 for a one year man. I recruited under that head until some time in Au-

gust, when I went to the Governor and told him that we could not succeed unless we could have more funds. He then placed at my disposal \$50 per man, to be used as I thought best, as head money, part head money and part bounty to the men, to the best advantage I could to procure recruits.

Q. Was that arrangement modified afterwards? and if so, how?

A. I worked under that arrangement until the 2d of January, then I had orders to recruit for any of the Rhode Island regiments. Orders to pay cash on the certificates of \$150 as issued by the Provost Marshals. Previous to that, I had broken up my camp at Mashapaug, and all enlisting had been done through the boards of enrollment. Previous to that time, Dr. Gardiner had examined my recruits.

Q. What did you receive from the Provost Marshal for those vouchers?

A. I received \$200.

Q. You received \$200 for a \$150 voucher?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you explain how that was, and how the men were recruited? Did the runner bring the recruit in and enlist him, and you buy the certificate of the runner?

A. Yes, sir; I had thirty or forty different parties bringing in men, and I got their certificates, and I gave them money for them. They would bring me a \$150 certificate, and I would give them the money for it; I turned it over to the Governor and received \$200 for it.

Q. Before this, what did you receive for the \$50 certificates from the Provost Marshals.

A. I didn't have anything to do with Provost Marshals at that time, I was acting under a special order from the War Department.

Q. Did you receive any more than \$150 for these men?

A. No, sir; if a man brought me a recruit, then he could make out the papers for \$20, and go to the Quartermaster General and collect it. I had authority to pay \$50 in addition to that.

Q. Did you draw it for every man put in after you received that authority?

A. Yes, sir; I paid that over to the runners that brought me the recruits; some of it I paid to the recruits.

Q. Did you pay it all over to the runners and recruits, and receive no profit from it yourself?

A. No, sir; I was under pay as Lieutenant-Colonel, and received no profit from this source.

Q. What was your relation to these men that brought recruits? Anything more than that you bought the certificates when they came?

A. I made arrangements with these men to bring me recruits, and if the men passed I would give them cash for the certificates, after which I went to the Governor and got his order on the certificate, and received \$200..

Q. From whom did you draw the money?

A. From the Quartermaster General.

Q. Are you in the business now ? and is this arrangement the one in force to day ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there other persons who cashed these certificates besides yourself ?

A. I presume, and have heard that there were, I have no definite knowledge of any, and have never seen any transactions of the kind.

Q. About how many of them did you cash ?

A. I should think likely I have cashed some thirty or thirty-five.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. NOYES.

February 1st, 1865.

I reside in the city of Providence, and am at present with the State Commissioner, Col. A. D. Smith, 3d, previous to that I was with Major Engley, previous to that with the Quartermaster General.

Question. Have you been familiar with the mode of enlisting men into the fourteenth regiment ?

Answer. Yes, sir ; I had charge of it during the time I was with Major Engley.

Q. State if at that time you were familiar with the mode of enlisting men and paying bounties, or of men giving orders for bounties ?

A. Orders were given, and sometimes it would be exactly in the form of an order. If I recollect exactly, some of it would be in the form of a regular enlistment agreement, to enlist for such a bounty. Sometimes there was an agreement drawn up to enlist for certain bounties.

Q. Suppose a man agreed to enlist for a bounty of \$50, what would become of the rest of the bounty ? Who would that be paid to ?

A. It would be paid to the recruiting officer.

Q. Who was the recruiting officer ?

A. Major Engley had charge of it. He was the responsible party.

Q. It would be paid to, and disposed of, under the direction of Major Engley ; either to runners, or otherwise, as he saw fit ?

A. No, sir ; it was paid to him, as I understood it.

Q. When these orders was given, how were they given ? Were they read to the men, or did they go up and sign them, making their marks, without their being read ?

A. Sometimes they were read to them, and sometimes they were asked individually, each man, what amount of bounty they agreed to enlist for, and then, when he stated it, the agreement was drawn up and he signed his name to it. Sometimes the orders were read ; just as it happened.

Q. They were sometimes signed without being read ?

A. Well, they might have been ; I can't say positively as to that. I did not read them all myself. I did not see all the men personally. I saw a great many of them personally.

Q. Did some of the men demur to signing the orders ?

A. Not at the time they signed. No, sir. I never heard any complaint at all; never heard them say anything against it.

Q. Do you know anything about watches and merchandize sold by Major Engley?

A. I know there was some sold by Mr. Sheldon, and I have understood that Major Engley advanced the money for that purpose.

Q. Were other officers of the State in the habit of visiting that office frequently?

A. No, sir; not frequently.

Q. Occasionally?

A. Yes, sir; occasionally they have been in there.

Q. What other officers?

A. Major Sanford has been in there, as superintendent of recruiting. He came occasionally on business.

Q. Who else?

A. Col. Bailey has been in, perhaps half-a-dozen times in the course of that period. Once in a great while Col. Francis would come in.

Q. Major Sanford you say was superintendent of recruiting. Did Major Engley act under him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What arrangement was made between Engley and him about recruiting?

A. They never had any, sir.

Q. Do you know whether Major Sanford received any proportion of the profits arising from that business?

A. I don't know that he did. Never heard that he did. I have no knowledge about it. I never took interest enough in it to inquire.

Q. Do you know anything of the amount of the bounty in the aggregate, received by the men of the 14th regiment, which was received by Major Engley?

A. Well, that I could not say, sir.

Q. About how much?

A. I never have figured it up, or looked into the matter at all?

Q. Could you ascertain, now?

A. No, sir. Not without examining the orders and casting them up.

Q. They are in the Paymaster's hands?

A. So, I understand, the orders and agreements.

Q. Were all the men enlisted for that regiment, through that office, or nearly all?

A. Well, I think they were, though they commenced raising the regiment in August. I had nothing to do with it until October.

Q. One or two companies were raised before Major Engley had anything to do with it?

A. That was before I had anything to do with the office.

Q. Do you know anything farther about the facts connected with recruiting frauds at that office, or mal-practices connected with these men?

A. I do not, sir.

Q. Do you know how the business was conducted?

A. It was just in that manner; the men gave orders and agreements for their bounty, and then they were turned into the Paymaster General's hands, and the money was paid to Major Engley.

Q. Did Major Engley have anything to do with recruiting, other than receiving recruits at the office?

A. Well, he had the whole charge of it; he had his agents throughout the country; he went for some men himself; I think he came on with one squad or more; I don't know but what he did more, I couldn't say.

JOHN W. NOYES.—RECALLED.

Q. What do you know about the colored men being locked up?

A. I probably had as much to do with locking men up as anything. The reason why they were locked up was this: They would frequently come in at night about six o'clock, and the doors were at first left open, and the consequence was that they were continually in the room where I was sitting writing, asking questions about this and that, and after they came in we had to make an order, on the person who kept them furnished with board, &c. (They were continually coming into the little room, and would go down into the street, and meet somebody who had money in his pocket, and get something to drink, and feel very nicely, so that when they got ready to go up to their boarding-place, they were in a condition in which we did not like to send men to any decent boarding-place. They were in the habit of drinking very frequently) after they were sworn into the service, until they were clothed, it was frequently the case that we had to have the outside door locked, and the one going into the room where I was, was most always unlocked. Occasionally I had some other writing to attend to, when it was locked. With regard to any mans being ill-treated, or anything of that kind, there was one case where a man went out in that way and got very much intoxicated and very abusive to every one in the office, and seemed disposed to turn everything upside down, and by order of Major Engley he was put in irons at that time, and in no other case.

Q. What did this man complain of when he came in?

A. He didn't seem to complain of anything in particular, but only inclined to have a time generally.

Q. Was he an enlisted man, or one who had not been enlisted?

A. I don't remember particularly about that; I think he had been sworn in, sir. I don't recollect the man's name.

TESTIMONY OF W. S. OCCLESTON.

Thursday, January 26.

I am here in Providence as recruiting officer for the 15th U. S. Infantry. I arrived here on the 5th of December, 1864, on recruiting service, and have recruited about 78 men.

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on vouchers approved by Col. Charles E. Bailey, A. D. C., the sum of \$110 for the first four men enlisted by me. Since which I have received the following order, (a copy of which I enclose you.) I would respectfully state that I ask for this information out of motives strictly for the good of the service. Being an officer of the government, and placed on the recruiting service in this city, I would respectfully ask your aid in placing me on an equal footing with the other parties engaged in the recruiting service, as it will enable me to obtain a great many more men for the service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. OCCLESTON,

First Lieut. 15th U. S. Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Dec. 15, 1864. }

Lieut. Wm. B. Occleston, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Providence, R. I.

SIR.—I have the honor to inform you that the following premium will be paid for recruits enlisted in your "regiment," and credited to this State.

For a one year recruit.....	\$60
" " two " "	80
" " three " "	90

Only bills for the above amounts can be approved at this department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Colonel and A. D. C.

A true copy:

WM. B. OCCLESTON, First Lieut. 15th U. S. Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

I got my information about these additional bounties from the men engaged in bringing the recruits; they would say there was more paid; that John N. Francis was getting \$125 for three years recruits and only paying \$90. For all the men enlisted from the 15th of December, 1864, to the 31st of December, 1864, we were paid \$90; previous to the 15th I received \$110. I was led to inquire why it was, that if I was not entitled to draw but \$90, I received \$110 at the first. If these parties were allowed \$25 more than I was, they could offer more inducements to runners to bring men, than I could; I wanted to be placed on an equal footing with them. I made this statement in Colonel Bailey's office, "I don't propose to make anything out of this; I propose to pay out every cent I receive to the men bringing these recruits." The answer I received was, "We know that; if you were making out of it, it would not matter so much."

LIEUT. W. B. OCCLESTON—RECALLED.

Wednesday, February 8th.

Q. If you have any information further than you stated the other day upon the subject of bounties and the enlisting of recruits in this State, you will state it; I mean State bounties to State recruits?

A. I believe I have stated before in reference to the amount of bounties and premium.

Q. I want to include premium in the question?

A. I don't know anything about that, except in reference to my own case; the men I have enlisted, i. e. fifty-one in the month of January, I have received \$150 premium for.

Q. Did you receive, personally, any benefit from that?

A. No, sir; I paid that to the man presenting the recruit.

Q. From whom did you receive it?

A. From the Quartermaster General.

Q. Are you still recruiting for the United States Government in this State?

A. Yes, sir; the recruits I obtain are credited to the State in the quota.

Q. Have you made any application in reference to head money, to the Governor, or to any officer connected with the Executive Department, and what took place?

A. I made application at the Governor's office on Saturday last, the 4th of February.

Q. To whom did you make application?

A. I made application to the Governor—asked him for information in reference to bounties and premiums. He first referred me to Colonel Bailey, who happened to be close by, and he replied to the Governor, that my case was already under his consideration. The Governor seemed to hesitate a while, and then Colonel Bailey told him what the case was in reference to a sergeant of mine that had been arrested. The Governor said that he could not give me any answer until Tuesday. Colonel Bailey said the Governor would not allow me to do any more recruiting while I kept that sergeant here; he had been arrested for giving forged exemption papers. He gave a paper which was not an exemption paper, it was simply a joke played on a man sent there by certain parties, I don't know exactly who the parties were.

The following is the paper referred to :

HEADQUARTERS 46th RHODE ISLAND REGT.,
January 40th, 1869. }

This is to certify that Joseph A. Greene, of Westerly, State of Rhode Island, has this day appeared before me, for medical examination for exemption from the service of the United States, and found totally unfit for the service. He suffering with the Asthma and "Water on the Brain." I declare him wholly unfit for the service of the United States.

Given under my hand and seal, this 40th day of January, 1869.

N. B. SQUILLS,
Examination Surgeon.

A true copy,

W. B. OCCLESTON,
1st Lieut. 15th U. S. Infantry.

Q. What else took place?

A. Nothing further was said at that time.

Q. At any other time?

A. There was sometime previous to that, I cannot remember the dates, when I had some talk with Col. Bailey in reference to the premiums. The date of that order will show that I was to be allowed only \$90; that, I have already testified about.

Q. Was any reference made to Col. Neide, in any of these conversations?

A. No, sir; I don't remember that there was.

Q. Are you still recruiting?

A. I am, sir.

Q. Do you receive any hand-money or premium for recruits?

A. No, sir; I have not as yet; I have not given any certificates yet; I only commenced yesterday to recruit.

Q. How do the men recruited by you compare in numbers with those recruited by other officers in the State.

A. I think, for one office, I have enlisted a larger number of men than any other in the State—fifty-one from the 1st of Jan. to the 21st of January; that was from the time that the premiums went up \$150 until they were done away with. I enlisted twenty-seven men in December. I came into the State on the 5th day of December.

Q. In reference to these fifty-one men, you say you received \$150. How much did other men receive for their recruits?

A. That I could not state positively, but I have heard that they received \$200.

Q. Who received the \$200?

A. I heard that Capt. Starkey, Major Engley, Col. Francis, and Col. Jenckes, received \$200. I would like to state there have been men sent to me during the time I was enlisting these men, who told me that Capt. Starkey and Major Engley wished them to take the vouchers or certificates from me, (not the money) to them, and they would cash them for \$150, the same that I was cashing them for. I did not allow that to be done. I took the certificates to the Quartermaster General. I told them I would not allow any man to make money from my labor, if they could not enlist the men for that price. I would not allow any man to make \$50 on my labor; or words to that effect.

Q. You are prohibited from receiving any compensation except your pay, as lieutenant, under the laws of the United States?

A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

January 31st, 1865.

I am clerk in the Provost Marshal's department for the Second District.

Q. State what you know, if anything, in reference to the payment of bounties and bounty certificates to recruits, and the disposition of such bounties since you have been in that office?

A. I never saw any orders of the Executive, I know that the Provost Marshal issued certificates. At first, for one year men, the certificates were \$20; three years, \$50. I think he enlisted one two years man, a short time ago, I am not sure of the date, it was for \$35, or \$40. We never had but that one; I don't recollect the amount that was on the face of the voucher. We gave \$20 for one year men, and \$50 for three years men. Those certificates were supposed to be delivered to the man that brought the recruit in.

Q. To the runners?

A. Yes, sir; to the man that presented the recruit; It was the custom of certain parties, to buy these certificates up. I have known them to give \$60 for a one year voucher, a \$20 voucher, and \$90 for a \$50 voucher. On the 3d of January they increased the head money to \$150. They increased the Provost Marshal's certificates to \$150.

Q. Who were the parties that purchased these certificates?

A. I know Captain Starkey purchased some; I would not swear to it, but I think John N. Francis purchased some. I know the runners used to come in and bring the recruits, and these men would have the vouchers made out in their names.

Q. In John N. Francis' name?"

A. Yes, sir; he did not have a great many, perhaps a dozen or so.

Q. Who requested them to do it? i. e. to have the names inserted.

A. Sometimes the parties themselves would do it, and sometimes the runner would do it, i. e. to have their name inserted in the certificate.

Q. Did John N. Francis, or these other men, have anything to do with recruiting these men?

A. I could not answer that. I don't know. I know that Captain Starkey brought quite a number of men himself. I knew he gave this head money, because there was a man brought in a recruit himself. He thought he didn't get what was due on him. I told him, I would take it for him and get what I could for it. I got \$100 for the three years voucher. I sold it to Capt. Starkey. I did not buy it from the other man, but took it as a matter of accommodation to him.

Q. You say, you never heard any other person say anything as to the insertion of the names of Capt. Starkey, Col. Francis, or any other person in these certificates?

A. I was clerk, and Capt Chadsey gave me orders to make them out to such and such men. I made them out in accordance with the orders of Capt. Chadsey. I never made any out at all, without his orders, so nothing could fall upon me in that respect, and I don't know from whom he received his orders requesting him to make them out in that way. I don't know for certain, that he received such orders from anybody. I heard him say one day, that he didn't know as he had any right to give them to anybody but Col. Francis and Captain Starkey. I was talking to the Captain one day about it, and asked him.

Q. He didn't know as he had any right to give vouchers to anybody but Col. Francis and Captain Starkey?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been connected with the recruiting service?

A. I have been in the office since May, 1863. We commenced recruiting in our office, June 27, 1864.

Q. Do you know, or can you state anything further, in relation to the payment of bounties?

A. I know nothing further.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM LAIR, (Colored.)

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Question. Where do you live?

Answer. In 75 Vandam street, New York.

Q. What has been your business during the last summer and fall?

A. Well, I was engaged in Major Engley's office in New York.

Q. What did you do?

A. Well, I simply kept the office for them—writing sometimes.

Q. Was Major Engley there himself?

A. Yes, sir; he was there then.

Q. When was that?

A. It was about the first of August.

Q. What was Major Engley doing there?

A. Well, he was recruiting.

Q. Did you assist in the recruiting business?

A. No, sir; I staid at the office and took the names as the men came in.

Q. Did you take in a good many men?

A. Yes, sir; a pretty good many; sometimes ten or eleven a day.

Q. How much bounty were they paid?

A. They were paying \$300.

Q. Did the men all understand that that was the bounty?

A. Yes, sir; a pretty good many of them.

Q. Did they give any part of it to Major Engley?

A. No, sir; not as I know of.

Q. Did they buy of him any watches or other property?

A. No, sir; not as I know of.

Q. Major Engley took them on to Providence from New York?

A. Yes, sir; him and a man in Broad street, New York—I have forgot his name. Downing used to fetch his men on.

Q. Where did this man come from?

A. New York—Peter Downing.

Q. These men that you took in there when Major Engley was there, were they picked up in New York?

A. Some of them were picked up in New York, some in Poughkeepsie, and all around there.

Q. Did you know of any of the men coming back there from Providence—being rejected in Providence and returned?

A. No, sir; only one, and that was Wynkoop—he belonged in Poughkeepsie.

Q. Were his expenses paid back?

A. No, sir; they were not paid back, unless as far as New York.

Q. Major Engley did not pay his expenses from Providence to his home?

A. No, sir, only from Providence to New York.

Q. Did the man make any complaint?

A. Yes, sir; he wanted to get home; he said it was a shame that they did not send him home, after bringing him from his home.

Q. What was the agreement if he came on and should be rejected?

A. They should be sent home, their expenses paid, and give them some change to get something to eat.

Q. How was this man's expenses paid from Providence to New York, do you know?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know of any frauds practiced upon the men in Engley's office, in New York?

A. No, sir; I do not, sir.

Q. What was paid to the men in the first lot, when they first enlisted?

A. Twenty-five dollars.

Q. How much did Engley pay for these men?

A. When they first come there he was paying two dollars a head. Then he was told there was another agent there, who got in all the men, and he said he would raise to \$5, and he kept it up to \$5 quite some time, and then he told his agent he could not afford to pay any more, and then he paid \$2, because he was not getting paid so much as he was paying.

Q. How much pay did Engley get for the men at that time?

A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Did the men themselves pay him anything?

A. No, sir.

Q. No part of their bounty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was Captain Ballou in company with him at this time?

A. I believe not, sir.

Q. You were in the office with Captain Ballou afterwards?

A. Yes, sir; I went to Captain Ballou's office afterwards.

Q. At that time Engley and Ballou were not in company?

A. Well, I could not say, sir.

Q. Did you know of any fraud or deception that was practiced upon the men in Captain Ballou's office?

A. No more than when Captain Ballou was away, some men would come in at \$250, and we would make an order out for \$80, and sometimes a hundred dollars.

Q. Did the men assent to it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they understand what the State bounty was?

A. I believe they did, sir.

Q. Do you know of any case where the man was deceived as to the amount of State bounty?

A. No, sir; I do not, sir.

Q. Do you know of any watches, or other property being sold to the men, in Captain Ballou's office?

A. Yes, sir. I know I had a few watches—myself and Nat Angell—we sold them.

Q. What did you get for watches ?

A. Well, we had some good watches and got \$20.

Q. What did you pay ?

A. Well, sir, I believe we paid \$18.

Q. Don't you know how much you paid for them ?

A. No, sir ; I do not.

Q. You took orders for the men ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Captain Baliou have anything to do with this business ? Did he know anything about it ?

A. I believe he did, sir.

Q. Did you know of any of these bogus watches, or burners, as was said here ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you sell any other goods to these men ?

A. No, sir ; nothing else.

Q. How many watches do you think were sold at that office ?

A. Well, sir, I could not tell, I guess about twenty-four watches.

Q. Who was your partner in the business ?

A. Nat Angell.

Q. Does he live in New York ?

A. No, sir ; he lives in Providence.

Q. Who bought the watches ?

A. He bought them.

Q. Did he have the money himself to buy them ?

A. Yes, sir—his own money.

Q. How long did you remain in that office ?

A. I believe I went there on the 16th of August. I have been with them ever since.

Q. Were you in his office there ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he have an office there, now ?

A. No, sir.

Q. What are you doing, now ?

A. Well, I am working for his father.

Q. Did you draw the orders for these men—

A. The watch money ?

Chairman. No.

Q. The bounty ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who did ?

A. Angell. I have wrote some.

Q. These men could not all read and write, could they ?

A. No, sir ; but the orders would be read to them.

Q. Were they read to them in all cases ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they know what the orders were ?

A. Yes, sir ; after they were read to them.

Q. Who read the orders to them ?

A. Nat Angell, and sometimes myself.

Q. You always read them just as they were written ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you known of any men who complained of being deceived about the amount of their orders ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you visited any of the men in camp ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any complaints made ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been in Engley's office, here ?

A. No, sir.

WILLIAM HILL—RECALLED.

I was at Harrisburg Depot, and saw a bill stating that the State of Rhode Island will pay a bounty of \$250, and the Government \$100, making a bounty of \$350. It was endorsed at the bottom, Major Sanford. The man is in the city, a colored man, now who had it at the time. His name is John Reeder. I would not be at all surprised if he had the document.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT FESSENDEN.

I accompanied Nat. Angell to Paul Brez, in John St., New York, to purchase one dozen composite case cylinder and lever movement watches, at nine and a half dollars apiece by the dozen. The ordinary retail price was about sixteen dollars—so Mr. Brez told me. We circulated also, bills offering three hundred dollars bounty, as by the Governor of Rhode Island's proclamation, in Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Poughkeepsie, New York, Albany, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Wilmington, Del. These were printed in New York. I saw a bill that Engley's agent had—an old fellow showed me one of the bills and showed me the form he had attached—so that colored men considered themselves enlisted right on the spot, that we, the undersigned, agree to enlist for two hundred and fifty dollars. That was in Buffalo. I have not seen the handbill since ; he said it was out of print—the same to agree with this form.

Q. Where were they printed ?

A. I do not know. He had that agreement printed after he got to Buffalo. He went there to take charge of the recruiting for Major Engley, and he stopped at the Bonney House.

TESTIMONY OF HUGH B. BROWN.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Question. What is your name ?

Answer. Hugh B. Brown, of Orange, New Jersey.

Q. Have you been connected with the recruiting business for this State ?

A. I have. I recruited one hundred and fifty men for the 14th R. I., or about that.

Q. By whom were you employed?

A. Employed by Major Engley.

Q. Where did you recruit the men?

A. I recruited them chiefly in Central New York—some as far as St. Louis.

Q. Were you employed by Engley by the day?

A. No, sir; it was a partnership relation; I made arrangements with Major Engley for the State of New York, last August. He made a proposition to me to go into Central New York to recruit men on these conditions: I was to furnish half the capital, and he furnish the other half, and the State allowed me \$50 of the bounty of the men, and that that \$50 would be divided between us after deducting the expense of recruiting, and that this arrangement was done with the consent and knowledge of the Governor of the State.

Q. How was the head money to be divided?

A. He never said anything to me about it. I afterwards ascertained that there was head money, but he never said anything to me, and I ought to have been entitled to half but he never said anything about it.

Q. Your contract was to take one half of all you received.

A. What he stated he received was to be this fifty dollars. I was to furnish all the recruiting expenses, and all other expenses to the city of New York or Albany, and he gave me transportation from the city of New York or Albany, to Providence, and he paid the expenses back of all those that did not pass. That was his part of the capital although I always furnished two-thirds of it.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What kind of transportation did he furnish you?

A. He gave me an order on the agents of different Companies and one that stated that I was in his employ.

Q. He gave you his order?

A. He did.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did his name appear as official?

A. He gave me his name as Major Engley. I have no document authorizing transportation. I have a document authorizing me to act in that capacity, and that was the way he signed it.

Q. When you found any men did they sign any contract with you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did he give you any orders for any payment of the bounty?

A. No, sir. I never did business in that way.

Q. How did you arrange it?

A. At first I simply issued a handbill, stating that the bounty was \$250, and that they would get twenty-five dollars of that down; seventy-five dollars when mustered in, and the balance when ordered to the war. But afterwards, I began to reflect that, that was hardly the fair thing notwithstanding my orders. I afterwards said to the

men, the bounty is \$300, but you must allow us \$50 to pay all the heavy expenses of recruiting which they were willing to do, and after that I adopted that plan.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Your orders were from Major Engley to advertise that the State bounty was \$250.

A. To state that to the men.

Q. Is that in written authority?

A. No, sir; it was verbal.

Q. Have you any copy of the handbills?

A. I have none with me; I have plenty at home. I have issued two handbills. I have another that was issued in St. Louis. When in St. Louis, I had been there but a few days when I received a note from Major Engley, requiring my presence at the ———. I went there astonished to see him, and he said he had come on to see about matters generally, and get things straight, and among others he called my attention to that \$50 to be deducted from the men's bounty to pay expenses. He said it did not leave margin enough for all concerned, where we went so far for them, and that I should have to issue another handbill, and come down with the bounty a little lower. Well, I said, I thought it was rather hard to take any more from the men than \$50—it ought to be enough. He said, no, there were two reasons why it ought to be cut down a little lower; one was, there was Major Sanford that had not made anything yet out of the recruiting, and it was high time he came in for a little benefit, and that we ought to get more from the men in order to leave the margin large enough for him to share. Well, I said, it was rather too bad to take any more from the bounty; but if it was actually necessary to do so, I was under his order. I said I understood the bounty was \$310. I said issue an order for \$100, and it would leave \$210. I said let's make it \$225—don't take so much. He said no, that would not do, to make it as he told me. I soon had a handbill—copies of which I have in my carpet bag.

Q. Can you furnish us copies?

A. I can when I get home.

Q. I wish you would do so? Did you post up a number of these handbills?

A. I issued them there, not in any great quantities because I found that Major Scholfield had issued an order forbidding recruiting, and I gave them to Bishop Green and my agents in drinking saloons and other places where I could make use of them.

Q. Did you make any private contract with the men?

A. I only succeeded in getting two men, on account of the stringency of the regulations—these were two who had the bounty on the handbill.

Q. Did they sign any paper?

A. They did not sign any; when they came here all the men signed a paper. I do not mean that Engley required them to sign a paper, saying that they would receive so much for their bounty—they always did it.

Q. You never took any paper of that kind ?

A. I never did at all.

Q. These men you took in St. Louis—these two men were not correctly informed as to the amount of the State bounty ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Could you get any more men when they were so informed that the bounty was \$300. Did the men volunteer any more readily when they understood it was \$250 ?

A. I did not perceive any difference. It made a vast difference when I came to camp ; there was no complaining or hard words if they knew the facts.

Q. You have been in the camp ?

A. Always when I came on with them.

Q. Have you heard such complaints ?

A. When I was in at one time, and they had found out that the bounty was \$300, they thought they had not been fairly dealt with.

Q. Has there been any difficulty between you and Major Engley ?

A. No difficulty, any further than in a settlement ; he attempted to wrong me out of my just dues, and I cannot get a settlement.

Q. Have you known of any instance where Major Engley has taken more from the men than what you agreed with them for ?

A. I only know of one instance ; one of the men I brought on from St. Louis, he said to the man, " now," said he, " Brown has been to a great deal of trouble for you, and brought you a long distance, and you ought to do the fair thing by him." Said he, " I will." " What will you give him," said he. " I will give him \$10." He drew up an order for that amount, and kept the order (and that's the last I ever saw of him) and made him sign it.

Q. The hundred dollars was taken out of his bounty besides ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you come on yourself with all the men you recruited ?

A. Not always ; sometimes I sent them through by a sergeant.

Q. What do you mean by a sergeant ?

A. Well, he allowed me to select any of the men I had recruited after they came down and put on the uniform, to work as our agents in the partnership relation—as many as I wanted.

Q. You have not yet settled with Major Engley ?

A. No, sir ; I called upon him to-day for the third time for a settlement, and I saw he was not disposed to do what was right, and I asked him to go with me and lay the matter before the Governor, and my papers and receipts are now before the Governor, and he told me I might call in a couple of hours, and he would tell me what he thought was right. I agreed to leave it on one particular point to the decision of the Governor, and he was to take that into consideration this afternoon, and give me an answer. I have a succinct statement of my difficulty with Major Engley. If it is the request of the committee, I will read it, it was heard before the Governor.

Q. You were Major Engley's agent.

A. Yes, sir. (Produces and reads.)

St. Louis, Oct. 31, 1863.

This certifies that Hugh B. Brown is appointed agent and superintendent of recruiting in the State of Missouri, for the Fourteenth R. I. H. A., the said Brown having no authority to enlist men in the State of Missouri, but merely to forward them to Rhode Island, in such a manner as not to conflict with the laws of Missouri.

(Signed)

J. C. ENGLE,
Major, Fourteenth Regiment, &c.

(Reads). On or about the 2d of October, I was requested by Major Engley (Sanford) to leave the recruiting field in central New York, and proceed to St. Louis, to superintend recruiting there. I demurred, but finally consented, if he would allow me to keep possession of my field in central New York. To this Engley replied, I cannot grant the request, as some official information has reached me that recruiting in New York ought to be stopped immediately. I will send the agent to get down all the men they have, and you will order to camp all the sergeants. I went to St. Louis, and that mission having failed, owing to the order of Gen. Schofield, I returned to New York and found recruiting going on in the old field, the same as when I left it. I learned further, that Major Engley, after I left, sent up his agents to occupy the field. Mr. ———, one of the agents, proceeded immediately to the residence of David H. Hay, my head-agent, and said to him that I had left the field, and that he had been sent to take my place. He then procures a list of my men from all my agents, into his hands. On my return to Providence, I remonstrated with Major Engley, that this was something like a want of faith on his part, and he defended himself by saying that things took a little different turn after I left, and then desired me to go to Ohio, and procure contrabands at \$50 bounty; the remainder to be shared by all the parties concerned.

Q. Who are all the parties concerned?

A. Well, he did not then state whether Major Sanford was to be one of the parties, or not; myself and him were; and from what he said in St. Louis, I inferred that Major Sanford was one. I do not think he mentioned his name at that time. I might remark here, that this he said was with the approbation of the Governor, though I would not touch it without that assurance. This he in part consented to do, and I went back to New York, to make the necessary arrangements for leaving the field in charge of a competent man, but after waiting ten days, I saw no signs of his complying with the agreement; his agents still continued in the field after the repeated assurance that no man should be permitted to interfere with me in that field. It becoming plain that he did not intend to keep faith with me, I concluded to leave his service which I have accordingly done. In the first place, I claim that the agents in Central New York, were in my employ, and with my money in their hands, and in consequence I am entitled to all the money earned by them, just the same as if I employed them in some other business; for the agreement was that they should have money on my account to bring down the

men. Nor does the fact of their continuing longer in the field, alter the case. He did not discharge them, nor did they, nor he, notify me of transfer of service. Of course, I am willing to allow all just claims of money—advancing money to said agents.

Respectfully submitted, &c

Q. Who are the parties among whom this money has been divided?

A. Myself and Major Engley, so far as my contract is concerned. We were all the parties, and I only inferred from what he said to me in St. Louis, that Major Sanford was another ; I cannot say positively that it was so.

Q. Have you taken one-half of the profits ?

A. After paying expenses that I advanced—one-half of \$50.

Q. Have you known of watches and other goods being sold to these recruits ?

A. Yes, sir ; I know what was done.

Q. By whom ?

A. I think as near as I can remember, it was done by a sergeant in the employ of Major Engley, in or about his office—one of his employees.

Q. Did Major Engley know it ?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Had he any connection with them, that you know of ?

A. No.

Q. It was done in his office, was it ?

A. Well, in or about it. These men that were employed in different ways coming in contact with the men.

Q. What was the quality ?

A. Such as I have seen, were worth from a dollar to five dollars.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What did they get them for ?

A. From \$18 to \$25.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the parties who sold these watches ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Sheldon that is about the office ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know if he sold any ?

A. I do not.

Q. How did they take pay ?

A. I do not know, I never saw a sale ; I only know that the men got the watches, and I think I have seen them in the hands of the parties.

Q. You don't know to whom the orders were given or were payable ?

A. No, sir.

Q. I think you stated the number of men you recruited ?

A. About two hundred and fifty men.

Q. How many men that you furnished were rejected and sent back ?

A. I could not answer that question. I could not tell about what per cent. I think it is—I should say about 10 per cent. .

Q. Who paid their expenses on returning home?

A. That was part of the duty of Major Engley, and part of the agreement, and the part of the capital he was to furnish, and he always brought in his bill for it; and in one or two instances he alleged to have sent back men which were not sent back; but that might have been a mistake.

Q. Do you know whether, in fact, he did pay the expenses of these men back?

A. I do not know that; I have his statement for it.

Q. Do you know how he obtained transportation for these returned men?

A. No; I know how he arranged transportation for the men in St. Louis.

Q. How was that?

A. In the first place he made a deposit of \$500, and then; that was with a company in Chicago; and then that order was nullified, and he made another arrangement with a Terre Haute company, for \$17.50 per man, and gave me an order through to New York.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you think Major Engley lost any money by the men you got?

A. Lost! No, sir; he made as much as \$1,500, if not \$2,000, judging from what I made, he ought to have made \$2,000.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES MOSELY.

Saturday, February 13th, 1864.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. What is your name?

A. James Mosely.

Q. Where do you live?

A. In the State of Ohio.

Q. What town?

A. Xenia. I live there; it will be nearly three weeks now since I left.

Q. Who asked you to come here?

A. It was a colored man, a recruiting officer that got me to enlist.

Q. What was his name?

A. His name was Allen C. Freeman.

Q. Did you come to enlist in the Fourteenth Regiment?

A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. What did he promise you?

A. He promised me \$302.

Q. Did he pay your expenses here?

A. No, sir; he did not. He took me to Zanesville, Ohio. He had a dispatch from Major Condor, and he took me to Cleveland.

Q. Who?

A. Condor, they called him.

Q. Did Major Condor pay your expenses to Cleveland?

A. Yes, sir; he did; and Capt. Fuller paid my expenses from Cleveland to this place.

Q. Capt. Fuller?

A. Yes, sir; he is a man recruiting for the Fourteenth R. I. H. A.

Q. Capt. Fuller, at Cleveland, paid your expenses to New York?

A. Capt. Fuller, at Cleveland, paid my way to this place, Providence.

Q. When you arrived here, what did you do and where did you go?

A. I went to the office, where they examined the recruits, and the doctor examined me there.

Q. Do you know Major Engley?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Did you ever see him?

A. No, sir; I never did see him.

Q. What did the doctor tell you?

A. He told me he could not pass me.

Q. Who was the doctor?

A. I do not know him, sir. He is a very fat man—pretty large man.

Q. After you were rejected by the doctor, what did you do?

A. Capt. Fuller got me to go and stay with Mr. Ballou a while.

Q. Did Capt. Fuller come on with you?

A. He came from Cleveland, Ohio, with me. After I was rejected by the doctor, I went to stay with Capt. Fuller, to see whether I could go out with the captain, to wait on him as his servant; but if he did not go out but resigned, perhaps he would want me to stay with him awhile. If I wanted to go back home, he told me he would pay my way back.

Q. Do you want to go back?

A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Have you been to the captain to ask him?

A. I have not seen him.

Q. Did you go anywhere and ask?

A. I went over to the other office—it was where I was examined.

Q. What did they tell you?

A. They told me I could not do it—could not pay my way back.

Q. What did you tell them?

A. Then they asked me would I 'list, I told them they objected to me at first, and it was no use to try. Major Engley said that captain Fuller was captured by the rebels, and told me I had better enlist.

Q. They told you that captain Fuller was captured by the rebels?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did captain Fuller promise to pay your expenses back?

A. Yes, sir; he did.

Q. And if you were accepted you were to have \$302?

A. Yes, sir; if I was accepted.

Q. Did you agree to pay him any part of your bounty?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. How did you understand he was to be paid for paying your expenses?

A. I thought it was like all other recruits—he was to pay all expenses back to this place, and if they did not pass, pay their way back again—that is what I understood.

Q. You have never had anything to do with Major Engley?

A. No, sir; I never did see him; they told me they would tell me afterwards.

Q. They told you at this office?

A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR J. C. ENGLEBY.

Wednesday, February 10, 1864.

(Examined by the Chairman.)

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Providence.

Q. How long have you been a resident of Providence?

A. About a year and a half.

Q. Have you been connected with the recruiting business in this State?

A. I have, sir.

Q. How long a time?

A. Most of the time that I have been here.

Q. In what capacity?

A. All the way from private to the position I now hold as major.

Q. You have now a commission as major?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what regiment?

A. Fourteenth colored.

Q. You have been mustered in?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been recruiting in this State since the commencement of the formation of the 14th regiment?

A. I have, since they commenced to fill it as a regiment. I commenced at the time the first company was about full. I believe, sir, —company A, and then it was decided to raise a battalion.

Q. Did you receive your commission at that time, as major?

A. No, sir.

Q. By whom were you appointed to recruit, or authorized, or is there not any special authority required?

A. I have no written order; I was ordered by the Governor in the first instance.

Q. Appointed by the Governor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For this regiment, or for any regiment?

A. More particularly for this regiment, with authority to receive recruits for any regiment.

Q. What were your instructions, if any, from the Governor in regard to this regiment?

A. I was ordered to report for instructions to Major S. P. Sanford, whose instruction I was to follow with that of the Governor.

Q. When did you first commence working for this regiment?

A. I can hardly give you the date. I think it was about the last of August or the first of September, somewhere about that time. I cannot give you the exact date, without referring to papers.

Q. Was it sometime after the regiment began to be filled up?

A. It was at the time, as I said before, when company A was about full—nearly full, not quite.

Q. You did not do much for that company?

A. Not much. No, sir.

Q. Did you recruit any men for that company?

A. Indirectly, not directly, I furnished money for parties that did.

Q. What parties?

A. I furnished to Lieut. Grabner. This company was the first company of the regiment.

Q. What is your connection with Grabner? you say you furnished him money. Was it a private arrangement between you and him?

A. Yes, sir; my object was, principally, to help off the company.

Q. Was he an authorized recruiting officer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what you did in connection with him?

A. I furnished him something like a hundred dollars to get recruits, and he promised that he would refund the money as soon as he brought the recruits, and received the payment of the Quartermaster General, which payments he received, but he put the money into his own pocket.

Q. Was that a partnership, or simply a loan of money?

A. Simply a loan of money.

Q. He simply paid back the money he borrowed, you did not share any profits of the enterprise?

A. No, sir; he did not pay; he put it on the ground that he had done service enough for me before; I never found any fault with him.

Q. After your connection with him, what did you do; beginning with the first you had to do in recruiting for the 14th Regiment?

A. The first thing I did was to start for New York myself. I went to New York, leaving here on Sabbath evening, and returning, left New York the next Tuesday evening, bringing with me forty-four recruits that I picked up in New York city during that time, thirty-seven of which passed examination.

Q. Was there any arrangement made with the Governor as to the amount which you were to receive?

A. Yes, sir; what was allowed by the Quartermaster General—simply the head money, that is all, sir.

Q. Was any transportation furnished you?

A. No transportation was furnished. I meant to say that thirty-seven only passed the surgeon's examination.

Q. Did you get any subsistence money from the Quartermaster?

A. No, sir; not anything at all. I paid that out of my own pocket. I would like to say here, that that lot of forty-four men cost me \$25 each, and I got only \$12.

Q. I wish you to explain how these men cost you \$25.

A. Well, sir; the first thing I did was to hire a team by the day. I had a poor idea of where the colored people lived. I was acquainted with the business, but not acquainted with colored recruiting. I took this team, and took a colored man with me, and we went into Sullivan and Thompson streets. A great many colored people live there. I found a room there, and got about half-a-dozen men, to whom I advanced \$10 apiece, on the start, and told them what I wanted. The old saying is that the colored man always wants his money before his work is done. I then sent them out to recruit. I told them I would give them \$10 apiece for all the recruits they brought in. Then their subsistence, and their subsistence on the boat, and their travelling expenses—on the average, it cost me \$25 apiece.

Q. Did I understand you correctly, that you left Sunday evening and returned Tuesday?

A. I left Tuesday night and arrived here Wednesday morning. In some cases I had to leave money for their families. It was immediately after the riot, and they were very destitute; some were nearly cleaned out. It was fortunate for recruiting, but very bad for the families. For one man, I had to pay rent, or he would have been turned out of doors. His wife was well satisfied.

Q. You paid \$10 in advance?

A. I do not wish to be misunderstood there. We paid most of them \$10; some of them only cost me \$6. There were several headquarters.

Q. I mean this squad.

A. After I got the first few, I went right into Five Points, and they engaged to go; some of them did not cost me but \$6.

Q. You did not pay all of this squad \$10?

A. These were the usual prices, \$10 and \$6. I did not recollect at first. A part of them cost \$10 and a part \$6.

Q. Didn't you make any written contract with these men?

A. I made, I drew up a paper, stating the bounty to be paid by the State, and some other points, and they signed it or made their marks.

Q. Was that paper returned to this office?

A. No, sir; so far as there was no reduction of these bounties, there was no necessity.

Q. But, have you received nothing from the State?

A. No, sir; except the \$10.

Q. Were you alone in this enterprise, or was somebody with you?

A. I was alone; it being my business; I had done a great deal of it; I was urged to take hold of it at this time. Major Sanford recommended me to the Governor, and then he was anxious that I should go to work.

Q. Is there any arrangement between Major Sanford and yourself, by which you are in any way to divide the profits of this business?

A. I will tell you. There was an understanding, and it was with another man; it was Chaplain Perry. I said nothing of the fact, because he took no active part. He started for New York, and agreed to meet me at the train and go together and take part; I went to the train and he was not at the depot, and when I came back he was dissatisfied with the expenses, which exceeded the profits, and I did not exchange any words with him; he did not like it, and did not take hold with me.

Q. Do you mean, Major Engley, that the subsistence of these men from Sunday evening until Tuesday evening cost you \$15 apiece?

A. No, sir; I meant to say the subsistence, hire of teams, and my own expenses there, and the money I left with the families, and what I paid the men as head-money, for bringing recruits, amounted in the aggregate to \$25 per head.

Q. Do you mean to say that you paid money to the families besides what you paid to the men?

A. Yes, sir; in a great many cases.

Q. What was your object in paying more than you got for these men?

A. I wanted to induce the Governor to raise a regiment. He was not decided. I worked, and wanted to show what could be done with this view.

Q. Well, after returning with that squad, please go on and tell what you did next.

A. I do not know as I can go on and tell.

Q. State whether, after reporting, you had an understanding with the Governor, and he agreed to pay you more per head.

A. No, sir; not for some time. I went back to New York with five or six of these men and tried to induce their friends to go.

Q. Seven of these men were rejected, what became of them?

A. The Governor required of me that I should send back the rejected men at my expense.

Q. And you did so?

A. Yes, sir. I did not think of that in connection with the \$25. I made up my account on the way between New York and here.

Q. In sending back these men, are you obliged to pay ordinary rates?

A. I get them at military rates.

Q. What are those rates?

A. \$3; and I gave them half-a-dollar apiece to get their suppers with, and that made, on the seven men, for whom I was liable to a certain extent, a cost of \$3 50 each.

Q. And you lost on these men; how much?

A. You can figure it. They cost me with transportation and back, \$25 50 apiece, and a little over, reckoning the transportation on the rejected men.

Q. Did you mean to say that these forty-four men cost you \$25,50 each, or the thirty seven men.

A. Well, it made no difference; I left money with the families; I treated them the same in every respect as if they had passed. I could not tell which would be passed.

Q. Then you spent \$25 each on the entire squad? Who receives this \$2 by the United States?

A. I receive it on these men.

Q. This comes to you?

A. The reason I have not collected it is that Capt. Silvey's very nice. I waited to get the General's rolls, because the men, he allows, I can only collect on the General's muster.

Q. Who pays this \$2.

A. It is paid by Capt. Wm. Silvey, U. S. Mustering Officer. It comes out of the General Government.

Q. I understand from the remark you made before, that you received it from the Paymaster of the State?

A. No, sir; I made a remark that I waited for the rolls, to take a copy of the Paymaster's rolls, so as to get the precise number he had mustered.

Q. You were going on to state that notwithstanding your losses, you immediately returned to New York?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were still by yourself—had no partner?

A. No partner, sir, at all.

Q. You took on some of these men to assist you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you furnished, you and your agents with transportation?

A. We were. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom.

A. Major Sanford is agent for the State, and has charge for furnishing transportation by the State, of nearly all the regiments that arrive.

Q. Please explain how that is done. Does he give an order on the Quartermaster?

A. No, sir. I have an order for myself, and they respect my order. Major Sanford gives an order to respect my order for whatever transportations I need. In the first case of men, he sent a special order to New York. He gave an order to Edwards to furnish transportation for so many men, and it has usually been the case until I furnished men to such an extent, they trusted me to authorize my own transportation, as I required it.

Q. On returning to New York what did you do?

A. I went through about the same process, with this exception; I will state that on the first squad I might have got them for \$12. By taking more time I could have got them together, but I wanted to get them together quick. When I went back I intended to have the \$12 cover, which in most cases it did.

Q. How much time did you spend in this second expedition?

A. I was only there a few days, when I came on with a second squad of men, and I went on there several times.

Q. Can you tell anything about the number?

A. I cannot tell you, except the first, because they were raised under peculiar circumstances.

Q. What did you receive for these men?

A. The same as before.

Q. You took nothing from the men?

A. Nothing from the bounty, sir, at all.

Q. Have these men been paid their full bounty?

A. Yes, sir; these men were in Company B, their checks were made off for the full amount. I will state myself, personally, that I have enlisted a man from New York city and not deducted any thing at all from his bounty. A man from New York city has had his full bounty, the full amount of \$300, because the expense of getting them is but trifling. (To Mr. Blake.) I should think I had enlisted in that way—Mr. Downing finally assisted me there—? should think in that way at that time, I enlisted about 200 men while I was there myself and had agents there. I was there a part of the time and part of the time here. (To Mr. Blake.) That covers all I have done personally except what was done by other agents. I will state now, that Mr. Ballou was at another office.

Q. By the Chairman. And was not in connection with you?

A. Not at all, sir.

Q. Well, these men that you enlisted yourself, in New York, you and your agents,—what was the cost of these men?

A. I should say, sir, that what we received here, the \$12 would just about cover the cost of these men for recruiting them.

Q. You have not yet received enough to cover your expenses.

A. I should think out of those two hundred men, the \$12 would just about cover my expenses—that is, reckoning in the \$25, and including the \$2 to be received from the United States government.

Q. How many men had you recruited previous to the time you were connected with Ballou?

A. About two hundred.

Q. Ballou was then a recruiting agent in New York?

A. He was connected with it in some way, I don't know how, with Mr. Helme, who recruited most of Co. A, and commenced recruiting before I took hold of it.

Q. Did he have an office there?

A. He did, sir.

Q. What was the arrangement you made with Ballou?

A. I will state first, the reason. There arose quite a competition between the two offices. Some of his agents complained that I was paying more than he was. I oftentimes had a number of men on my roll, that his agents would get, and finally we talked over the thing and consolidated. I agreed to give up my business in New York, and retain the business here, and we would share the profits and divide the expenses and losses.

Q. From that time you remained here in Providence and he in New York?

A. Not a'll the time. I was travelling through the Western States part of the time. My reasons for giving up New York were, that I had worked it pretty well, and there was a chance to work more, but I wanted to extend the field.

Q. How long did Ballou remain in New York after uniting with you?

A. Well, I don't know, sir; but he is there now; but not for this regiment.

Q. I am only speaking of him as connected with you.

A. During that period that he remained in New York, he made his headquarters in New York, and sent his agents out to get men wherever he chose.

Q. Can you state how many men you and Ballou secured in New York?

A. Well, sir; we got them from various places; his headquarters were there; but his men were recruited, most of them, outside of New York; I could not get at it exactly; but I should say between three hundred and four hundred.

Q. Does that cover the whole number?

A. Yes, sir; I should say about three or four hundred; I should say it would be four hundred. Ballou has had a great many agents.

Q. Do you recollect what time it was that you and Ballou were together?

A. It would be impossible for me to give the dates; I think it was about three weeks after I commenced recruiting. It was quite early. It was sometime before the first battalion was formed; I remember that very well.

Q. Up to that time, you did not receive anything from the men except the \$10?

A. That's all, sir.

Q. Was there any different arrangement made after you united with him?

A. No, sir.

Q. You continued at the same prices?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Taking only the \$10 head money?

A. Yes, sir; the \$2 being due.

Q. How long did you continue to do business in that way—under that arrangement?

A. Well, sir, it was, I think, until the last of September—somewhere near the last of September.

Q. Some weeks?

A. I should think it was not over ten days. It is impossible for me to give the dates exactly right.

Q. During that time, did these men cost you more than you were getting for them, or less?

A. No, sir; we made a small profit on the men we sent on, all the business we did together. We sustained some losses on some men, but none but what we made up.

[At this point the chairman recalled Gen. Francis, and asked him a few questions, which are written and attached to his previous testimony.]

Major Engley was recalled after Gen. Francis had concluded, and the chairman proceeded with the examination.

Q. I believe I was asking you about the business in connection with Ballou; state the number of men enlisted by Ballou and yourself?

A. I did state that there were about four hundred, as near as I could fix it.

Q. How did the expense of these men, recruited by you and Ballou, compare with the amount of money you received?

A. The men that Ballou and myself recruited together, that we received \$12 for, averaged \$7 or \$8, and we made \$4 or \$5 apiece.

Q. Give us the grand total as near as you can?

A. I should think, on the four hundred, perhaps you could not call it \$5 each, we thought we could get them to cost not over \$5, but could not. I should say we made in the aggregate, \$4 plump, on the whole number. Now, allow me to say one word; you asked me how many Ballou and I recruited together, and I have said about four hundred; I want to qualify that; the amount of men recruited, that received the whole amount of bounty, (\$300,) we made \$4 apiece. There were some men that we deducted \$50, \$25 or \$100. I mean that \$4 would cover the profit on those that received the full amount of bounty.

Q. These men were obtained in New York city?

A. There, or elsewhere, wherever we could obtain them. Those that we paid the full bounty to, were obtained in New York city and New Jersey, or near by.

Q. The transportation of these men between New York and Providence, did not cost you anything?

A. No, sir.

Q. The men that you received more upon, were obtained beyond New York?

A. Yes, sir. Either at Washington, Philadelphia, or the Western States—wherever we could get them, and I will not dispute but what there were cases when men was taken out of the city, that was collected on; but while I was there recruiting, my instructions were if a man belonged in New York, nothing should be deducted; because the expenses were not enough to countenance taking anything. Ballou might have got such men. Where we deducted \$50, \$75, or \$100 we had to pay all the expenses of getting the men.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. In this case where you say transportation did not cost—it cost some one?

A. It cost the State.

Q. By the Chairman. Was transportation furnished from any point beyond New York city?

A. No, sir.

Q. To your knowledge, has there been any man of all the men you have recruited, who understood the State bounty to be less than three hundred dollars.

A. I do not know of any case.

Q. Have you heard of any case?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you known of any recruits expressing any disappointment or dissatisfaction at the amount of bounty which he agreed to enlist for?

A. Only in such cases as were provided by the Governor to rectify, amounting to \$481 or \$486. With that exception, and a few other exceptions, which we made right, there is nothing that stands now due the recruits. These cases have not yet been rectified. They are to be paid to the man on his getting to the army.

Q. Refunded by you?

A. It is refunded by me; not that we think the amount is due, but through some misunderstanding—taking advantage. This dissatisfaction is with my agents, and it has been made right, so that the whole regiment can go away satisfied.

Q. Do you know how much this regiment has cost the State?

A. It has cost the State \$310 per man, and it only deducts from the men, taking them right through, \$40.

MAJOR J. C. ENGLEBY—RECALLED.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. Are you acquainted with Wm. Mercer, Co. E, Fourteenth Regiment, &c.?

A. I am.

Q. When did you first see him?

A. About September 1st, 1863.

Q. State how you came to be acquainted with him.

A. Well, sir, I went west on a recruiting expedition; that is I went to establish agencies throughout the Western States, for recruiting for the Fourteenth Regiment. At Detroit, Michigan, I established an agency with a man by the name of A. J. Works, and while I was at Detroit, getting ready for business, we got up a squad of something like ten men, and among that squad was this Wm. Mercer. Our bills that we printed were for a bounty of \$250, they understanding that the rest was to be paid for transportation on here, and other expenses, and that in case they did not pass, they were to be sent back, free of any charge to them. After that, as was customary, in bringing new squads from any place, the first time, I sent back three men—three different men, to work in Michigan, and one of these three men was Wm. Mercer.

Q. What was the agreement made with him?

A. I sent him to my agent, Capt. A. J. Works,—he was to report to him, and he would deal with him as the circumstances of the case would allow. I never told an agent what to pay one of these runners. They would pay the men which they employed, as they could judge better in the premises—better than I could at home.

Q. You did not send him out recruiting?

A. No, sir; I made no agreement to pay his expenses; I made no agreement with him at all, sir; but ordered him to report to A. J. Works.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. That was after he was brought here as a recruit?

A. That was after he was an enlisted man.

Q. Didn't he come here before that?

A. He came here and enlisted in September; immediately after that he went back with other men—Ary and Whipple.

Q. Did you pay his expenses back?

A. I did.

Q. How much money did you let him have?

A. I merely advanced, if I recollect, then, just enough to get his ticket, and advanced him enough to feed him on the way. I made no receipt of it, as I ordered him to report to the agent, and I ordered the agent to supply the men with funds—every agent to take care of his own men. I could not take care of the whole thing; if he found that a man was not suitable, he was to send him back. Soon after that I received a letter from Mr. Work, stating that Mercer was unfit for any service—he was a reckless kind of a fellow; he had sent him on with a squad of men, and I had better keep him this way.

Q. Mercer did come on with a squad of men?

A. Yes, sir; Mr. Fuller says, "I shall send Mercer with these men, and you must dispose of his case as you think best, only keep him there, he is no good here." The number of men, I think, was somewhere from six to ten; I cannot say exactly, there were so many squads coming on.

Q. By the Chairman. He states here that he returned to Providence with five men?

A. Well, there might have been five men.

Q. By the Chairman. For which he received no equivalent?

A. He did not recruit any men—Mr. Fuller sent them—Mr. Fuller came with them himself as far as Buffalo, and sent them on in charge of a man, the same as he would by a sergeant. He (Mercer) had no more to do with recruiting them, then you did or I. As I am told he was of no use there.

Q. Was there any money to be paid to him when he came on with this squad of men?

A. That, sir, I cannot say. Messrs. Works and Fuller could make their statements of the amount of money they furnished Mr. Mercer with while there. I have no means of telling.

Q. It states in this deposition that he received nothing for five recruits, nor for travelling expenses (except for transportation) incurred, amounting to \$24 50.

A. Well, sir, I deny, as I said before, the recruiting of either of those men he came on with, and can bring you the testimony of Capt. Fuller, a man now in the city. He will testify to that fact, and there are several other men who will testify to the same if you will send abroad for them.

Q. By the Chairman. He goes on to say, "By the request of Engley, I again left Providence on recruiting service, visiting different parts of Indiana and Illinois." Did you send him out again?

A. I did, sir. He was here for sometime, and acted as orderly for me. He was a very gentlemanly well-dressed fellow, and would very often come to me and say, "Major, I want some money," and I would hand out \$5, \$10 or \$15, and I made no charge of it. I suppose I paid him \$75 in that way; in fact, I know I have.

Q. When you sent him out the second time, was there any agreement with him as to how much you should pay him?

A. Yes, sir. He said that if he could go a short distance beyond Chicago, Illinois, he could obtain thirteen men, that he knew were waiting there for him and a certain man. The other man's name was Smith—it may not be correct. He asked me to let him go several times, and I told him "No, I did not think best." Finally I told him plainly. I said, "Mercer, I do not know about trusting you. It will take \$200, or something like that." He was a noble-hearted sort of fellow, and said, "There were \$175 due on his bounty," and, said he, "I will let that be responsible for it. If I don't use it as I ought, you will take it from my bounty." Said I, "Mercer, I will do this. I will pay you the balance of your bounty, \$175. If you go out there, and get those men, and use the money rightly, I will pay you \$10 apiece, and the \$175 shall be yours, and I will refund all your expenses. There were two, and Mercer in charge of the business with the two. I advanced him the \$175, which John N. Francis has shown you to-night. He received a furlough of ten days or two weeks, and was gone about six weeks. He did not write to me in the meantime, nor did he report to any of my agents; there was one agent at Indianapolis, and another at Chicago, only a few miles away; but he spent the money in gambling, and other ways which I will not speak of. At that time he wore shoulder-straps, was dressed in full uniform, reporting that he was a lieutenant of the regiment. Dr. Delaney, of Chicago, a prominent colored man, was on here at that time, and spoke of Mercer; said that he was carrying on at a great rate, and was injuring recruiting there, and that we ought to send and have him arrested, and have him brought here. I told him he could send him on any errand—to send him rather than have him arrested—otherwise, to arrest him. He had been gone about one month, and I thought best to get him back. Shortly after this, Dr. Delaney wrote, "I have sent Mercer, without being obliged to arrest him, as he feels his importance owing to my having put him in charge of three men."

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Tell who this Dr. Delaney was, and how you came to have men to send by him?

A. He was a man employed by me in recruiting. He had established an agency in Chicago, and had something like fifteen or twenty men employed by him in recruiting there. He was a very prominent colored man ; I think he has lectured in the city of Providence. Mercer came here, as I said, with these men ; I had no talk with him ; I was satisfied myself ; I knew he had spent the money as he ought not to, and it was intimated to me by several that he intended to desert ; therefore I did not make known my purpose of sending him to the Island, but I intended to do it at the first opportunity. I ordered Mr. Chace to have him sent to the Island, and he said to Mercer in this way, "there is a squad of men going down in the morning, and I want to send you in charge of them, and I want you to be here." His idea was to keep his eye on the man, knowing that he intended to escape if he could. He did not see anything of the said Mercer during the afternoon and in the evening, he wanted one of the sergeants at the office to look for him, and told him to go and find him and bring him to the office ; and, as it seems, he went to find him, and even obtained an officer first—he was apparently a little afraid of Mercer—and, on that account, first secured an officer and had him arrested. He (Mercer) was found in bed with a woman at a certain house, which was not his wife. He was taken out of bed, sir, and locked up in the barracks until morning, by one of Capt. Chadsey's officers, and Mr. Chace told him it was not his intention to have Mercer thus arrested, but merely sent a man to find him ; but instead of that, he was apparently afraid, and sent for an officer and had him arrested ; on that he was released and was sent down in charge of these men. Mr. Chace said to Col. Viall that Mercer intended to run away, and I asked him to keep him on the Island if he wished to keep him. The Colonel said he would do so.

Q. He was not arrested by your order ?

A. No, sir ; nor by the order of any man connected with my office excepting the sergeant.

Q. Did he have any home here in this city ?

A. No, sir ; not to my knowledge. I paid his board at Mr. Gainsley's on Benevolent street.

Q. Is that the place where he was arrested ?

A. No, sir.

Q. You paid his board, did you ?

A. Yes, sir ; about one week. A short time after that, he came up from the Island with a pass from the captain of his company, and came into the office, or rather I met him at the door, and he asked of me—said he, "I want a settlement of the account." I walked into the office with him, and they told me there, at the office, that he had used very improper and insulting language about me indeed. I took no notice of it, but asked on what ground he asked for a settlement of his account. He said, on the ground that he had used one hundred dollars in my service. I told him that, I had understood that he had not spent anything in my service, but in a manner which was improper. I refused to settle any account, as I had stated to him, and he well knew he had spent the money for himself.

Q. Did he leave his account with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any copy.

A. No, sir; he did not leave any account, he sent his account; his letter contains the account. (Reads,) "The account of Wm. Mercer, written at Camp Smith:"

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13th, 1863.

Rec'd of Major J. C. Engley, Fourteenth Regiment, &c.,

\$175, to be used for recruiting men in the Fourteenth Regiment, R. I., &c., and if not properly used, to be deducted from my bounty." and then he goes on with the items of the account. It amounts in all to \$101 65.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. That is professedly his expenses on that trip?

A. No, sir; his expenses on his own trip which he made. It was no profit to me. He did not work, when he went there; but went to gambling, and spending money very foolishly indeed.

Q. Is that the only account he rendered to you?

A. Yes, sir; except the accounts previously settled. That is the only account he will claim. This was the last trip.

Chairman. He says he went up to Providence with a pass, signed by his captain, and approved by the colonel and adjutant, and he speaks of coming in three times with recruits. He came with five the first time, and then went back. He brought five more the second time, which he forwarded to Providence and delivered over to Major Engley, presenting his bill for the same, which also included \$8 for expenses; but he received no money, Mr. Engley alleging that he had none on hand. On the next trip for recruits, he was to receive \$10 a man, and all expenses paid. He secured eight recruits, and was at an expense of \$27 40, besides numerous small items. On this trip, he was arrested for recruiting in Illinois, and subjected to a fine of \$16 40, and on returning to Providence, he requested a settlement of Major Engley, and he was told by Engley to come to his office the next day, and he would settle with him. He went to Engley's office as directed, about eight o'clock in the morning, and stayed there until three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Not being well, and with the permission of Mr. Sheldon, clerk to Mr. Engley, he went to his home and went to bed. About twelve o'clock that night, one of the Provost Marshal's deputies arrested him, as he said, at the order of said Engley, and was taken to the Park Barracks, and confined until the next morning. He was taken to the Provost Marshal's, and informed that he had been arrested by the order of Engley, who pretended to be fearful that he might desert. On learning the facts the Provost Marshal immediately released him, and gave him liberty to go where he pleased. The same day he returned to his company on Dutch Island. A few weeks subsequently he went up to Providence, with a pass signed by his captain and approved by his colonel and adjutant, with the intention of settling with Mr. Engley. On requesting a settlement, said Engley demanded to see his pass, and, on its being shown to him, put it into his own pocket, and ordered his clerk, Mr. Sheldon, to put him (that is, Mercer,) under arrest, until the next

Monday, it then being Saturday, when he should be returned to the Island. He was, however, released from arrest by Mr. Dorrance, at that time acting as commissary for the regiment. He gave him a pass and returned him to the camp.

Q. How about that?

A. Well, sir; there is once in a while an item that is correct; but taking the whole thing together, it is false, the whole statement.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Will you not state about the third trip he speaks of?

A. Well, I had so many men; I did not take them all into account, perhaps, I should not feel safe in saying that he did not come on three times; if he came on three times, it was in the same manner as before, and for the same purpose—to bring men.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You testify that he never recruited a man?

A. Yes, sir; he never recruited a man.

Q. About the pass?

A. Col. Viall said he would keep him in camp. I want it understood that I did not command; but Mr. Chace asked him for me, if he would keep him there; I had some idea that he would probably run away if permitted to come here again, and he (Col. V.) said he would do it. A short time after he came up with that pass; a conversation ensued, that I gave in my testimony before; I refusing to settle the account as he had not used the money in a proper manner, and as the understanding was that the money was his, and I was not to pay him for expenses, except that he used it in recruiting which he did not do. I then said to Mr. Mercer, "why are you up here again?" He said he had a pass from the captain there, and I looked at the pass and told Mr. Chace—he says Mr. Sheldon—to take him to Mr. Dorrance at the hall, and say to Mr. Dorrance, that that man was to be delivered to the Island, and to return his pass to me; he took him over there. The pass is in the office now, and the pass was not approved by the Colonel, and I think not by the Adjutant. If the pass had been approved by the Colonel, and signed by the Colonel, I should never have taken it away. The Captain and Adjutant are my inferior officers, and I have a perfect right to take away any pass that they give; that is the authority. The Colonel was absent at that time, and he was not at the island, and I suppose the pass was not intended to be given by him, but was probably given by his Captain, without knowing that there was danger of his deserting. I felt it my duty, and I stated the fact to Col. Bailey, and he said I did perfectly right, and I probably saved a man to the State. The man was not released by Mr. Dorrance, as he says—as he states there; but was forwarded to camp as I ordered.

Q. He says you have a valuable gold watch, that belongs to him?

A. In regard to the watch, sir; I received the watch from him, which he said was a present to me from himself and certain other men coming from Detroit, Michigan, owing to my kindness to them and their families. I had advanced their families some money at home, and I had helped them in various ways and had given them transportation here; and that watch he said, was a present to me in

token of their kindness and regard. I asked no further questions and he said he was appointed to present the watch, and I supposed it came from him and other members. I knew he said, the watch was a present, and he has said to others that it was a present to me.

Q. Has he ever asked you for the watch?

A. No, sir; he has never asked me for the watch, and he never would.

Q. You have never refused to return it?

A. No, sir; he can have the watch if he wants it. It is at his disposal, if he says it was loaned to me, or if he told me an untruth that he gave it to me himself. I do not wear the watch now. However it may be, the watch is his, if he says so.

Chairman. He refers to the disposal of the gold watch, and says, it has never been returned or any equivalent rendered therefor.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Are there any other parties that could testify that he gave you the watch?

A. There was no one present. There was this set of men employed by me in the office, and they were spoken to as he having given me the watch; I think two parties., and I mentioned to Major Sanford that I had received a present of a watch. I did not suppose that I was to be accused at some future time of stealing the watch.

Q. He deposes that he has given to no person any order on his bounty, but believes that some one hundred and forty dollars must have lodged in the pocket of J. C. Engley.

A. I cannot help thinking that somebody else must have made those figures for him. I don't believe he understood that he was signing such a document.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Can he write?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can he read?

A. I suppose he cannot.

Q. Have you taken any part of his bounty?

A. No, sir. I have not, except the fifty dollars less than three hundred for which he agreed to enlist. I received that. In fact I have not received anything from his bounty, for his bounty was to be two hundred and fifty dollars. I will make an exception of twenty-five dollars I advanced, which he did own—I advanced him that money, cash.

Q. That fifty dollars of his bounty; that was afterwards paid to you, was the profit on your part?

A. You can judge about that. The expense of recruiting men, and bringing them from Detroit, Michigan, comes out of that and all other expenses.

Q. Don't you pay his expenses on these several trips that he made in the recruiting business?

A. Yes, sir; his expenses out, I would pay. His return expenses of course belonged to the agent to whom he reported.

Q. All of these expenses came out of you; you paid them did not you?

A. Yes, sir; they all eventually came out of me—that, they rendered in their accounts.

Q. Do you know this Capt. J. M. Addeman?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has he had any difficulty with you at all?

A. No, sir; never, sir.

Chairman reads a letter dated March 24th, 1864. "Lieut.-Col. Viall—Dear sir—I wish to lay before you the following statement of facts: I enlisted in the 14th Regt. &c., Nov. 12th, 1863, and on Nov. 24th, was detailed for recruiting service by Major J. C. Engley; (it is signed by James F. Jones,) he agreeing to pay me \$10 for each recruit that passed the Surgeon at Providence, together with my traveling expenses and board, at the time Major Engley paid me \$50, taking a receipt for the same, as the first installment of my bounty. He said that the taking of the receipt would enable him to keep his books in better shape, and insure my faithfulness. He also told me to present such bills as were incurred on duty, to him at any time. He offered to pay me and let the receipt for \$50 stand. This, as he said, I received; he had the use of my money, which he said he would refund. Of the truth of this statement, Mr. Noyes will testify."

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Who is Mr. Noyes?

A. My book-keeper.

Chairman. "This Mr. Engley has broken his agreement, and charged me \$50, and positively refuses to pay me for five men that passed the Surgeon. The account stands thus:

Major J. C. Engley,		To James F. Jones,	Dr.
To cash paid for recruiting.....			\$48 50
To cash due for five recruits for the 14th Regt. &c., \$10 each.....			50 00
Total.....			<u>\$98 50</u>

All of which I respectfully submit,

I have the honor to remain, &c.,

JAMES F. JONES, Co. M, 14th Regt. &c.

Q. Do you know this man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Can he write?

A. I think so.

Q. Where does he belong?

A. In Indiana.

Q. Did you send him out to recruit?

A. No, sir; he never was employed by me in recruiting, except as he was recruited by one Clifford A. Fuller, one of my agents. He was then stationed at Indianapolis, and forwarded here a squad of men, with a request from Fuller that Jones should be detailed to him for service. I made no agreement with Jones. I advanced him \$50 of his bounty, I think, and furnished him transportation to Indianapolis, and since then, sir, have had no dealings or communication with him, excepting when he reported here to go to his regiment.

Q. Has he brought in any recruits?

A. He was used one or two trips in bringing men through, as in the case of Mercer. Whether he ever recruited a man, I cannot say.

Q. When he brought them in, did he claim them as his?

A. They were brought from Mr. Fuller, or Capt. Connelly of the Fourteenth, who was, the last part of the time, stationed at Indianapolis. He may have brought in men, and they should pay him. I had nothing to do with paying him. My agents had no occasion to rob men of their dues, as it finally came out of me. I spoke to Mr. Fuller, and he says that Jones rendered little service; and, as for Capt. Connelly, I cannot say.

Q. The men, sir, that he says he brought through.

A. Those men that he brings through, are men sent by agents. He has no more to do with bringing those men, unless he is ordered to do so, than you or I. It is as if Mr. John N. Francis sends to myself a list of recruits, and says, I send by Corporal Jones so many men to-night, with their agreements enclosed. I could not pay Mr. Jones, because I do not know whether Mr. Jones recruited those men or not.

Q. Has he ever asked you to pay him?

A. He did present a bill to me, sir, of \$43. I told him I could not pay it, as I knew nothing about it; whether it was due him or not; but, I had no doubt, if the bill was correct, that Capt. Connelly or Lieut. Fuller would have paid the bill. I considered that I had nothing to do with it all.

Q. When did they go down to Dutch Island?

A. I could not say.

[The Chairman read a statement of Col. Viall, dated Dutch Island, Dec. 27, 1863, page 64.]

Q. Do you know anything about that affair?

A. No, sir; except what I have heard, the same as you have, sir. I knew nothing about it at the time.

Q. Has Col. Viall ever said anything to you about it?

A. No, sir; I never exchanged a word about it.

Q. Has he ever given you any notice at all? any kind of notice that such a thing was being done?

A. No, sir; never.

Q. Were these men your agents to sell those watches?

A. No, sir. Mr. Chace was my agent to work in recruiting; he was not an agent to sell watches, and Mr. Sheldon was not employed by me at that time.

Q. Did not you furnish Mr. Sheldon, with goods—watches and other things?

A. No, sir; I did not—no further than that I did help him to some money; but I did not know he was going into the watch business, or anything of the kind. He said he wanted to supply some men with shirts and drawers, and one thing and another, and I could see no objection to it at all, and I had nothing then for him to do, and as he had been to work there, I furnished him a small amount of

money, I cannot say exactly how much; but two or three several times I furnished him with money.

Q. Did not you buy any goods for him?

A. No, sir.

Q. You never bought any watches, and paid the money for them, and put them into his hands to sell?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know a man by the name of Hopkins?

A. I think there was a man by that name employed by Mr. Sheldon, I don't know whether it is the man you have reference to or not.

Q. Did you employ any man by that name to sell any goods?

A. No, sir, not at all.

Q. Did you furnish him with any goods to be sold on your account?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you take out any license for Mr. Sheldon to sell goods?

A. No, sir.

Q. You knew that he had a license?

A. I knew he had a license at the time that Col. Viall went in there, to ask what he was selling there for—thus and so, and some I heard speaking of it afterwards, and they said he had no business to speak in that way because he was a licensed man. That is the only way I knew about it.

Q. That is all you know about this license?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not pay for his license?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I suppose you understand that Col. Viall thought these parties were your agents?

A. I understood that Chace was in there. Sheldon asked him to come in. He was pretty busy. It was not his business. He had no business there.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Was there any connection between your office and his?

A. No, sir; not at all. As I said, I supposed it was a legitimate business. Sheldon said he wanted to furnish the men with clothing, and I don't know but he named watches. I do not remember; I could see no objection. He said there would be no chance of my losing, as I could take orders, and pass my orders for collection to John N. Francis, until the first trouble, when I told him they must stop selling goods and taking orders.

Q. This place he kept, was his?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you pay the rent?

A. No, sir. I have never had anything to do with that, except to help him to money.

Q. Have you had any orders which he took for goods—watches or other goods?

A. Yes, sir; I have collected them for him of John N. Francis,

Sometimes the General objected to have orders through anybody but myself, that they may go through one channel. I have taken orders for other parties when I was no more interested in the business than in any other business, where I could help the parties to do business. As far as the watch business is concerned, I never sold one, had nothing to do with it. I never sold a piece of goods of any kind. I did, at the ending. He did not pay the money, and I did take some of the goods as payment. I have some of the goods on hand now. I did not find any fault with Mr. Sheldon. He was accidentally, so to speak, stopped before he was expecting to be, because we expected another regiment. He had more goods on hand than he could sell.

Q. What was the value of that kind of goods, do you know?

A. Well, I could not say. We have never had any account of the goods; I took what goods there were; it is all the payment I could get.

Q. You took the goods in payment of money advanced?

A. The goods will not pay for the money I advanced him. He knew it, and in that way we have never had any real settlement. The goods were packed by himself; at the same time if there was any prospect of getting the rest of the money, he will take an account.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Col. Viall says, they were your agents that sold those watches. He says, they would not run over three or four hours—no matter what they were selling, he says you were connected with it.

A. No, sir; I was not connected with them. Mr. Chace says, he never sold a watch, except one which was his, or his brother's.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Was the office connected with yours?

A. No, sir. It was on a separate street. There was usually no passage. It was the same as the door there—except a private passage. Sometimes they had the door unlocked, and sometimes locked.

Q. Were these goods purchased by Sheldon, on your account?

A. No, sir, not at all; I said I never bought any goods; I never did at all. At one time I was going to Boston, and Mr. Hopkins was going down for Sheldon; I think his name was Hopkins—a short fellow. He was not acquainted there, and did not exactly understand where to buy goods, and I went to certain stores there and introduced him. I went with him with no intention of buying. He did the trading, and I went on merely as an accommodation. It is natural for a man who has money invested to look out for his interests a little. But as far as selling, I never had anything to do with it. I never understood that he was selling watches, and as soon as I understood so, I told Sheldon I could not cash any more orders, or assist in getting payment for those orders. There were no goods bought in my name. I could not hold them at all, sir. For the money I let him have to procure them with, I had to depend upon his honor, and the goods if I could get hold of them. There were no goods bought in my name, and, in fact I had no interest in the business at all.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. If there had been any profits they would have been all his?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. He simply had of you a loan of money?

A. We had no understanding about the interest. "You have the money," said he, "and I will take it and do what is right about it." That is the way the thing was, and what was right I suppose would be the interest on it—that is all. I let him have the money, and I felt as I would if you should come to me and wanted it, or any one else, as I supposed any gentleman would. I supposed it would be a legitimate business, and even if there were watches, it had never entered my head that it would be objectionable.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Have you any idea of the cost of the watches, and the prices they sold them for—the difference between the cost and the price?

A. No, sir; I could not say what the watches did cost.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you think they were bogus watches, that would not run more than four hours, and that the silver would not last twenty-four hours?

A. I should not be prepared to say anything now as to the quality of the watches, at all—I know they——

Q. By Mr. Thomas. It would be a peculiar watch?

A. I have seen a good many worn, and after questioning them, I have asked some of the men what they carried such watches for, and they said that the watches suited them well enough, and kept first-rate time.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I believe all the watches were not sold here?

A. Most of the watches have been sold by F. M. Ballou and Bowen. Mr. Sheldon sold comparatively few watches; I judge by the orders, that he did not sell more than fifteen or twenty; each of them sold two or three to Mr. Sheldon's one, as I know by the orders. Mr. Ballou says, "a man at my office wants to sell watches, if you have no objection to cashing the orders, I will let him sell them;" I could see no objections at all. They came through their bills. When the men were paid, he would say, "you have a watch for \$20, or \$25, or \$30," and they would say, "that's all right." In some cases they would have two. "What do you want two for?" "Well," they would say, "I am going to sell one of them, to make some money." Of course, I could not question them until I saw there was to be a question about the matter; but it did not once get into my head, that there would be any harm in it.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID LOW.

(Examined by the Chairman.)

Q. What company are you in?

A. I don't belong to any company; I do not belong to any regiment; I am only recruiting.

Q. Not in the regiment?

A. No, sir; not been mustered.

Q. Are you an enlisted man?

A. No, sir; I am enlisting.

Q. You did enlist once?

A. Well, I tried. I did not enlist, because I was rejected; they rejected me on account of my ankle. I got wounded in the Mexican war.

Q. Where do you live?

A. In Chicago.

Q. You came here with other parties?

A. Yes, sir; I have been enlisting since—getting men to enlist.

Q. Who first employed you?

A. Dr. Delaney was the first man, and when I came on here they detailed me, and then he employed me.

Q. How long were you employed by Dr. Delaney?

A. I could not tell exactly—some two months I suppose.

Q. Did you know Wm. Mercer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he employed by Dr. Delaney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he do anything in the recruiting business? did he recruit any men?

A. I believe he did; some seven or eight men from Illinois.

Q. Did he recruit them for Dr. Delaney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of his recruiting any men for himself?

A. For himself—for what?

Q. Men to count for him, I mean.

A. No, sir.

Q. Was he employed by Dr. Delaney to work for him?

A. Well, I will tell you as regards that. After he got here, I do not know who employed him. He was employed here after he got here. He came here with me and six or eight men; I do not know who employed him after that, I think it was Major Engley. He sent him down to Galesburn, Indiana.

Q. And recruiting for himself?

A. I do not know how a man could recruit for himself.

Q. They talk it so among themselves.

A. Well, if they can make anything at it, very well.

Q. Do you know of any frauds or deceptions practiced upon the men—any of the recruits by the recruiting agents?

A. Well, nothing only except myself.

Q. Tell us that?

A. I'll tell you all about that. I have not made any thing at it. The only money I have got—I brought over twenty men and I got only twenty-five dollars.

Q. Where did you bring the men from?

A. From Illinois and Buffalo.

Q. Who paid the expenses?

A. Captain Crosby.

Q. Is he one of Major Engley's agents?

A. I do not know. I was his agent, any how.

Q. Did you recruit these men, yourself?

A. Yes, sir; there is one of them sitting there.

Q. You have had no pay for them?

A. Not but twenty-five dollars, that is every cent I got in my life.

Q. How much pay were you promised?

A. Well, I did not make any agreement to get anything in particular, but the last time I came here Major Engley gave me twenty-five dollars to go back with some more men. That is all I got. I brought nine men here, and then it ought to be worth more than that.

Q. How did you get these men?

A. How did I get them?

Q. What promises did you make them?

A. I promised to give them their bounty.

Q. Three hundred dollars?

A. No, sir; I never lie; oh, no, sir, I did not tell them any wrong. Well, I told them they would get two hundred and fifty dollars; that was no lie; that was State bounty.

Q. That was the State bounty you understood?

A. No, sir.

Q. That is what you told the men. Did they understand the State bounty to be two hundred and fifty dollars?

A. Yes, sir: when they got to the office they understood the same. Major Engley told them, he would give them twenty-five dollars cash—this year they had fifty dollars. I don't know only what was printed on the ticket; it was two hundred and fifty dollars.

Q. By Mr. Hill. Can you read; can you read yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that one of the papers?

A. Colored papers? Oh, yes.

Q. Read this part of the ——— (reads.) You told the men the bounty was two hundred and fifty dollars?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You supposed that was all the State bounty? You did not intend to deceive anybody?

A. No, sir; I never tried to,

Q. You supposed, yourself, that the bounty was two hundred and fifty dollars?

A. Yes, sir; that was my honest opinion.

Q. Have you ever seen any of those bills or not?

A. This is the same thing—seen it the same, only the bounty is different.

Q. You told the men they would get \$250 cash, and have their expenses paid?

A. Well, sir, they got their expenses paid here, because the captain gave me expenses to furnish the men on the road. Capt. Crosby gave me the money.

Q. To feed them, &c.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you understand that Capt. Crosby was to get his pay?

A. That did not make any difference to me, I was only trying to get men.

Q. You did not trouble yourself about that?

A. No, sir-ee.

Q. Did not you know there was a balance of bounty, out of which the captain was to get his expenses, and from which he got it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you mean to swear that you only knew that the bounty was only——?

A. The bounty, as I understood, I mean to swear was \$250, that is all I knew.

Q. Did you never hear there was any more—\$50 more?

A. I did not suppose anything about it.

Q. How many men did you get?

A. Thirty-five men.

Q. You told every one of these men that the State bounty was \$250.

A. \$250—yes, sir, \$50 from the Government.

Q. From the United States?

A. It must be the United States; the Government was the United States, was it not?

Q. Who was to get the \$50?

A. Why, the men, if they were to be soldiers.

Q. The soldiers were the men who were to get the \$50?

A. They were to get \$50 from the Government, and \$200 from the State of Rhode Island.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did all of these men you brought here pass examination?

A. No, sir.

Q. What became of any of those?

A. Well, I will tell you; three came here, (seven came,) three were rejected, and they went with the Massachusetts 54th.

Q. Who took them there?

A. I do not know who got them afterwards.

Q. By Mr. Hill. Did you understand that they passed there?

A. I can show you. (Takes out a paper.) There is three men that went in the Providence regiment.

Q. By the Chairman. What were their names?

A. Pearson, Jackson, Craig.

Q. They went in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts.

A. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts; yes, sir.

Q. Is that the form of the paper your men signed? Every man who enlisted signed such a paper as this?

A. Yes, sir; that is the agreement to enlist. "We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, agree, and upon our sacred honor promise to enlist in Company —, to be raised by ———, Fourteenth

Regiment, colored volunteers, R. I., and we promise to serve as soldiers in the army of the United States of America, for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged by the proper authority. We do also agree to accept such bounty, pay and rations, as are and may be established by the law for the volunteers ; and we each do solemnly swear that we will bear true and faithful allegiance to the United States ; we will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies, opposers, and that we will observe and obey the order of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over us, according to the rules and articles of war, and are to receive a bounty of \$250."

Q. By Mr. Hill. Your men all signed such a paper as that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Who furnished you with that paper? Where did you get this paper?

A. I got it in the office—Major Engley's.

Q. Major Engley got you this?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the Chairman. Did all the agents have such a paper as this?

A. I do not know, sir ; I did not look ; he gave me that one.

Q. Have you seen any other like this in the hands of the agents?

A. I cannot say I did, sir.

Q. By the Chairman. But all the men that were recruited had them?

A. Well, I have got more papers ; one here. That is the last man I brought here.

Q. All the men signed some kind of a paper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever read them?

A. Yes, sir, I read all the papers I saw—these two I think I did not. All the papers I saw them get, had the same reading.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. All the papers you yourself have used, are something of that kind?

A. All the papers I myself have used, were just like that. (This was a printed form.)

Q. Dorsay's name is on this paper?

A. His name is on the other paper. I have the papers all at home.

Q. By the Chairman. There was never anything said to these men about three hundred dollars bounty?

A. Not that I know of, sir ; only there was a little dispute when I came here. There was a dispute in this way : I told them to get fifty dollars apiece as soon as they came ; and as soon as I went to the office, they said, "you have no business to tell them so." They did not intend to give them fifty dollars. They said, "if you cannot do business better than that, you need not do it all. I will give them fifty dollars this time, but I will not do it any more." Bush was in the office at the same time.

Q. Did you not ever hear Engley or anybody in the office, talk about three hundred dollars bounty to these men?

A. Well, I will tell you; I heard a good deal; I heard Engley and a lot of them who was clerking it there in the office, when men would come and would ask them how much they understood was coming to some of them—poor, ignorant fools—some of them said they were going to get \$200—the other hundred was to go somewhere, I do not know where it went. If I was going to get \$250, I would not say I was going to get \$250.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Was that from men coming from the same place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the Chairman. Do you know the men came from the same place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that true of the men you brought?

A. I did not say anything about it, because I did not know.

Q. Do you mean to say that the men you brought from the same place—some received \$200, and some \$250?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the Chairman. They all understood from you that it was to be \$250?

A. Yes, sir; every man I brought.

Q. You understood there was to be another hundred from somebody?

A. No; I did not know anything about another hundred; I understood they were cheating out of \$50 anyhow, the men who said \$200.

Q. The men whom you supposed got \$250, you supposed got all?

A. I supposed they got every cent. There were four men I carried there. I measured the men and height. He asked them how much bounty are you going to get, and well, poor fellows, did not know better, and they put down \$200. "How much do you get?" "\$250." "If I am going to get \$200, and you \$250, why not I?"

Q. Can you give the names of these men?

A. I can do it. I cannot do it now; I can bring the papers down here to-morrow. How much money they got I cannot tell you, because, some of them are out in Texas.

Q. Do you know about their buying goods of any kind?

A. None; no, sir; only one man I brought here—that I brought—one man bought a watch and gave \$25; that is, he was to give it, and Col. Viall came out and spoke to him, and asked him to let him look at it, and he pulled it out, and he said, "what did you give for that?" "\$25," said he, and he went on and went up stairs, and said, "what is your name," (to Sheldon,) and he told him. "Well," said he, "I want you to shut up this shop," and called him pretty hard names, and he said, "you shut it up, or if you don't I will confiscate everything you have got in the house." That's what he told him.

Q. Did he stop selling then?

A. I think he went on again, some time or other.

Q. At the some place ?

A. I went away ; I went to Buffalo.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Which was the farthest point from which you brought men ?

A. Farthest point ? Chicago, Ill., and then I commenced recruiting in Buffalo.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You gave the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in every case ?

A. Every time, yes, sir. Them bills have been stuck up in the office there in Chicago.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT J. S. BUSH.

(Examined by Chairman.)

Question. I want you to say what you can of your own knowledge, of Major Engley using these printed contracts, like the one shown here by this witness. Have you seen them in that office ; I refer to the printed contract with the names written on it ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you seen that kind of bill in Major Engley's office ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they kept there for general use for the men who traveled ?

A. Well, this kind—there were two kinds ; one was a kind like that.

Q. That is only an advertisement ?

A. Well, these he served out first. He had a pile of these. I do not know how long he was serving them, before I went to the office. He had a pile of these, and of the pile he gave out 25 or 30 to one man, who went to Buffalo. I have been trying to think of his name, but I cannot. He had them distributed in Buffalo—dozen to Sergeant Burns, of Buffalo.

Q. Where did he go ?

A. I do not know where he went, sir ; but he went west, and he had this kind sent to Sergeant Burns.

Q. Have you seen that kind of contract returned to the office, after they had been used ?

A. I have never seen them returned, sir.

Q. You know they were used on more than one occasion ?

A. Oh, yes, sir ; for I have given them into the hands of some of them myself ; because Major Engley gave them to me to give to them.

[At the foot of this contract was a surgeon's examination.]

TESTIMONY OF REUBEN CASEY.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. Of what company are you?

A. Company M.

Q. Where did you come from?

A. York State.

Q. What town?

A. Town of _____.

Q. Who enlisted you?

A. David Ray.

Q. What bounty were you to get?

A. He said we was to have \$350.

Q. \$350?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was it to be paid?

A. He said we were to have \$25 as soon as we were sworn in, and then \$75 after we got down to where we stay now; and then the rest was to come after we went away.

Q. Was it \$150?

A. He did not tell me \$150. He said we should have that much, and the rest after we got away.

Q. Did not you understand that any part was to be paid after the war was over?

A. No, sir.

Q. How much bounty have you received?

A. \$40.

Q. How much did you get of the first pay?

A. Of the first pay—\$40.

Q. That is more than he promised.

A. I do not know; that is what they paid me.

Q. You did not expect it at the first payment?

A. This is after we got down there; we did not get anything up here.

Q. They did not pay you anything up here?

A. No, sir; only \$40 since we came. \$40 when they paid us off.

Q. Where is the rest of it?

A. I suppose Mr. Engley has got it.

Q. What makes you think so?

A. I got one of the shilling watches there.

Q. How much did you give him for that?

A. \$25.

Q. Have you got the watch with you?

A. No, sir. It ran two days after I got down there, and a fellow offered me three dollars, and I sold it.

Q. Did you buy it of Major Engley?

A. I bought it of Mr. Chace.

- Q. Do you know Mr. Chace?
- A. I know him if I see him.
- Q. Are you sure it is Chace you bought it of?
- A. I think it was Mr. Chace.
- Q. Do you know Mr. Sheldon?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. What makes you think it was Chace?
- A. I suppose that is what his name was. There was two or three there.
- Q. Where was it you bought?
- A. Up here—it was where they keep things to sell.
- Q. Was it Major Engley's recruiting office?
- A. It was where all the rest of the boys were brought.
- Q. Was it in the recruiting office or near it?
- A. I do not know anything about the recruiting office.
- Q. You have been in the recruiting office, have you not?
- A. I guess I have.
- Q. You signed your enlistment papers there?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Was it there you bought the watches?
- A. Where they signed the enlistment papers? no, sir.
- Q. In a different room?
- A. In a different room.
- Q. Was it the same building?
- A. I do not know whether it was the same building or not.
- Q. It was a little west of it—it was not far?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. You bought a \$25 watch, and received——
- A. I bought a pair of boots for \$7.
- Q. You have had \$40 in money, and a pair of boots at \$7, and a watch for \$25. Did you buy anything else?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. How much money is there back that belongs to you?
- A. What I want is \$30.
- Q. Add thirty to seventy-two, and how much is that?
- A. I am no scholar; I never went to school much; I could not tell.
- Q. How old are you?
- A. I am sixteen.
- Q. What makes you think that Major Engley has \$30 of your money?
- A. What makes me think so? because I got them things there, and I did not know where else it could go to.
- Q. What makes you think it is \$30?
- A. That's what I think it is; I could not tell.
- Q. You do not know how much the bounty?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Are you sure you received only \$40?

A. That's all I got—\$40.

Q. But it was given you by the Paymaster down to camp?

A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM CASEY.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. What company are you in?

A. Company M.

Q. Where do you come from?

A. New York—Genesee county.

Q. Who enlisted you?

A. David Ray recruited me—I enlisted here.

Q. Were you enlisted at Major Engley's office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much bounty did Ray promise you?

A. He told me I should get \$25 as soon as I enlisted and was sworn in, and before we left we should get \$25 more; and then, after we got down to the Island, \$75.

Q. What was the whole amount of the bounty you expected to get?

A. It was \$300.

Q. From the State of Rhode Island?

A. It was \$150 from the State of Rhode Island.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Was it not \$250?

A. It was \$150.

Q. How much have you been paid?

A. First, I bought two shirts, \$6, and then I got all the rest of the \$75 dollars, and then the second bounty I got \$75 in full.

Q. You have your whole bounty, then, have you not? You will have the other \$150 after you get where the regiment is going to?

A. Yes, sir; I suppose so.

Q. You have all that was due you before the regiment leaves?

A. I got all that was promised me.

Q. Who did you buy the shirts of?

A. I got them—I cannot think of his name—he is one of those who sold goods there.

Q. Where did you buy the shirts? down to camp?

A. No; I bought the two shirts where they sold the watches.

Q. Near Major Engley's office?

A. It was where they sold the watches.

Q. Where was that?

A. I do not know the man's name that owns it.

Q. Do you know where Major Engley's office is?

A. I suppose his office is where the enlistment was, and the men were sworn in.

Q. Was this place where you bought the shirts, near that place?

A. It was, I believe. We had to come down this way, and then turned round and went up.

Q. Have you any complaints against anybody; that you have been cheated by anybody?

A. No; I have not been cheated, that I know of.

Q. Did you see any watches sold there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see many of them sold?

A. No, sir. There was two that I saw sold.

Q. Do you know what the price was?

A. One was \$25 and the other \$30.

Q. What kind of a watch—good or worthless?

A. I do not know anything about one of them; the other I know was not good for anything.

Q. Were the watches warranted?

A. Yes, sir; he said they were good watches; said they were silver; he would warrant them to run and keep good time.

Q. Did he warrant them to be silver?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who sold the watches?

A. The one who sold me the shirts. There was one of the watches. Yes, it was the one who sold me the shirts.

Q. Who bought these watches?

A. My brother bought one, and the other man's name was Isaac Maynard. He was discharged. And Reuben Casey.

Q. What was he discharged for?

A. He was not old enough, and was not large enough.

Q. How old was he?

A. He said he was only fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Q. Did you see a number of men in there buying goods?

A. Yes, sir; eight or nine were in there.

Q. Who told you to buy a watch?

A. I did not buy no watch.

Q. Who ordered you? Did any one order you to go there?

A. I was told there I was to take fifteen dollars worth of clothing. I told them I did not want fifteen dollars worth of clothing. I could not take them.

Q. Who told you, you must take fifteen dollars worth?

A. One that swore, who was in there. I do not know what his name was.

Q. Was he the same one that sold the goods?

A. No; I do not think he was.

Q. Who paid your expenses for coming on here?

A. I do not know who did pay them.

Q. You did not pay them yourself?

A. No, sir. Ray said, (I asked him about paying, before I started from home,) and he said, no, they was paid; he did not say who paid.

Q. When did you enlist? How long ago?

A. About four months ago, I do not know exactly how long—about four months ago.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT WILLIAM LYONS.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. What company are you in?

A. I am first sergeant of Company I.

Q. Do you know anything of any frauds that have been practiced upon the men in this regiment?

A. I will just tell you what I have seen; they have practiced none on me. I recruited twenty men in Indiana, and had taken them to Indianapolis, to Major Connelly. I went to Major Connelly and Fuller, and asked him what he would give me for these men? He said, "\$5 apiece," and then told me to take them down to Providence. I would not let him have them for that. He told me to take them down to Providence. I told him I would stay myself if I liked, and if I did not, I would pay my fare down and back. Well, he drew up a paper to that effect, that if I did not want to stay when I got down here, I should pay my fare to Major Engley. I brought the men here, and I was met by Bush, and some of the men were sworn in over to the depot, and taken the men over to the office. I had not been in there over five minutes, before they brought out a lot of watches, and locked us up in the room, and offered me one. He said the price was \$25; I told him I could get a dozen for \$2 apiece. I did not say anything more about it then. I went and stayed round the camp two or three days, and I told him (Engley) I would swear in if he would put \$25 on the bounty; I would stay and he might charge it to me. Whether he has done it or not I do not know—it was on the last bounty I agreed to stay. That was charging me \$25 for coming down. I know it is against me; if I did not like it, I would take it out of my own pocket. Then he wanted me to go to recruiting for him, and I got ready to go. He told me all the contrabands I would get he—. They did not get but \$50 for all the contrabands, and \$5 for all the free men.

Q. Did they sign an agreement for \$50.

A. I do not know—I did not get away—I did not go. He would give me \$15 apiece for them, and \$5 for every free man, and then the bounty was \$275. I enlisted for \$275.

Q. And twenty-five dollars off of that to pay your fare down here, which makes two hundred and fifty dollars.

A. Twenty-five dollars off of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. Two hundred and seventy-five dollars was what they offered.

Q. Did you not understand that the State bounty was three hundred dollars?

A. Not until I came down here and was sworn into the company, and then I heard it from the recruits—that was Rhode Island recruits. I saw the advertisement up in Cincinnati, it was there \$275 State bounty and \$100 United States bounty, after the three years. Then I went to Indianapolis for \$275 with \$25 taken off to pay expenses. We could not come to any agreement about recruiting. I told him if he would advance the money for me to recruit with, I would bring

the recruits. He told me he would let me have seventy-five dollars of the first bounty. I told him to hand that over. He sat down and counted it out. I told him that was my money, and now I wanted some money to recruit with. He would not give me any more and so I gave that back to him. I was ordered away two days afterwards. This big man, I do not know what his name was—the acting clerk in the office. I do not know Sheldon or Chace. He offered me \$2 apiece for every watch I would sell up in camp, after we got up there. I do not know whether it was Chace or the other man; this was a pretty heavy set man; he offered me \$2 apiece for every watch, and I told him no, if I sold any watches, I would sell them on my own hook. There was a lot of men came there a peddling; but since, I told the boys of them, and got the watches away.

Q. You never sold any watches?

A. I never had any watches. I have seen them go up to camp from here, sir; from the office; sometimes ten or fifteen new recruits, nearly all having watches, new watches; and then I have seen the same men about two weeks after, on the Island, sell the same watches for \$2 or \$3. I have seen one of them sold for ten cents—put up at auction and sold for ten cents. We have got men in our company from Burlington, New Jersey, that has not received a cent of bounty.

Q. Where is the bounty gone?

A. I do not know anything about it.

Q. Have you reason to suppose that any of the recruits that came from Indiana and Illinois knew that the State bounty was \$300?

A. No, sir; it is not known to them. \$275 is all that has ever been offered by anybody who knows anything about it. Then I have seen bills up all over the States of Indiana, and Illinois, and Ohio, and \$275 was all they ever offered. When they first brought the bills on, it was \$275; and, after that, I went to Indianapolis, and I saw the bills for \$275, with \$25 taken off to pay expenses; leaving \$250 for the recruit, and \$25 cash in hand as soon as he got down to Providence; \$50 as soon as they were mustered in, and the balance in other payments, with the promise of \$100 at the end of the time of enlistment, and \$13 a month for pay. I was with him all about the State. I was recruiting for the State of Ohio, because with the Rhode Island fellows we had a good deal of a fuss, when they first came out with their bills. We made them leave the State once.

Q. You were paying only \$2 per man?

A. Yes, sir; and we got a regiment up in five weeks of a thousand men.

Q. You are certain that all these Rhode Island agents represented the State bounty to be less than \$300.

A. Yes, sir; \$275 was the most money ever offered out there, because, I questioned them, and the bills were up everywhere for everybody to see. I questioned Major Connelly and Fuller about it; I told them I thought these men went on as substitutes for Rhode Island, and that each man had paid \$300 to buy a substitute, and told them that was what I thought, and that for the \$300, I was pretty

sure that they got their pay in that way ; but no, it was altogether differently.

Q. When you arrived here, you found out what the State bounty was ?

A. I never found out for certain until I got on to the Island ?

Q. Major Engley did not inform you ?

A. Oh, no, sir ; he did not tell anything at all. He asked me what I enlisted for. I told him I enlisted for \$275.

Q. Do you know whether he ever informed any of the recruits what the State bounty actually was ?

A. No, sir ; I do not know any of his ways. But about selling watches ; I have seen watches sold right in his office. That was before I was sworn in ; they had me down there all the time. I have seen him sit at the desk and reach up and sit up, and take a watch out—reach right up in the desk ; sit right up in a corner, and reach right up ; and lock the door when the men came in. What he said to them, I do not know. He offered me one, but I did not take it.

Q. Can you think of anything else ?

A. No, sir ; that's about all I know—nothing more than what I have heard other men say. I know there was fifteen men who gave their names in Company M, each cheated out of \$15. They wanted me to bring up the paper with them when they came up to receive the flag. I never brought it. Each were cheated out of \$15 in this clothing swindle. Pastern Fletcher was one of them. He was the only one I know. He brought the names and gave them to me.

Q. Where did they buy the clothes ?

A. I did not ask. I know that they took the clothes, and he charged them to them ; he said that some had taken them, and there was \$15 worth that they must take, and some did not take at all, and they were charged any way. I have the names of all the men on a paper, that they gave to me, and his letter—letter from the Adjutant General of this State, before he came here to recruit—there was something about recruiting.

Q. Have you got that letter ?

A. I havn't it with me ; I have it down to the Island ; I never brought it. He wanted me to bring it up and have it published.

Q. Did you read the letter ?

A. I did read it over. I do not recollect what it was now. It was something about the Adjutant General here not furnishing transportation to bring recruits on, or something like that. And then there was another letter from an agent at some place—Major Engley's agent to him. I have three letters. Another has a recommendation from Zanesville, Ohio, for this man Fletcher.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT JOHN JACKSON.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. What is your name ?

A. John Jackson.

Q. Where do you reside ?

A. I reside in Lockport, New York.

Q. What company are you in?

A. Company I.

Q. You are a sergeant are you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sergeant?

A. Fourth sergeant.

Q. When did you enlist?

A. I enlisted, I hardly know the exact time myself. I have a book down there that shows.

Q. Where did you enlist?

A. I enlisted here in Providence.

Q. What was the name of the person—you came from Lockport?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the name of the recruiting agent there?

A. Edward Sarsnet.

Q. A colored man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you sign any agreement there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make any agreement with him?

A. No, sir.

Q. What did he tell you?

A. He told me he would try to get me a non-commissioned officer's place.

Q. What did he tell you about the bounty?

A. He told me that, the first time I saw him, in Rochester city. he told me they was giving \$300 bounty.

Q. Who paid your expenses?

A. I don't know exactly who did. He fetched me here. I suppose he did.

Q. You did not pay any expenses?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did not you agree that that should come out of your bounty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you sign any paper after you arrived here, besides your enlistment papers?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you sign any agreement giving any person any part of your bounty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did not you sign any paper?

A. I signed no paper, only my enlistment papers.

Q. How much of your bounty did you receive?

A. I received fifty dollars—the first bounty—I should have received seventy-five dollars.

Q. What reason did the Paymaster give for not giving you seventy-five dollars?

A. I went in there and I got fifty dollars, and I counted it over,

and said, "there is only fifty dollars." He said, "you have had twenty-five dollars." I told him, I had not. He says you have had twenty-five dollars. I told him, no, I hav'nt. He said there has been twenty-five dollars paid to Major Engley—he has drawn it, and said he, "whether you have had it or not, you will have to go and see him about it. He has got it for you." That was all the satisfaction I got from him at that time.

Q. Did you see Major Engley?

A. See him? no, sir; we went away next day, and I hadn't a chance to see him. We went down to the Island, and I haven't had a chance to see Major Engley. When we were taken down to the Island, and there was a payment, I spoke to the Paymaster, and he said he would see about it.

Q. Did not the Paymaster have any order, agreement or receipt, signed by you?

A. No, sir; he said he had my name there, and that I had had \$25; but I had not signed any paper for that.

Q. You had not made any agreement with any person?

A. No, sir.

Q. For \$25?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not understand that you were to pay your travelling expenses here?

A. No, sir; I understood by the recruiting officer, that I was not to pay it.

Q. Can you read writing?

A. No, I am rather a poor reader.

Q. You sign your name?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you sign that paper?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not make your mark?

A. Yes, sir, I made my mark; I touched my pen to the paper.

Q. Where was this signed by you?

A. In Capt. Farman's quarters.

Q. Who ordered you to appear there?

A. I think the captain of the company.

Q. What was his order?

A. I could not tell what the order was, except for the men who had been swindled out of their money, met there for testimony.

Q. Who came on with you?

A. Edward Sarsnet. We started with Sarsnet from Lockport, and went to Buffalo, and was there a day and the next night.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT JAMES STANLEY BUSH.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. What Company are you in?

A. Company I, sir.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. I reside in Philadelphia.

Q. Did you enlist in Philadelphia, or come from there to enlist?

A. No, sir; I was enlisted in New York by Capt. Ballou. I passed examination here in Providence.

Q. Did you make any agreement with Capt. Ballou about your bounty?

A. I did not, sir.

Q. You signed no agreement whatever?

A. No more than when I arrived in Providence; here I signed \$5 for bringing me from New York to Providence. That was all the agreement, sir.

Q. When did you enlist?

A. I enlisted, sir,—I am not sure, but if I mistake not—on the 6th of November.

Q. Did you go into camp, immediately?

A. I did so, for one day.

Q. Were you detailed to other service?

A. I was detailed next morning. I went to camp one night. Next day I was detailed by Major Engley to come down to his recruiting office, near the Post Office.

Q. What did he employ you there for?

A. He employed me for to write, to bring the men from the depot to the office, and to run errands generally. He had me and Sergeant Williams, quartermaster sergeant, Company G, at the office.

Q. How long did you remain at Engley's office?

A. I could not tell you exactly. I remained there some two or three or four months. I could not recollect the exact time.

Q. Were there other persons that were employed in or about the office by Major Engley?

A. There was Sergeant David Low; David H. Ray, he is over to the Governor's office, and Sergeant David Reeder. They were all employed at the time I was, at the office.

Q. Was Luke Chace in Engley's office?

A. He was the clerk. Yes, sir.

Q. West; do you know him?

A. Yes, sir; Captain West—he was there too.

Q. Do you know a man by the name of Sheldon?

A. Yes, sir; he was clerk.

Q. Do you know about any trading that was done in Engley's office—goods of any kind sold to the recruits?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you sell any yourself?

A. I did not, sir.

Q. Did you see any sold?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom?

A. By several persons, sir. I have seen some sold by Captain Ballou, of New York—watches—to men that enlisted there.

Q. Where was that?

A. In Engley's office. He brought the watches on with him from New York, together with the recruits. I have seen some brought by Mr. Angell, a man that was in the employ of Mr. Ballou. I have seen some sold by Mr. Fuller, a man that was in the employ of Mr. Angell, and I have seen some sold in the office adjoining—back of the office that Engley had.

Q. Do you know whose office that was?

A. It was supposed to be held by Mr. Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Chase, together, sir.

Q. What kind of watches were those that were sold by Captain Ballou?

A. They were the same—or they were the same kind of watches, as those that were sold by Mr. Chase and Mr. Sheldon.

Q. What kind was that?

A. Well, sir; they were watches to all appearances rubbed over with silver—copper or brass watches that were rubbed over with silver.

Q. By Mr. Hill. They appeared to be silver?

A. They appeared to be silver, and to all appearances they were silver watches.

Q. Were they silver watches?

A. No, sir; they were not.

Q. Did Capt. Ballou warrant the watches?

A. There is one, sir. [Shows one to the Committee.] Captain Ballou warranted the watches to be silver.

Q. They all warranted the watches did they?

A. They were warranted to be silver.

Q. What was the price they charged?

A. The price, sir, was from \$20, \$25, and \$30.

Q. Did the men wish to buy these watches, or were they compelled to?

A. Some wished to do so, and some were compelled to by buying the watches and getting \$15 worth of under-clothing—shirts and under clothing, and by getting \$10 in money.

Q. How were they compelled to take these goods?

A. To get the money, sir; they could not get their \$25 bounty advanced without getting these goods. Some he paid \$25 to, and some he did not without taking the goods.

Q. What do you mean, he advanced the money?

A. No, sir; the bounty when enlisted was \$25 at the time, \$50 after they were enlisted, and \$75 at the arrival of the regiment at its destination, and they could not get the \$25, some of them, without taking these goods, because they would not give it to them; and to get the money, the men would rather agree to take \$15 in clothing and the rest in money.

Q. Did they apply to the Paymaster for the money?

A. They did not, sir. These gentlemen would not advance the money unless they took the goods.

Q. Did not they understand that the Paymaster was the man to pay the bounty?

A. No, sir; the men did not understand that, they understood that Major Engley was.

Q. But the Paymaster would tell them so?

A. The Paymaster was not in the office; his office was in the rear of the recruiting office.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You mean that the Paymaster's office was in another building? Paymaster Francis—was that the man to whom you alluded?

A. Another building leading from Engley's building, at No. 10, Custom House street. The Paymaster's building was on Weybosset street.

Q. By the Chairman. Was this the character of the watches? [Shows one to the witness.]

A. If you will please allow me to see it first. [Examines it.] Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what such a watch as that is worth?

A. Mr. Angell's man, acting for Mr. Ballou, told me that you might get them by the dozen for \$4 1-2, and from that to \$5 apiece.

Q. This Angell sold the watches and warranted them—you say Ballou did?

A. I know there was some complaint about these watches, and Capt. Ballou gave me \$5 to have their watches fixed. I took the \$5 and had several watches fixed for \$5. The watches were fixed, and, I believe, they run about two days, and since then, none of the watches have run that they had fixed.

Q. Did the men ever carry a watch before? Did they know how to take care of them?

A. Some of them have; some knew how.

Q. Was it the fault of the watches or of the men?

A. Some, sir, was the fault of the watches.

Q. Do you know who this watch was bought of?

A. I do not know who that watch in particular was bought of.

Q. Did you know of Major Engley's selling watches?

A. Well, I don't know that Major Engley did. If I recollect right, he went one morning to Boston, and had taken Mr. Sheldon's clerk with him at the time, and returned Wednesday afternoon. The goods—some goods—came with Mr. Sheldon's clerk on Wednesday evening, and some on Thursday morning. I do not recollect what date it was. And Major Engley, Thursday morning, came to me, and told me that when a squad of men arrived, that Mr. Sheldon was going to set up a shop in the rear of his place, and that I could take the men through his office, in the tailor's shop,—office No. 3—and for every dozen men that I could get to buy a watch, he would give me one watch for selling them to them. I had taken about three dozen men to him, and Col. Viall came up that day, and Col. Viall said he would see in the evening. Col. Viall came in the evening, and saw me taking some of the men; and Fletcher Burleigh, a young man I took in, came down stairs, and when he came down to the sidewalk, there stood Col. Viall, just as I got in. What the price was I do not know.

Q. Did you hear Major Engley order Fletcher Burleigh to buy a watch?

A. No, sir; I did not hear him.

Q. Did you ever hear Burleigh say he was ordered by him?

A. I heard Burleigh say that Major Engley sent him with me. He went round to about half-a-dozen others and I took them round. I took them round by order of Major Engley.

Q. Did you see Luke Chase sell any watches?

A. When I went up in the office, when Col. Viall took the watch from Burleigh,—when I went up to the office,—Chase had a watch in his hand, then he sat down to the desk, and went to writing. Sheldon was selling goods.

Q. Do you mean to say that of your own knowledge you know that Chase sold watches?

A. I mean to say that when Col. Viall went up there, Chase had a watch in his hands; whether he was selling it or not I cannot say.

Q. You have never seen him actually sell a watch?

A. I have never seen him actually sell a watch—no, sir.

Q. Have you seen Sheldon sell them?

A. Yes, sir; I have seen Mr. Sheldon sell.

Q. Do you know whose watches they were, that they were selling?

A. They were reported to be Mr. Sheldon's, and they were his for ought I know.

Q. Do you know whether Major Engley had any interest in the trade?

A. No more, than he told me, sir.

Q. What did Major Engley tell you?

A. He told me as I told you before, to have as many men go round and get watches, as I could, and he would give me one watch for every dozen men that bought a watch there.

Q. Did you understand that they were his watches?

A. I understood from that—yes, sir.

Q. What other goods did they sell there?

A. They sold shirts, they sold drawers, undershirts, boots, gloves, scarfs and breast-pins.

Q. What kind of breast pins did they sell?

A. They had some breast pins, very blackguard; such as small pins with sights in them—a small substance grew very large, with very blackguard figures in them.

Q. What did they charge for these pins?

A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Were there other goods sold by them, of good quality, and such as the men needed?

A. I cannot tell you that, because I never bought any, nor enquired into it.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Magnifying pins? well, they were obscene pins.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any to be had at present?

A. I have some down to the Island. He gave me one—Mr. Sheldon.

Q. By the Chairman. Well, the men—do you mean to say that these men were compelled to buy these goods?

A. By saying compelled, I say they were compelled, because they would not get no portion of their bounty, unless they did buy these goods. They were made to understand that they would get no bounty unless they did buy \$15 worth of goods.

Q. Did they give them goods, and say it was necessary for them to have them?

A. Some did and some did not. Whether they needed them or not, they were told either to buy them or else go without their first bounty.

Q. How did they pay for these goods? Did they give an order?

A. They gave an order; yes, sir; Mr. Noyes or Mr. Engley would give an order for \$15 on Mr. Sheldon, and when they came back, they would get their \$10 balance.

Q. Do you know anything more than you have told already about any frauds that have been practiced upon the men.

A. I do not know as I do. No, sir; I think not.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Where did you first see Col. Viall?

A. The first time I saw him was at Camp Smith—up here in Camp Smith.

Q. Did he speak to you there?

A. He did not, sir.

Q. Where was the first place he ever spoke to you?

A. At the office, at Major Engley's. The first time Col. Viall ever spoke to me, was by my asking him for a musket. I was anxious to learn the drill. I asked him if he could not sign for me to have a musket at the office. That was the first he ever spoke to me.

Q. You are not the man he saw in the Bank Eating House, and asked you if you could show him where to buy watches?

A. You refer to a man by the name of Angell.

Q. Can you explain?

A. I cannot, except he was a man in Capt. Ballou's office. He belongs in this city; because I used to go for a horse when he came with a full squad of men, and to ride outside on the seat, to where his family is.

Q. Was he tall and slim?

A. No, sir; he was a short man; very short.

TESTIMONY OF ELIJAH DORSEY.

(Examined by the Chairman.)

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Elijah Dorsey.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. In Buffalo, New York.

Q. Who recruited you?

A. Sergeant Low.

Q. This is the man you call sergeant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What agreement did you make with him in regard to bounty?

A. I made an agreement with him for two hundred and fifty dollars from the State, and a hundred from the Government for the term—three hundred dollars for three years, and got a hundred from the Government of the United States, and two hundred and fifty dollars from the State of Rhode Island.

Q. Did you understand that the State of Rhode Island paid more than two hundred and fifty dollars to anybody?

A. No, sir. I never understood that she paid more than that, only I understood that two hundred and fifty dollars from the State of Rhode Island, and one hundred dollars from the United States, making up three hundred and fifty dollars, that is what I understood.

Q. Do you know now what the State bounty is?

A. No, sir; I do not know no more than I did at first.

Q. You never heard that the State bounty was more than \$250? Haven't you heard anything said about it in camp?

A. No, sir.

Q. You never heard of \$300?

A. No, sir; all I heard was giving \$250 from the State of Rhode Island, and \$100 from the United States—made a total of \$350, that's what I understood.

Q. Do you mean to say you have not since learned it because—

A. I have not since learned it, because I never had a chance.

Q. Haven't you heard any questions, that is this State bounty that is talked about?

A. The State bounty I heard talked about was \$250.

Q. You never heard of any other bounty while in the regiment?

A. No, sir. I heard talk of \$25 when we came here, and as soon as we took the oath and raised our right hand, then we got \$50 as soon as we were sent out to duty; and then we got the rest when we got to the place of rendezvous—the place of destination; that was to New Orleans I suppose—don't know where no how—get the rest as soon as we got there; understood it was \$250 from the State.

Q. Did you sign any paper that sergeant Low had?

A. No, sir; I do not recollect of signing any paper; but I recollect the second day of my enlistment they called me out, and I signed, and heard him reading solemnly, you will have three-fourths, &c., where they had us fixed to take the oath. I signed such a paper; I signed half a dozen papers like that—signed my name.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Can you write?

A. No, sir, I cannot write.

Q. By the Chairman. Can you read?

A. Some.

Q. If you signed an order, you knew how much money?

A. Yes, sir; I knew when I signed an order.

Q. Can you read writing?

A. Yes, sir ; a little.

Q. Can you make your mark ?

A. I never made any mark on any orders.

Q. How much bounty did you receive ?

A. The first payment \$25. The second payment \$75. Then \$32 has gone somewhere. I have never seen it.

Q. Have you bought any watch ?

A. No, sir. I did not know anything about any watch. I recollect one evening when the colonel came up there, they took us up and told us where we were to take fifteen dollars worth of clothing ; they fetched up a whole box of watches. "If you don't take it the money will be taken out of your bounty." Most of us took it except me. I did have a watch in my hand, and as soon as the colonel came, I gave it up. Said he, "you come selling Peter Funk watches ;" said he, "I want to close up this establishment. I will see if I can't. I'll confiscate all the goods." So they went to argue, and wanted to apologize to the colonel, and the colonel did not want apologies. The colonel did not wish him to swindle his men out of their money. He had swindled it out of them right smart—swindled us in shirts at \$6 ; mittens with a finger and thumb at \$1, that you could buy for fifty cents. Said, they was cheap enough for the money ; said they were going to have another store come up from Boston. Col. Viall did not want them to sell at all, and he gave it to the fellow. He saw Mr. Burleigh, and asked what company he belonged to, and he said he was in Major Engley's employ ; and the colonel asked him what he was doing ; and at that he hauled out a watch, and said, "that he had been getting the boys to buy watches." He (the Colonel) said, "show him the place." They would then shut this door and lock us in, and so they did that day, and we had to "die dog or eat a hatchet ;" they locked the door, and as fast as we took our watches they let us out one by one ; but when the Colonel came up they let us all go out at once, because the Colonel was in earnest, he did not want his men swindled ; and when I came to receive my first bounty, I received \$35.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Are you sure it was \$35 ?

A. I don't know whether I was or not. I had myself \$35 and received of my entire pay but \$40. I was owing one sutler \$9, and another \$5, and every cent of money I had was \$26 after I had them. You can reckon from that how many dollars of it I had—reckon from seventy-five dollars.

Q. Havn't you already testified that you never bought any goods ?

A. I have. I did not say I bought any goods of these men. I was not paid off ; these were little frauds of mine on me. These men have not got anything.

Q. In the payment of bounty, you did owe the sutlers ?

A. In the payment of money I got \$40. I paid \$14—one sutler \$9 and the other \$5.

Q. You had your money, and I suppose they paid themselves ?

A. Here's a thing ; they had \$32 out of me, and I did not know anything about it.

Q. Who had this against you ?

A. Major Engley—the great Major Engley, sir.

Q. Did they tell you what it was for ?

A. They told me I got goods here ; and I asked the paymaster to make those goods appear to me—what I got—and then I knew I was swindled ; at the moment, I saw I was getting swindled.

Q. Did not you have a hack ?

A. I don't ride in hacks.

Q. You say you did not buy a watch ; you have shown us one.

A. That is one I borrowed of a man in the army, to show what kind of \$25 watches they had to sell.

Q. What did you borrow a watch for, to show us ?

A. I thought I could investigate the watch, maybe better than he, and so I borrowed it.

Q. By Mr. Blake. In this written statement you say you were enlisted by Mr. Crosby.

A. Mr. Crosby did not enlist me. Sergeant Low enlisted me.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you know anything else concerning this matter that you have not told us.

A. I believe I know a great deal, but I could not tell it without being asked some questions.

Q. By the Chairman. Have you said anything to Major Engley about this \$32 ?

A. I haven't said a word, because I came yesterday—my only opportunity. He told me the minute I was sworn in, I could get a furlough home for ten days. I was like a man at first, of course, and the first I knew I was sworn down to Dutch Island—almost for my life-time. I got away, and I've come to tell the truth and nothing else, and I will, sir, all I know. There's one of the watches, warranted to be silver, and I thought they were silver, because they flew open, that way ; I found it was a sham. I thought the watches were good because there was a soldier on them. I thought I would go and see, and when I came to look in, and the Colonel came in raving, I was trying on a pair of boots—and I gave it up. He had my name signed to a pair of boots and a watch—I never had it to get. I did not take the boots or the watch.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What place ?

A. I have just said I was up there trying on a pair of boots, and the Colonel came in, and as soon as he came in (I did not know the Colonel) the first thought was, it was the Provost Marshal, and I hauled the boots off, and I left the office.

Q. By the Chairman. They put your name down ?

A. They had my name down on a great big book ; I went up and they marked my name down, and it said, E. Dorsey, so and so.

Q. You did not put your name down ?

A. No, sir, I did not—West, one of Major Engley's men, helped. He was acting as a clerk. This was one of the great things I think Major Engley had there in this office.

Q. Do you know his name ?

A. I think it may be Sheldon, anyhow—savage looking man ; looked like he'd scare a man if he did not swear.

Q. Did he say you must take \$15 worth ?

A. He gave \$10 in money, and then you had \$15 which you must take in clothes. Well, we marched up there and told them we were going to some saloon to take a drink, and then we marched up to that office and they locked the door ; they had got a contract and they should loose if it was not taken out, and of course the boys took and commenced buying goods wholesale and retail.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD GREER.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. What company are you in ?

A. Company M.

Q. Where did you come from ?

A. Baltimore.

Q. Who enlisted you ?

A. Mr. Ray.

Q. Is he a colored man ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the bounty ?

A. He said that if we came here and were sworn in, the bounty would be \$350.

Q. How much was the State bounty ?

A. We were to have \$100 from the State after the three years was up, and \$250 now.

Q. One hundred after the war was over ?

A. After the war was over.

Q. The State bounty was \$250.

A. He said \$350 on the bills.

Q. What kind of bills did you see ?

A. It was hand-bills.

Q. Can you read this ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did anybody ever tell you that the bounty to be paid now was \$300 ?

A. No, sir.

Q. \$250 now, and \$100 at the end of the war ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who paid your expenses ?

A. He did.

Q. Did he tell you he paid your expenses, or whether, it came out of your bounty ?

A. No, sir ; he did not mention any such words to us.

Q. You did not understand anything about it ?

A. No, sir.

Q. You did not ask any questions about it ?

A. No, sir ; I did not ask any questions about it.

Q. When you came on here, how much bounty did you get?

A. I got, out of my first bounty—I got \$25.

Q. Who paid you that?

A. The paymaster.

Q. How much have you received of the second bounty?

A. I received the whole of the second.

Q. \$75.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What has become of the rest of your first bounty that you could not get? Can you tell?

A. He said that the recruiting officer had it against me.

Q. Did you put your name or mark upon any paper in Major Engley's office?

A. Yes, sir; on one.

Q. Do you know what it was?

A. No, sir; it was after the names were put down. They put our names down, and at the end of our names they put a cross-mark.

Q. What was that; your enlistment paper. Did you sign any order for any part of your bounty?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you agree to give Major Engley any part of your bounty?

A. Only for the two shirts.

Q. You bought two shirts? What did you give for the shirts?

A. I was to give seven dollars for the two shirts.

Q. Did you buy anything else?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it not six dollars?

A. No, sir; seven dollars.

Q. You are sure of that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this seven dollars taken out of your \$25 bounty?

A. No, sir; it was taken out of the other.

Q. Out of the \$75 then—which you understood from the paymaster had gone to Major Engley?

A. Gone to Major Engley the recruiting officer.

Q. How much bounty do you understand them is due you now, or will be when you come to where the regiment is stationed?

A. Well, sir, that bounty was to be \$150, that we were to get this next time.

Q. You have received \$75 and \$25 and if you had that \$50 which Major Engley has, and the \$150 which you expect to get, it will make \$300, and that will be more than you expected when you enlisted.

Q. You were enlisted in Baltimore?

A. It was on the bill \$350.

Q. With \$100 at the conclusion of the war?

A. He did not say anything about that; it was \$350 he said we were to get.

Q. Did you not sign any agreement for \$250 bounty—in the State?

A. No, sir ; in the State ? no, sir.

Q. Are you sure you did not ? Did not the Paymaster say he had something of the kind ?

A. No, sir ; he did not say any such thing, sir.

Q. Did you make your mark on that paper. (Showing one.)

A. I made a cross mark at the end of my name—the same as it is put there.

Q. Was it read to you when you made your mark on it.

Q. [By Adjutant Whiting present.] Did you give that statement to the Captain ?

A. He wrote it down and put my name there.

Q. By the Chairman. You say now that the shirts were \$7, you told your Captain \$6 ?

A. No, sir ; I did not ; \$7 was what I was to give for the shirts.

Q. What kind of shirts were they ?

A. These are red striped shirts.

Q. Do you know what such shirts are worth ?

A. They had been bought in Baltimore for twelve shillings—I wore one when I came down there.

TESTIMONY OF COLONEL NELSON VIALI.

Monday, February 15.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. You are Colonel commanding the Fourteenth Regiment ?

A. Yes, sir ; Lieut.-Colonel, commanding. They gave me a Lieut.-Colonel's commission. My Colonel's commission is from the Governor of the State.

Q. Have you been in command of the regiment since its first inception ?

A. Since its first inception ? yes, sir.

Q. As commander of the regiment, have you had anything to do with the recruiting ?

A. Nothing ; other than that I have had when the three or four first companies were forming ; occasionally a man would come to my camp and enlist, and most invariably I turned him over to one of my staff officers to enlist him, and that staff officer had the benefit ; or the company officer as the case might be—in both cases. I had recruited some three or four men myself, and with the exception of these in the first four companies, I have never had anything to do with it. The men threw themselves in our way in our camp, as in the Thirteenth, three (six) months, and we made out their enlisting papers, and I was authorized to enlist, being the superintendent of recruiting according to the army regulations. I could enlist men as well as any one.

Q. What is the whole number of men that have been enlisted in this regiment ?

A. The exact number I could not state now—rising seventeen hundred. I have not had a consolidated report for some days, and could not give the exact number.

Q. Most of your men are from abroad, and out of the State?

A. Most of them are.

Q. Do you know how they have been recruited—by whom, and in what manner?

A. There has been a regular agency here, and they have been recruited through these agents—Major Sanford and Major Englev.

Q. They have all been recruited through this agency?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Colonel Viall, had you anything to do about the payment of the bounties to these men? Do you know how it is paid, and how much?

A. As I understand it, the men are to receive \$25 upon being enlisted and sworn in, and \$50 upon being mustered in; and the remainder of the bounty upon arriving at their destination. That is all I know in relation to the system.

Q. Then you have no knowledge of any contracts that these men have made with the recruiting officers, in disposing of a part of their bounty?

A. In many instances, my men have signed away a portion of their bounty. Those who come from remote places, signed away their bounty in part. They have complained to me that they have not received so much as the men who come from a shorter distance. I have investigated the matter—making inquiry, and found these men gave receipts for the money retained.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the men having been deceived by the officer, in signing receipts for a larger share of their bounty than they supposed they were giving?

A. I only know the complaints of the men as they turn up in the regiment, and whether they have reason to complain, or whether they claimed to be ignorant at the time they signed these receipts is a question I cannot answer. But many have complained that they did not receive what they ought.

Q. You have not had occasion particularly to investigate the matter?

A. I have made complaint to those parties, and they showed me the receipt that the men who have complained have given, the receipts or made their mark—either their mark or their names.

Q. In any case that you have particularly investigated, have you or not, been told that the men were deceived and that they signed away more of their bounty than they meant to, through their inability to read the order that they signed, than what they supposed they were giving.

A. These men, those that came from a long distance, it has been generally understood, that they should defray the expenses of coming; and in signing the orders, I have been told, in making the investigation, that they understand the exact difference; but I have some instances in the regiment, where these claimed afterwards that they did not understand.

Q. Have you, in any instance, been satisfied on investigation, that these complaints were just.

A. I have thought they were not just in some instances.

Q. Many of them I suppose are unable to read and write.

A. Yes, sir; many make complaints that I have no doubt they have no foundation for making, upon investigation.

Q. Is not that a very common thing in all regiments, that the men are unreasonable?

A. It is natural for soldiers to complain unjustly, many times.

Q. You have no personal knowledge of any instance of fraud upon any man by the recruiting agent—none within your personal knowledge?

A. None that I swear to. I have had occasions to complain of sales to the men, that were made in New York—parties that I was perfectly ignorant of, and could not ferret them out.

Q. Sales made by the recruiting agents?

A. By agents in New York.

Q. Sales of what?

A. Watches; that was the article that was sold there by parties before the men came on, and proved not as good as represented. They most invariably applied to me to father the thing, and tried to get justice.

Q. Was that practiced to any considerable extent by the agent?

A. Quite a number of complaints were made to me in regard to it.

Q. What was the character of the watches?

A. They were brass and slightly washed with white metal, and they would become black in carrying three or four hours—averaged to run about three or four hours.

Q. Were they sold for silver watches?

A. That I could not say what they bought them for.

Q. Do you know how much they paid for these watches?

A. I only know what they say they charged.

Q. How did they pay for them—in money, or by an order?

A. They say they paid for them by an order.

Q. Do you know of any watches of the kind being sold to the men in camp?

A. I had knowledge of parties I had reason to believe, outside of the regiment altogether, that came to camp. I had occasion to eject several such parties from camp, which were found peddling watches, summarily. I have found everybody very anxious to follow them up while they had money, and get all they could from them in various ways. That is everybody—those hucksters who had no other interest than to peddle about the camp, other than recruiting agents and those interested in procuring men.

Q. By everybody, you mean the vultures?

A. I accept that idea.

Q. I wish, colonel, you would explain to the committee, your sutlery system; if you have one, or have heard any, give some idea of it?

A. When I first commenced with the first battalion, I had a com-

mission as major. I always felt the necessity of having a party to trade for the regiment, that connected itself exclusively with it, from the fact that I kept my men within the lines. A party accosted me on the street, and asked for that place, and I gave it to him, with the understanding, he assured me that he had sutled for one or two regiments, previously while organizing the regiments here and that he had paid \$75 per month to the regiment; that accrues to the regimental fund. I gave him the sutlership to the battalion at that time, and when we expected it would be only a battalion, and he remained as sutler of my regiment until he sold articles strictly forbidden, such as whiskey and intoxicating liquors to my men, and when caught in that act, the result was mutinous conduct on the part of my men—twenty or thirty of them—and I discharged the sutler.

Q. When was that?

A. That was about two months ago. I then gave it to a man—to two parties—Chace and Brown, who had always been in the regiment since its first company was organized. Chace was a Daguerreotype artist, and Brown was a party who was willing to put on chevrons, cross-cannon, and fit clothes to my men, to make them appear respectable—as the numbers often came in very large, and I was anxious to have every man appear properly. He did this because the sutler could not make it profitable enough to make it an object, and he allowed the sutler something to secure this. Mr. Chace was a Daguerreotypist, and had his apparatus on the Dexter training ground, and sometime after Mr. Rathbun went away, I gave the sutlership of the regiment to these parties upon the same tax. On organizing the regiment, I did not propose to increase the tax until the regiment is full. My object has been to apply the army regulations. It gives the commanding officer the control of the funds until the regiment is full, and after that I can appoint a council of administration. When the regiment was full, I did this as it was required by the regulations, and it is now established.

Q. This Chace & Brown, do they continue at the present time as sutlers?

A. Yes, sir. The Colonel of the regiment could not take the moneys of the sutler, and accruing from rations and taxes, when his regiment is filled, as the army regulations demands that a council to regulate the tariff of the sutler, and to attend to disbursing and management of the funds. The Colonel has it optional with him who shall be the treasurer, and the proceedings of the council are brought to him after they have decided, and if he disagrees with the decision of the council, and the council insist, it is left out to the next senior officer or commander above the Colonel. The object, no doubt, of the regulations is, to prevent any undue authority being vested in one man.

Q. This council of administration is composed of commissioned officers?

A. It is composed of the Lieut.-Colonel, Major and senior Captain. If none of the field officers are present, then the senior line

officers, and if none of them, then the Colonel shall act. He convenes the board when he thinks it is necessary; once of two months I think it is exacted of him.

Q. During the formation of the regiment, not being able to appoint such a council, you acted as treasurer yourself?

A. I have done so; yes, sir.

Q. But, if you please, state whether or not, at any time, the sutlers appointed by you, Chace & Brown, and Rathbone, have been interfered with by other parties?

A. They have been shut up once. I received a peremptory order to shut them up and eject them from the lines within an hour.

Q. Can you tell when that was, or about when?

A. I could not state the exact date; but it was at the time, about the time when the second battalion was preparing to move. It was after I dismissed Rathbun, and appointed the other parties.

Q. You say you received peremptory orders. From whom?

A. The Allotment Commissioner told me they must leave the lines within an hour.

Q. Did you understand from him what was the reason of the order?

A. Some misunderstanding between the parties who were to sell goods there and the sutlers. It implied that the sutlers had broken faith in regard to abstaining in selling.

Q. Other parties had been into camp selling goods?

A. Not at that time. My first battalion was supplied by the same parties; but not to my knowledge at the time;—on Dexter Ground—the first battalion. Then when a second battalion was supplied, and Mr. Chace and Mr. Brown were selling the same articles, why, it interfered.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. That seems to be a second party. Had they a right to sell on the ground? It interfered with the parties there, and were there any other parties who had a right there?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. How did the sutler interfere?

A. The other parties had permission to sell there.

Q. Then the sutler did not have the exclusive right?

A. He did not in this case.

Q. By Mr. Blake. How did they get this permission?

A. Col. Smith being an officer of the State I had to recognize his authority, and felt under obligations to obey the order.

Q. By the Chairman. As Allotment Commissioner, would he have any official authority?

A. No, sir. He was then in the capacity of aid to the Governor, and I received orders frequently through the staff of his Excellency, and was bound to obey such orders.

Q. Not as Allotment Commissioner?

A. No, sir.

Q. This is Col. A. D. Smith?

A. Yes, sir. •

Q. Do you recollect who these parties were that went there to trade under the patronage of Col. Smith?

A. Mr. Barnaby and Mr. Snow on Westminster street—they have been there.

Q. About when was the first time that they went there?

A. They came there just previous to the sailing of the second battalion.

Q. What kind of goods did they sell?

A. Principally woolen goods, and boots and shoes.

Q. Gloves?

A. Yes, sir. Gloves of a kind ordinary fit for these men.

Q. What kind of boots did they sell to these men?

A. A variety of styles. The ordinary variety that we find in market.

Q. Did they sell many of these long boots?

A. Yes, sir; a great many of these top boots were sold—Wellington boots, quite a number of those.

Q. Will you state whether or not these boots were suitable or not?

A. They are suitable for winter weather. If they are only small enough to allow the pants to cover, they can get about with them in winter weather. Our men are tender from the knees down.

Q. Do you know whether they sold a large amount?

A. I could not say the exact amount; I have no means of knowing, other than at a guess.

Q. Do you know enough to venture any opinion?

A. I should object to venturing an opinion, from the fact that I might be wide of the mark.

Q. Have you any knowledge in regard to the prices they received from the men—whether they were ordinary and reasonable prices?

A. Well, with the present advance in everything, it is pretty difficult to say what a reasonable price is. I should say that many goods might have been sold a fraction lower.

Q. By Mr. Blake. How did they sell these gloves?

A. Well, I am not positive what the prices of the gloves were. I think a white woolen glove was sold for a dollar a pair—knit gloves.

Q. Did most of the men wear white gloves?

A. We exact of them to wear white cotton gloves, yet only on duty—at dress parade or guard duty. Many of the men did invest in a great variety—white leather or white woolen—most of them did have the white cotton gloves.

Q. But in addition to the white cotton gloves, which is a part of their uniform, they bought these others?

A. I exact of the sutler to keep white cotton gloves, postage stamps, paper, needles, thread, ink, cleaning materials, and those sort of things mostly essential to the men, they must keep tobacco, a necessity that a soldier must have.

Q. Did these traders you speak of carry tobacco into the camp?

A. Yes, sir. I don't think they carried postage stamps.

Q. Do you know whether they represented to the men that they were authorized to sell these various articles, or any of them, and that they were required by their officers to purchase?

A. I don't know that they were. I don't know that I heard the men say that they must buy.

Q. These traders did not come into camp, then, on your request?

A. I was unconscious that they supplied my first battalion, until I received a note that the parties were coming to Dutch Island, and the request that I should make them comfortable.

Q. The sutlers were ordered to be dismissed at the time these traders came into camp?

A. About that time. Yes, sir.

Q. One was in connection with the other, I suppose?

A. I could not say.

Q. The orders came from the same source—orders for admitting the traders and dismissing the sutlers?

A. They came from the same source.

Q. Have these traders visited your camp more than once?

A. They have just returned from it; from the sales of the third battalion.

Q. How long have they been there?

A. Some eight or ten days.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Colonel, I should like to ask now, with a view to see the occasion of the change, if the sutlers holding that position now, kept the same articles, and whether there was any complaint that they did not supply?

A. There has never been any complaint to me that the sutlers did not supply. The present sutlers are prohibited from selling any liquid to the men.

Q. By the Chairman. The change was not for failing to supply the articles needed?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. The two parties you have named, the one a clothier, the other a shoe dealer or maker, did not sell tobacco?

A. Mr. Huntoon did sell tobacco on the first visit that was made. On the second visit they made an arrangement with the sutler for him. He did not visit the men.

Q. The sutlers then have remained there during the last visit?

A. Yes, sir; they are still retained in that position.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Then instead of traders, they were sutlers and kept their sutler's tent?

A. The council of administration has been authorized to investigate the prices, and investigated their prices. The council books are opened.

Q. By Mr. Blake. During the presence of Barnaby and Snow, the sutler's shops were closed?

A. They were for two days, possibly for three days—at the outside, it might have been three days.

Q. By the Chairman. Have these been required by the council of administration to pay any tax?

A. The other party? no, sir.

Q. They have paid nothing for the benefit of the regiment?

A. We have received nothing.

Q. Colonel, have you any knowledge that the men have been imposed upon, or defrauded, or swindled in any way by these traders?

A. I did, at one time, come from Dutch Island—and this is a case in point—I only speak of it from observation. I arrived here in the edge of the evening, and went into the Bank Eating House, and got my supper, and a young colored man came in—and rising to pay my bill, I asked to what company he belonged. “I don’t belong to any company,” said he, “I am to get men to buy watches;” said I, “I would like to have you get me in and show me the way.” I entered the room where the sales were taking place and forbid them; upbraiding the parties ever to sell those articles to my men—if they did continue to do so, I should chastise them.

Q. Who were these parties?

A. A man by the name of Chace—I did not know him before. He was in the act of selling to my men—that were to be my men—I had not seen them previous to that; I was told that after I gave that order (by one of the parties) no watches were sold.

Q. Were these persons selling watches connected with Mr. Barnaby, or Huntoon, or Snow?

A. Not that I am aware of; I could not say what connection they might have had. I came from the Island only to transact that which pertains to the regiment and then return, and my interview was with the parties on Saturday night, and returned to the boat on Monday morning.

Q. Will you state whether you were required to furnish these traders with quarters in camp?

A. I was requested to make them comfortable in quarters.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did they bring watches to sell?

A. Not to my knowledge, no, sir.

Q. By the Chairman. What quarters did you assign them upon their arrival there?

A. I first vacated my hospital tent and moved my sick to the hospital barracks, and gave them the tents formerly used for the hospital. The last time I had four barracks emptied which were recently left, and they occupied one of those barracks.

Q. State whether or not, it was any inconvenience to you, and did any of the officers of the regiment complain at your providing them with their quarters the first time?

A. No, sir; not to my knowledge. There was no inconvenience to any of us in providing them with the hospital tent. I had received this request to furnish them with a comfortable place previous to this, and had expected them. I had intended to put them in the hospital building that was being erected, but I was here in the city some two or three days. On arriving back on the Island I found that the surgeon had removed, and I then told them that the next best thing they could do was to take the hospital tents. It remained there a while

after they left and I then had it taken down and turned in to the quartermaster.

Q. This hospital tent was not at that time of any use?

A. Of no other use—no, sir. I would state in connection with that, that upon the arrival of these parties a stove remained in the tent, and my surgeon said he would like to have it—being very much opposed to these parties—while I would like to have the stove remain. I then said, “Doctor, your men can occupy a kitchen much nearer the hospital for that purpose,” and he denied that they should have it. Not being accustomed to be dictated to, I made it a point, and told him these parties were going there, and would occupy the stove.

Q. I had understood that it had caused some inconvenience.

A. If any inconvenience at all, that was the inconvenience, the matter of making gruel on another stove—that was all. In acting upon this matter, I acted from a pure sense of what I considered my duty, without regard to my own feelings on the matter.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. It did not appear why these new traders were brought in and the others suppressed and then opened again, there being no objections to the regular sutlers—they furnishing the articles needed.

Chairman. It appears that the control of the sutler's business in this camp, had been outside of the usual authority. I wish to know if that was the usage?

A. In organizing the regiment under State authority, and as we have been situated, I could not deny, nor would I assume that I have exclusive authority. I would have suppressed the sutlership if commanded by any officer acting in commission in the State, that I would recognize—any officer attached to the Governor's staff—as I am accustomed to receive orders through them. The Governor, in no instance, has been exacting at all. He has always done justly by me and by the regiment.

Q. I understand that, in admitting these traders—outside traders—you have acted according to orders, and not upon your own judgment merely?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose it is proper for you to state whether or not it was in accordance with your own judgment or not, that these changes were made?

A. I have never had occasion to complain in regard to this matter; feeling that while organizing the regiment, it was in embryo, and as there was a regular increase of men every day, it was very difficult to get at any regular tariff. It has never been done in any regiment. It has been a matter of conference, either on the part of the colonel, or on the part of those getting the regiment up; but when the regiment is organized, the duty is, plain enough, to conform to the army regulations.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. But, this regiment has been fully mustered into the service?

A. By companies; but in many instances we have ninety men

and five officers, and a portion of those five or six officers, those who had not passed the examining board. When my first battalion went away, I took every officer who had been passed, for the first battalion, leaving the second a part of the officers who had been appointed, but had not passed the board, but who were needed to perform the duties of the camp. When the second battalion went away, I was left equally destitute of officers; there were but four officers, all told, for the six hundred men. Now I am accumulating gradually, as the examining board sends every few days an officer. Second lieutenants have been many times in command of companies. Then I was obliged to change as circumstances required—as an officer was sick—until I had my complement of officers. The men come in much faster than officers, from the fact that the examining board reject so many.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Major Engley, has not passed the board?

A. I think he has not done so, I am not positive. He has not been under my orders; I have never issued an order to him. He has never assumed any duties in the regiment.

Q. By Mr. Hill. How did the prices of this last sutler compare with the parties who bring goods there?

A. I could not say; in some things I might consider them exorbitant; in others, very fair. It is a matter I have not meddled with, as I have assigned them to a place, and they have kept themselves to their particular quarters.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. It looks as though it was rather unjust to those sutlers who were established on your acquiescence, and who have had to pay a tax. It was most beneficial to those who furnished supplies, and yet did not pay the taxes?

A. In appointing sutlers, I consulted the wishes of the officers I had with me. I did that because I thought best—because we required harmony. They were well satisfied with these parties as sutlers, and they were allowed to assume the place that the other man vacated, some three or four weeks before. I had had so much trouble with my first sutler, that I had decided not to have a sutler in camp at all, as they outraged all rights.

Q. By the Chairman. These men have not sold any liquor in camp, to your knowledge?

A. Never; no, sir.

Q. Has this change or interference with the sutlership made any difference in the regimental funds?

A. No, sir; I did not think it would, as the tariff was \$75, we received the regimental fund whether that sutler made a large or small profit. It was the same until the regiment was full. That was the understanding when he entered the place, and it would be the same until the last company was mustered. Then this council required of them to adjust the prices and fixed the tax. The regulations require that it shall not be over ten cents per head, and makes certain provisions.

Q. Was there not a difficulty on the part of the officers and men in camp in procuring such things as were requisite for their convenience, without these traders coming in?

A. My officers have access to the city once in ten days. We do not allow passes to the men to leave from the fact that if I commence the system, I cannot do justice to them all, and I had rather prevent all passes, except in extreme cases, as death or sickness.

Q. Have they not opportunities, by orders and agents?

A. Always, when the men went to Providence. I have a mail bag also.

Q. At ordinary prices?

A. They may not be able to buy these articles for credit. That is the only difference. All soldiers and all men like to buy on credit, than they will pay cash, and our men are peculiarly adapted to that trade.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. These traders that came down, sold goods and took orders upon the paymaster, if the parties had not the money, and in that they run the risk that the men may never finally be entitled to draw the bounty from death or desertion. It is pretty small, perhaps, if the colonel has never allowed them any furloughs.

A. My men are very well contented with that system. I don't have two applications a day, I think. At one time during the summer, they were more liberal; more particularly men in the State; now, if a man wants a furlough, he wants to go to New York or Philadelphia, and some would go to Kentucky.

Q. By Mr. Hill. Have you lost any by desertion?

A. We have lost some.

Q. Of the black men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Some of these men, before they went into camp, were allowed to go back to assist in recruiting?

A. Well, sir, they were allowed to go away by me on an order. I gave an order as a voucher for clothing if I gave him up to go away.

Q. Then you have allowed some men to go away upon an order?

A. I am authorized to do so to assist in recruiting. If the man does not turn up, I account for him as deserted or on recruiting service.

Q. Have you ever lost any of these men who were sent out to recruit?

A. Yes, sir; some of them have not yet turned up. There naturally will be some such in recruiting a regiment.

Q. By Mr. Blake. How many men skedaddled off in that way?

A. I could not say. My last report of deserters was thirty-seven all told. That was before the men out on recruiting service were ordered to come in. They were all over York State and in the West and of that thirty-seven we knew where nine of them were, and I have since learned that they were in the hands of Provost Marshals at certain points and have been sent to us and are in the command now.

Q. By the Chairman. Do you know how many of your men have been out on the recruiting service at any one time.

A. A large portion of them are taken the moment they arrive.

When in camp, after being equipped with knapsack and clothing, and with the request in writing that such and such men may go on recruiting service, and they are sent back to the agent.

Q. At what time does the pay of these men commence?

A. From the time they are mustered into the service.

Q. By Mr. Hill. And then they are sent out to recruit?

A. These men are not mustered into the service before they are sent out.

Q. By the Chairman. Some of them have had their first bounty?

A. They receive no pay unless the State pays them, until they are mustered into the service.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. They draw rations?

A. Not while in the recruiting service.

[At this point, Colonel Viall explained the method of drawing rations by the soldiers in camp.]

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Then all these men on recruiting have been once in camp?

A. Not all; no, sir.

Q. By Mr. Hill. What proportion of these have you lost who were out on recruiting service?

A. I could not say. The parties who went out recruiting have not returned. I have had a great many run away from camp. I did not mean to be understood that the deserters were those who went away on recruiting service. I do not think that the proportion is any more than upon a fair average. I do not think that the men on the recruiting service would be so liable to desert as men who had been to camp and found soldiering different from what they thought.

Q. By Mr. Hill. How did they get away?

A. The principal portion of our deserters have been in camp up here. Dutch Island is a place where we can call the roll and get all the men in. They do slip off in boats, however, by hook or crook, and get away.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. About that change in traders?

A. If it had been in the service, under other circumstances, it would not have seemed quite right. But in the State, parties have been acting in connection with each other, or militia officers and all have been anxious to advance the interests of recruiting, and not of holding a commission.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. It was said that the sales of these watches spoken of, that the orders given for them were witnessed by officers?

A. I do not know how far that may have been; I observed two or three orders on the Paymaster, that were witnessed by the company officers—that the men would go to the company officers to witness them, and I really believe that the company officers did it more with a view of making it valid than anything else, and not thinking he was doing any wrong. At one time, I met a man negotiating his bank account; he put \$60 in the bank, and had drawn out \$20, and he was selling his \$40 remaining, to another man, for the man's note for \$75. Well, his name was George Washington; and I asked George what he was about; "I am going," said he, "to let

this man have my money out in bank, and he is going to give me his note for \$75, and I shall make \$35 on it." That operation the Lieutenant was going to see right. said I, "that man can never pay you that money—if you get wounded down south, you can draw it from the bank," and after explaining to him he began to understand, but that idea of making the extra \$35 was the thing. I upbraided the officer, but I am satisfied that he did not suppose he was doing a wrong act, for I am satisfied that the man could never have paid that \$75. As regards the witnessing, they had no motive in it. I think it was a matter of indifference or carelessness—merely do it to gratify the men.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you know of these men being taken advantage of?

A. I have not observed the purchases of the men. I suppose you might take pig iron into camp and sell it to my men.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. They buy partly because they can make a piece of paper pay.

A. My men are equally free with money. Col. Viall gave an instance of a man who forged a check of the Allotment Commissioner and got the money.

Q. By the Chairman. You have a brother in the regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A lieutenant?

A. Yes, sir.

COL. NELSON VIALl—RECALLED,

[Examined by the Chairman.]

March, 23d, 1864.

Question. Please state in reference to your coming to Providence, in December?

Answer. I would say that about the 24th or 27th of December, I came to Providence. I think it was the 24th, when I wrote that letter, I took it from my memorandum. As I did not know Luke Chace from Adam, at that time, I learned the names of the parties who were in the office, and made a note of it when I returned to the Island. This book laid on my table, and I entered in it the complaints that came from the different men from time to time—and these were noted at the time they transpired.

Q. This letter was written by you—It is your handwriting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it written on the day of its date?

A. It was not, at the time of its date.

Q. When was it written?

A. Some fortnight ago; less than a fortnight ago. It was misdated from an inadvertency, on the 27th of December, the day when I made a memorandum of the frauds that Luke Chace and Sheldon practiced upon these men; and, upon my attention being called to it, I rectified the matter at once in the presence of Mr. Bailey, a mem-

ber of the House, several evenings since. I then said it was taken from my memorandum book.

Q. This letter is addressed to Wm. P. Sheffield ?

A. It is, sir.

Q. It was written within a week or two ?

A. It was written within a fortnight.

Q. About the time it was presented to Mr. Sheffield ?

A. About the time it was presented to Mr. Sheffield. Yes, sir. That, with other evidence of this matter.

Q. It was dated back to December, for what reason ?

A. It was an inadvertency. In taking off the memorandum, the date of the memorandum is made the date of the letter.

Q. Was it written in camp ?

A. It was written on Dutch Island. Yes, sir.

Q. Why was this addressed to Wm. P. Sheffield ?

A. From the fact that I had a case of damages against me from this same Luke Chace, and not expecting to be present to attend to it, I left it in the hands of an attorney, with evidence sufficient to satisfy any jury that Luke Chace was guilty of what I accused him.

Q. Mr. Sheffield was your counsel ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These are what you furnished him as evidence ?

A. That is what I furnished him. When I testified before as to the names, I did not know the names, but have obtained them from a man who was in the office when this altercation took place. I then learned the names of the men that were present, and such are the names that are embraced in that letter.

Q. This was a communication between you and your counsel to inform him of the facts of the case ?

A. Yes, sir ; he assured me that he would look out for the case.

Q. So that that the purpose of this communication was to inform him of the facts of the case ?

A. That, and no other idea in view.

Q. Had you any expectation that he would make it public ?

A. I had no idea that it would be made so, in any other way than for my own defence, and the benefit of this command—my command.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I should like to have you define that expression ; “benefit of the men.” It is important to know whether that was intended for publication or not, and for the use of the Legislature.

A. For the use of the Legislature ? not at all. sir.

Q. Was there any understanding between you and Mr. Sheffield, that this should be presented to the Legislature—made public, or was it merely a private communication between you and your counsel ?

A. I had an acquaintance with Mr. Sheffield, and asked him of my own affairs in relation to these recruiting agents, as they stood then, and he assured me of his hearty co-operation in assisting me in regard to the matter. I told him I expected to leave soon, and had

got to have some one to attend to this matter, if it was carried before a court, and this is like a similar statement in relation to these men that I have made before the Committee.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I do not understand that we have quite got at Col. Viall's idea about the use of this letter—whether it was written for the purpose of publication, or for use in the Legislature; you began to say that this communication arose from engaging him as your counsel, &c.?

A. The circumstances of the case are like this: I never have known Mr. Sheffield to be other than an honorable attorney in our State.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You were acquainted with him?

A. I knew him, from the fact of his visiting us in the camp, formerly in the field—I never knew him intimately, and in applying to him, it was from no other motive than to leave this matter in his hands for investigation.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Now, I should like to have you answer me the question distinctly, without reference to Mr. Sheffield. Did you write that letter for the purpose of furnishing it to be used for your interest in the suit, or whether you furnished it for use in the General Assembly?

A. I had no idea or intimation that he was to use it before the Legislature. I have testified to the same effect before the Committee.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You have not testified to the point you make in that letter—you will remember that you did not give us any testimony before you had followed it up with a letter?

A. I testified, if I am not mistaken, that I visited Luke Chace's place—I would say recruiting office—I related in detail the accosting of the boy, &c. I had not learned the names—I could not have given them to you then, because I did not know the men; they were recruits, and my command was upon Dutch Island, and these men were retained here a week before they are sent down there; I could not have given the names then, had not a man complained to me, and casually said, "don't you remember the time when you told these men not to sell these watches?" I turned to my memorandum book, and referred to the memorandum in reference to Luke Chace, and I wrote that letter.

Q. By the Chairman. Did you know the names of the parties that you speak of in that letter?

A. I did not. I described them as agents. I knew the names of the agents. I knew Sheldon, but did not know the given name of Chace.

Q. Did you at that time know that they were agents of Major Engley?

A. I was not positive of it; I do not think I was at the time I testified before.

Q. You state in this letter that they were agents of Major Engley?

A. Mr. Sheldon has informed me since then, that he was employed by Major Engley to sell those goods.

Q. When did Mr. Sheldon inform you of that?

A. Within the last five weeks.

Q. You did not inform the committee so when you testified before the committee?

A. I met Mr. Sheldon in Brown's Daguerrean Saloon, and he accosted me to know if I was particularly hostile to him, because he had not any ill will towards me. He said, when you accosted me there, I had no other object to sell, but to follow my instructions; I was employed by Major Engley to do this work.

Q. Is that the only intimation you had that he was employed by Major Engley?

A. Other than that I have seen these parties continually in the office and writing by order of Major Engley.

Q. Was that the same office where these watches were being sold?

A. It is not in the same room. There was a room back of the office in which the goods were kept.

Q. Is it the same office?

A. Yes, sir; connected with it.

Q. What authority have you for saying so?

A. The room is back of the office proper, and these parties were employed in the office and in the sales room, where the sales were made.

Q. Well, that fact you knew at the time you testified before?

A. I knew that these parties were there.

Q. Have you said anything to Major Engley about this sale of watches?

A. Yes, sir. I have objected to it; I took ten men to his office, each with a brass watch in his hand.

Q. At his office?

A. I ordered a sergeant from Dexter Training Ground, to take these men and report to me there. That was before the troops left Dexter Training Ground. I came down to the office and found no one there but Mr. Noyes, and he could give me no satisfaction, and the squad was remanded back to camp and have not had satisfaction in relation to this matter—none whatever.

Q. Do you know as a fact within your own knowledge and personal observation, that the watches that were sold by Sheldon and Chace in that office were bogus watches?

A. I do know it.

Q. Did you see the watches there?

A. I saw a watch and it compared favorably with the class of watches they were selling.

Q. Did you see the watches sold?

A. In the act of selling, and I forbid the sale.

Q. You examined the watch yourself?

A. I examined the watch.

Q. And was it of the character you described?

A. The watch bore a military device.

Q. It was what you call a bogus watch?

A. Yes, sir ; I call it a bogus watch.

Q. Who was selling ?

A. Chace was in the act of selling, while Sheldon was waiting upon some men to buy boots.

Q. To whom was he selling ?

A. To these same men embraced in that letter—that were in the office.

Q. He was not selling to any particular men ?

A. I could not specify the man.

Q. Did he sell the watch ?

A. I believe the man decided not to take it at my advice.

Q. That was the only bogus watch you have seen these men buy ?

A. The only one I have seen these men buy.

A. The only one I have seen myself, and that was accidental, by being called in as stated in that note.

Q. Did you see any other watch of that character in their possession ?

A. I have seen fifty or sixty.

Q. Did you see any in the possession of Sheldon or Chace ?

A. I did not see any more there. I have fifty men who had procured them.

Q. Your authority for saying that Sheldon and Chace sold bogus watches to the men then, is the statements made to you by the men ?

A. Outside of the question, that I saw them in the act myself.

Q. If you did not see any sale—

A. I saw no sale—I prevented the sale.

Q. Aside from that, your only authority is the statements or complaints of your men ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have your men stated to you that Sheldon and Chace sold the watches ?

A. These men are not acquainted with these recruiting agents when they arrive, and they are kept ignorant of the names ; possibly from intention, and possibly not, I will not accuse them.

Q. No matter whether they are ignorant or not—have they, as a fact stated to you, that they purchased these bogus watches at that office ?

A. Yes, sir ; most invariably, and they were told, in some instances, that they would make very good sergeants, and without a watch a sergeant could not get along.

Q. You do not know by whom they were told so ?

A. I do not, I am merely stating now, what these men told me.

Q. And these men have not given you the names of the persons who sold them the watches ?

A. Sergeant Bush, I think his name is on there, who was employed for the purpose of a salesman, and generally employed in the sales room.

Q. Where is he now ?

A. On Dutch Island—the names of the men are all there.

Q. Bush was employed to make the sales?

A. He was employed by them in the sales room.

Q. Employed by Sheldon and Chace, or by Sheldon?

A. He was detailed by Major Engley, if I remember right; I have now the order for him; I do not remember; he may have been a man taken immediately upon arriving here, and employed in the office. I had a sergeant Williams, who was detailed on Major Engley's order, for the purpose of attending to office duties up here—I will not be positive about Bush.

Q. You have since been informed by Mr. Sheldon, that he was employed by Major Engley?

A. He informed me that he was.

Q. Has he told you, or admitted to you that he sold watches of this character, that you described, as bogus?

A. The intimation was, that he was employed to sell these goods.

Q. Too sell what goods? Did he say he was employed to sell good or bad watches?

A. I do not know—he knew the character of the watches.

Q. I ask, because he has made a statement that he has never sold any bogus watches, but watches of a good character and at a fair price, and I wanted to know if he had made a different statement to you?

A. The statement he made to me, I got from him in Brown's Photograph Gallery; he seemed to feel as though I had something against him. I had always met him at the Quartermaster General's office on good terms, and when I met him in the office selling these goods, and with the repeated complaints of the men in mind, and I found him at this, I felt indignant, and I told him that it was worse than a mock auction room on Broadway, and I forbid them tampering with the men, and when stung with the injustice of it the result would be bad. Sheldon followed me down stairs, and said at that time, that he was employed to do this; it was not his own work that he was doing, and, if I remember, he very cautiously left and went down stairs, and from that time, until I met him in the Photograph Gallery, I had not met him to speak with him; I met him then on the stairway, and, if I remember, he followed me up into the Gallery—he was descending—and wished to know if I had any feelings against him. He said, "I left Engley's office right away, and I don't wish to be implicated;" I do not remember exactly, but the implication was, that he was employed to sell those goods on a salary, and he was employed by Major Engley. I asserted that on his statement.

Q. The particular point that I want you to answer to is this:—Whether he has admitted to you that he was an agent of Major Engley or otherwise, and that he has sold any bogus watches?

A. I do not remember that he did at the time.

Q. The conversation related generally to the goods in the shop?

A. Yes, sir; to the goods in that shop, and merely spoke in general terms, though he knew well what those goods were.

Q. He has testified that he has sold goods as agent of Major Eng-

ley, and at the same time testified that he sold no bogus watches whatever—that the watches he had sold were of a good character and worth the money?

A. On investigation you can find out, and I will put \$1000 dollars against as many cents that you cannot find one-eighth of the watches sold but what are bogus, that have been sold in the State here, from whatever source, and I do not know of any other source, unless a man by the name of Harrington, sold some; I think he might. But for all those others, orders were given.

Q. We have been informed that most of the watch trade was carried on in New York, in some office there?

A. Mr. Ballou told me he did sell some of these bogus watches, and I complained to Mr. Ballou, on account of being complained to by the men. I met him on Washington street on my return from Washington, and I spoke to Ballou of the complaint of a man that said he had sent money by him to the families of the soldiers and they did not get it. Well, he asserted it was false, and the question came up upon recruiting officers, and that many watches had been sold there in New York by him, and he admitted to me that he had sold watches until Major Engley requested him not to sell, as the paymaster found trouble in getting the payments, and did not want to retain the order. He said, he did stop selling watches, and Major Engley took up the sale of watches immediately here upon his stopping. This, Ballou told me in conversation, and these are my reasons for making the statements in my letter—simply to satisfy my own mind.

Q. Those names that you have given there, are the names of persons who were present?

A. These men purported to be there in the room when I was there. The first man (Richard Green) called my attention to the fact that he was present, and that I forbid the sale of watches, and from him I learned the other names.

Q. Do you know whether either of those men have in their possession either of the bogus watches?

A. I think one of them, when he testified, I think he said he sold it for \$2 or \$3, I do not know, I merely called these men together and got their names, and then dismissed them. I sent for them to my headquarters; I enquired if they remembered meeting me in this place, and they all went on without any solicitation from me, and stated facts that satisfied me that they were acquainted with the matter, after which they were sent to their quarters without any further conversation.

Q. Have you any reason to give, Colonel, for not furnishing these names to the Committee?

A. I could not have known or placed my hand upon the names of those present; I merely went into the room and out again, in a very short time, and I got them from this man, or I could not have learned the names of the men that were there. I reported the fact directly after it transpired.

Q. To whom?

A. To His Excellency the Governor, and he assured me he would take the matter in hand, and bring the men to justice.

Q. Do you know whether, since the time that you reported to the Governor, any of these sales have been made?

A. In my own mind I am convinced that a large number have been made.

Q. Made by the same parties?

A. I cannot swear to that, only from the appearance of these watches, and the statements of the men that they have procured them; but from what parties they procured them I cannot say.

Q. You have never, as Colonel of the regiment, although you have known of these facts for two or three months, you have never taken pains to ascertain the names of one of these men who has one of these bogus watches?

A. I could furnish, probably over fifty.

Q. But, have you obtained the names?

A. I have made memorandums, repeatedly, of the men who had made complaints to me about these watches. There is a memorandum speaking of Ballou.

Q. Will you not read it?

A. John Jones complains that Capt. Ballou retained \$18 sent to his wife in New York, at 57 Thompson St. Those complaints, whenever occasion required, in selling these watches, I have called attention to.

Q. You saw Ballou?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say about it?

A. I got no satisfaction from Mr. Ballou.

Q. Did he deny the fact?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you dropped it then?

A. Yes, sir; I could pursue it no further. He held some \$2200 from our State, and was running recruits into Connecticut. At the time I came through New York, he assured me he could do better in sending men to Connecticut.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Will you not explain what you mean by that remark about the \$2200?

A. Colonel Bailey was with me, and his business was to procure that, and he did accuse him of having it; and yet, I have learned since, that he did obtain it; but Ballou was not at that time recruiting for us, he was sending men to Connecticut, while he was holding a commission from Rhode Island. He probably had the money legitimately.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You stated that he had money belonging to the State?

A. It did belong to the State, as Col. Bailey informed me. I do not know why he did not have it legitimately as agent of the State. He was a recruiting agent of the State. Here is a complaint of money obtained for a watch—don't know the name of the agent.

Q. Did not furnish the name of the agent?

A. No, sir; I could not. It was impossible to hear all the complaints—but there have been complaints that I have felt conscientiously that these men were entitled to consideration.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you say that you knew about his holding this \$2200.

A. I only knew that he possessed an amount of that kind. I make the declaration like this. Upon passing through New York a part of Bailey's business was to see Ballou about this money; as Captain Ballou was supposed to be out of the interest of this State and sending recruits to Connecticut. I was present when he requested Ballou to come to Rhode Island, and make that thing straight.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did he admit of having \$2200 or did they parley about it?

A. This was a casual remark that he had the money.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did he admit or deny it?

A. I do not remember what transpired in relation to that, I do not think he denied it. I think he promised the colonel—he was to come to Rhode Island—I think he said in a few days. I do not know what was done, as I said before, he accosted him in relation to this matter, and he promised to visit Rhode Island, and straighten the matter up.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did he by the use of any language imply that he owed the State this money?

A. I cannot say in relation to that. I do not think he denied it, for they seemed to understand each other in the conversation, and while the conversation took place I had no part in it.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You have a good many men in that regiment, who have not even reported to you?

A. Major Engley is not in my regiment in any proper sense, and there are captains and lieutenants who are not.

Q. By the Chairman. You have been looking in your memorandum book to find the names of some persons who have purchased, and who had possession of some of these bogus watches?

A. I do not see any memoradums of those who have bought watches here.

Q. Then you are not able to furnish the Committee with the name of any one of your men who has purchased, what you call a bogus watch, of the recruiting agents in this State?

A. At present I am not. I have no memorandum of it. I have a great many men in the regiment that have had them. On learning that the Committee had not got through with its duties, I applied, and shall still do so, to procure the documents that are in the possession of Mr. Sheffield, and turn them over to the Committee. [Receives them.] Here are the documents—statements that have been taken by company commanders, and filed, and put into the hands of Mr. Sheffield.

Q. Did you furnish these (a bundle of papers) to Mr. Sheffield?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you procure them?

A. I directed the commanders of companies to tell the men to file their complaints through the company officers. It was from no motive on my part, of distrust or disbelief of injustice on the part of this committee, but I was assured by Col. Smith, that it had flashed out. I have been three weeks on the Island without leaving there—on account of the small pox; I have had no opportunities of getting to and from there, and have been continually applying myself to getting the disease under, so that I could get my command in shape to embark. These complaints—word came from my family that a document was there, I hardly knew what it was—of this damage. I turned my attention to placing the evidence of these parties swindling, strong enough to justify me in accusing them of what I chastised them for.

Q. Did Col. Smith tell you that the Committee had flashed out?

A. Col. Smith assured me of that on Dutch Island.

[See Certificate of Thomas Ray, on page 67.]

Q. I wish to ask you about this certificate of Thomas Ray. Do you know him personally?

A. No, sir; I do not. These men are men boring me from week to week.

Q. You know nothing about the facts of this case? He says, "I certify that I was compelled to take a watch for \$25 by Major Engley which was taken out of my first bounty." That statement is indefinite; it does not say that he had not purchased a watch and given an order?

A. I have never dictated how the affidavits should be taken.

Q. These men might have been compelled by an agent and not by Major Engley?

A. I stand in a very unpleasant position. My object is to have sufficient evidence of the complicity of these men, in my absence—in the event I am found guilty of injuring Luke Chace—a big scoundrel in my opinion—and if I am caught in \$3000 damages, I shall certainly be able to show that these men are guilty of what I accused them of. To have my name used in connection with theirs and bantered around the street, is not agreeable, although I am not able from my social position to claim the patronage of the aristocratic. I don't care a cent to command men who feel that they have to be swindled and abused. To state the names and circumstances and swear you saw yourself, is quite a difficult thing.

Q. Is there any way that Thomas Ray can be brought before the committee and state his own case?

A. These men are all on Dutch Island now. These are only a small number of the complaints—they are from the third battalion. The other complaints were brought to Providence some time ago by my adjutant, and are probably now in the Paymaster General's hands—it was some time ago—at least, I have never seen them.

Q. If there is any way in which you can bring these men before the committee, we will hear their statements and investigate it as far as possible.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you cause them to be made ?

A. I refer every man who makes complaints to the captain of his company.

Q. It was done at your instance ?

A. To relieve me from the continual complaints of the soldiers, I refer them to their captain.

Q. Is there any one of all these complaints of which you can speak definitely ?

A. I did not present them expecting to stand and swear for them.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I ask you if there is a single one in this lot that you know particularly about, in your own knowledge ?

A. I do not call them to mind—any particular one.

Q. Were you present when either of these parties made these written statements ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of anything that goes to confirm this fact from the language ?

A. From the language of the men.

Q. You often speak about the whole regiment—I want particular cases ?

A. I have been giving the names of the men on the occasion, where I can certify to the case, (Luke Chace,) but I have testimony of names in the regiment that I do not now think of—names that I can call up and say I know.

Q. Have you now the names of any of the twelve ?

A. No, I do not know as there was twelve.

Q. Have you a statement of either one of these men, a statement that either of these men bought of Engley anything of this class of goods, that leads to the idea that it was an unfair operation ?

A. I have.

Q. Do you know of any of these statements ? Is it in your own knowledge in their case ?

A. Only, in fact, I certify to.

Q. I refer to these papers ?

A. No, sir ; These statements are papers from an inferior to a superior officer, and a man has a right to bring them out as offered in evidence.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I want to know, now, if there is a single case of these, that are in your own knowledge, that the act was committed ?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Then I want to know if you were present when these statements were made, and if you, by any conversation, learned about their names ?

A. I do not remember the names.

Q. You know whether you were present ?

A. No, sir ; I was not. These were made at the quarters of the officers to which these men belonged. These are not made to me. They are required to make their complaints to their company officers and hand them in to the adjutant's office.

Q. That does not cover the point. I understand they were made at your instance and lately made?

A. These last papers were recently made.

Q. Have you heard any of these statements?

A. I could not.

Q. I now ask if you know by the language they used?

A. I was not present, these were written by the officers of the companies, not in my presence. They were written at my instigation; but this is the fact that they were referred to the captains of the companies for their complaints.

Q. That I understand was a general complaint; but here was a line of accusation being got up specially to show out this particular case. I don't know as it is of any particular interest to us until you get some information of your own knowledge. They did not write them?

A. Certainly not.

Q. You did not undertake to get any information of your own knowledge, it will be presumed in any of these cases?

A. Why yes, sir; the first six or eight men is a case in point. I can say they were present; but as regards these men who brought these articles how can I affirm it.

Q. You will notice in that statement that there is a grave charge against the Commissioner?

A. That charge should not have its weight; I would say.

Q. What right have you as colonel of a regiment, or as a man, to make charges of that kind without any foundation so far as you know?

A. I have men who have sent their checks and they have been delayed three months.

Q. Have you seen the Commissioner in regard to them?

A. I have frequently seen the Commissioner.

Q. Have you ever spoken to him about that check?

A. I do not remember of talking to him about this particular one.

Q. Did you notice that?

A. I don't think I had noticed that particularly.

Q. You say you have no personal knowledge in regard to these several complaints?

A. No, sir; I should be very glad to have those accusations prove false, so far as I am concerned; then I should know whether my men were practicing on me or not.

Q. It is a little singular that charges of so grave a nature, and of so loose a character, should be scattered by you before the public, without—— but I understand your explanation to be, that you did not intend to make it public?

A. My object in presenting those charges in relation to this, was, so far, to leave sufficient evidence which should justify me in the course I was to take.

Q. These were put into your counsel's hands, to prepare him to defend you against what you considered an unjust suit?

A. I believe that man to be sustained by those who should have brought him to justice—I cannot help feeling that he was sustained by parties who should have seen him punished.

Q. To what parties do you refer?

A. I would say that the assistants of the Governor had sustained him, and censured me for the course I had pursued.

Q. For what, in particular?

A. Whenever I spoke of these men, I was told that I was injuring recruiting prospects in this State—when this man had a clear case of taking \$20 from a recruit—which he did; I accosted him in relation to it upon the street, and he says, “this is some more of your swindling investigations,” or words to that effect—in relation to the investigation of the swindling of the men, and I was so incensed that I knocked him down, and I can say that he was sustained right off by these men who ought not to have sustained him.

Q. And so the Governor censured you?

A. He? no; the Governor did not.

Q. I ask you what particular thing he censured you for?

A. I stand censured for that crime—I acknowledge it, in striking a man that I had no right to.

Q. Did the Governor censure you for striking that man?

A. Col. Bailey was the man that took me to do for it.

Q. I understood you, that the Governor censured you?

A. I do not remember that I said so; I was called to account by Col. Bailey, and the order was written by the very puppy who practiced them upon the men, which was a double insult to me. I have had little to do in regard to this matter, in comparison with the recruiting agents.

Q. Did you say that you have made these statements public because those rascals were sustained by other parties that ought not to have sustained them?

A. At the time this affair took place, where I met Chace and Sheldon in the room where the sales took place, I reported that fact immediately to headquarters.

Q. To the Governor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did the Governor say?

A. He assured me if I found them guilty—found evidence—to bring the men to justice, and he would see them (the soldiers) protected. The Governor has always had the kindest feelings towards the regiment.

Q. But you did not furnish him with evidence?

A. I did not consider it my duty to furnish it to him. His instructions to me were to get the evidence and bring them to justice; I supposed that in any course I pursued I should be sustained.

Q. You did not understand that you were to furnish him the evidence?

A. No, sir; that was not as I understood it.

Q. What do you mean, then, when you say this Luke Chace and other parties have been sustained by the Governor?

A. I do not remember that I have ever stated that they were sustained by the Governor; I have said they have been sustained only by the assistants of the Governor. Col. Bailey has repeatedly said to me, that when I complained of these men, I was interfering with the recruiting of my regiment.

Q. The Governor has not told you so?

A. No, sir; I had never had an unpleasant word with the Governor, until this last difficulty.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you ever make complaint of these things to the Governor?

A. I have.

Q. Give us his reply?

A. I gave it a few moments ago. He told me to bring them to justice—terret it out and get the evidence; and until quite recently by the mere accident of a man's saying, he was in the room when I was there, and forbid this, I never should have had the names?

Q. When did you make this same complaint to Col Bailey?

A. I have made complaints since the first battalion organized in relation to the scoundrels whom I believed practiced upon my men.

Q. Then you mean before and since you made complaint to the Governor. What was his reply?

A. That I was prejudiced against Major Engley.

Q. You have made other complaints, besides those against Engley. Aside from those practiced by Major Engley. Or do you mean that all these things have been, in your mind, practiced by one man?

A. No, I do not say, that all the imposition upon the soldiers have been practiced by one man.

Q. Then I ask you, did he make that reply to a particular case. He could not have made that reply when you made complaints of others than Major Engley?

A. In relation to the agents of Engley?

Q. I mean any others than Engley?

A. When it applied particularly to that office, it was most invariably replied that I was opposed to Engley.

Q. What was his reply in other cases?

A. When a watch peddler came into my camp besides those agents, he got booted out.

Q. Now, I want to know what was his reply—what treatment you received, what remedy was proposed when you made complaints of others who practiced these things, than Major Engley. We want to know whether he treated all others in the same way?

A. I have had but few complaints, his was under my own control excepting those which come from that office.

Q. You now finally mean that there were no complaints to Col. Bailey, or the State Department excepting those cases of Engley?

A. From the fact that when these nuisances came into my camp I abated them.

Q. Do you mean to say that you have not made complaints from other than Major Engley, because all others were remedied by yourself?

A. I remember one complaint in reference to hacks in the vicinity of my camp, where they enticed my men from out of camp at 12 o'clock at night, and the Governor gave me permission to block the street on the west side of the ground, although I did not carry the thing into effect as it would be a great inconvenience to the public.

Q. Then the colonel always declined to assist you in speaking of this class of complaints?

A. He has done so in relation to these agents. I had no other motive. I was not prejudiced against Major Engley any more than any other man. I made these complaints with the solemn conviction that they were just, and that the men were being wronged.

Q. Have you complained about orders on the paymaster, and if so, what did you do with those complaints?

A. Orders on the paymaster, no; I do not call to mind now. Many of the men have complained that money has been retained and that I had more than they had—to send away. I think I have some men in camp free as the mountain air, who were never slaves on God's earth, who are represented on my roll as contrabands, and the pay is not so much as to the other class of recruits.

Q. By the Chairman. Have you tried to see whether those complaints had a good foundation?

A. I have no other evidence than the assertions of the men who lived with these men in the country where they came from. I think there is one case in New York.

Q. I want to get at something definite about this. Will you look at that?

[A complaint that the man had not received what he should of the second installment of bounty.]

Q. Against whom do you understand that complaint to be made?

A. There are quite a number of men who go up to the pay-table, and find they do not receive what they expected, and freely hand back what little there is due them, because they could not have the whole.

Q. If there is any complaint against any man in that paper, who do you understand it to be? Is that intended for a charge against the Paymaster?

A. Well, that man has no more bounty coming to him, (James Thompson,) and he asserts it.

[The Chairman proceeded to examine carefully a large number of papers, containing complaints of the men of the Fourteenth regiment of various kinds.]

Q. Here is the case of Bristow Francis; have you reason to believe that there is a foundation for that?

A. I do believe that these men have been deprived of their bounty.

Q. No, I mean this particular case?

A. That complaint was made directly after the man came to camp.

Q. That he has been charged with a watch which he has never received?

A. Well, we have had men complain of goods charged to them which they never have had, and it has been taken from their pay, and there has been no evidence that they did have them. I have been slow to accuse; but the indifferent way in which these goods have been sold. There never has been any change at all—all even dollars—no such thing as fifty cents—square change.

Q. Where is the man now?

A. I believe he is in camp, he is in company I.

Q. Can you send him up to us?

A. Yes, sir. We have these watches in the regiment, a great many of them now; men barter them about and consider them good for nothing.

Complaint of sergeant John Jackson, Co. I, 14th Regt., charges that \$25 was taken out of his first bounty, when he had not signed any order for such an amount to be deducted—by Major Engley.

Statement of corporal Richard Clarke, Co. I, 14th Regt. Bill presented for \$11 worth of goods, said to have been purchased of Mr. Barnaby—never bought any goods of him.

Statement of Lawrence Payne, Co. I, 14th Regt. Compelled to take a watch and pair of boots, which were messmates', &c.

QUESTIONS BY MR. THOMAS.

Q. In reply to the letter of Amos D. Smith, 3d., about receiving traders into camp, you will remember that I asked you a considerable many questions upon this subject—you say here, "it having been asserted that I have made a large amount of money, I would say that I was never interested, &c. The first intimation I had of it, &c." You mean that as substantially true?

A. That was the first intimation I had that they intended to send men to sell goods. My first battalion was supplied with goods without any knowledge on my part whatever.

Q. Parties came into camp to sell them goods?

A. That battalion was on Dexter Training Ground, and a Major in command of that battalion; while the battalion was to leave, the first battalion, under Major Comstock, was supplied here, and I was not conscious of it.

Q. Who was the regimental sutler at that time?

A. It was a man by the name of Rathbun.

Q. At the time that these goods were supplied by other parties in the streets, by order of Col. Smith?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Rathbun keep these same goods that they bought in the streets?

A. I do not know to what extent. He kept the goods.

Q. Col. Smith says the weather had become very cold, and that they wanted stockings and boots, and woolen shirts, and that the sutler then did not supply them, and that they were complaining that many of them had severe colds, and they were making more complaints, and when he entered the camp they asked him if they could not be supplied; and he came down and told the Governor how

prevalent these colds were, and asked him what he should do; and he said, perhaps you had better make some arrangement to have them supplied, and that then he did make the arrangement with certain parties, and that he reported to those quarters, and that they came down there, and that they bought themselves and not through him. Did you understand it that way?

A. I could not tell what the arrangement was.

Q. What part of the testimony do you contradict?

A. I do not contradict any.

Q. You have just made the remark that Col. Smith supplied the other battalion?

A. Yes, sir; I know that he did since.

Q. I want you to say from your own knowledge.

A. I only took his own word for it.

Q. Then you must contradict his own word?

A. That he made this arrangement for the 1st battalion.

Q. If you mean to say that he made an arrangement to come down and supply these men?

A. I mean to say that I knew nothing of furnishing the 1st battalion at the time.

Q. At the time,—you did swear that Col. Smith supplied. You do not mean that he supplied?

A. I mean to say that from the tenor of his own letter he supplied the 2d battalion.

Q. I want to speak of this particular one.

A. He did not to my knowledge have any thing to do with the 1st battalion, any more than any other man on the street. I knew nothing of it—nothing of the sale until he wrote me the letter requesting me to make these people comfortable.

Q. Did you not know before he wrote that letter, that these parties were coming down there—asking you to receive them?

A. I do not remember of knowing anything about it until that time.

Q. Have you not had a conversation with him before that, about the wants of the regiment down there, and have you not understood from him distinctly that they were coming, and you knew the particular parties and what goods they were going to sell, and was not this letter following the arrangement you knew was made?

A. No, sir; I was not; for when that letter came into camp, I expected trouble in relation to it, and had it upon the arrival. I did have since I remember—a day or two before, there was something said in relation to it.

Q. Then you did know something about it before this letter?

A. I am not positive now, but that I did have something to say in relation to it; but when he came into camp I placed him in my hospital tent.

Q. Then in fact you did know before you received this letter?

A. About that time, sir.

Q. No, not about, you knew it before; if you knew it at all. You did not have this conversation after the letter?

A. No ; I think he said something in relation to it before. I think he did now.

Q. You say here you know—that you knew nothing about it until you received this letter ?

A. There was nothing definite in relation to it. I did know of his selling to the second battalion from him.

Q. You published this letter that you knew nothing about it—that this matter was forced upon you, and of course you mean to imply that there was some unfairness ?

A. What I mean to say, Mr. Thomas, is, that I knew nothing about it substantially, of the fact of his coming to the Island to bring goods.

Q. Of their coming ? you mean the traders then ?

A. Until I received his note ; that was the first information in substance.

Q. But you had had a conversation with him ?

A. There had been a conversation that he had furnished the other battalion, and an intimation that he was going to furnish this.

Q. By Mr. Blake. How long before this ?

A. That was a very short time. I had no intimation that he was going to establish these men there as he did, until I received this letter.

Q. By Mr. Blake. The conversation you had with Mr. Smith, previous to this letter, was of a trivial character. It did not make much impression upon your mind—you did not expect they were coming in that shape—you did not know in what shape ?

A. I did not know in what shape.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. But you did understand that they were coming down with supplies ?

A. Something was said ; I do not know what, but that was the only official notice.

Q. It was not necessary to have an official notice ?

A. He had always given orders as a staff officer. Col. Smith assumes that he has not the power. I have felt so, and I have felt constrained to obey his orders.

Q. Have you an organization down there ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Competent to establish its own sutlery ?

A. I thought so.

Q. Your testimony and his with regard to your mutual understanding about these traders going in there do not agree.

A. There is no officer in the regiment but will bear me out in saying, it was objectionable to me. I did not complain after they came there in regard to the quality of the goods sold, as they will testify.

Q. By Mr. Blake. You stated on your first examination—the question was asked you “have the prices compared,”—you stated that some of them were very fair and others exorbitant.

A. Yes, sir ; there is an article that is exorbitant for a dollar—quite a number of them sold. Sutlers are as liable to charge exorbi-

tant prices as any other men, and I was in duty bound to send all such complaints to the Council of Administration.

Q. Now you say that you have no interest in this thing. In respect to a thing which I will just say has gone into ———.

A. I never heard of it before this affair. The mustering officer made an inquiry of me to know if I was interested in selling these goods, and repeated accusations or intimations that the colonel must be aware of it, or he would not tolerate it in his regiment.

Q. Was that trade going on different from what had then gone through the sutler's hands?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you now testify that you had no interest in the profits or results of the trade of these people?

A. I do. I never stipulated to any arrangement or invested a cent.

Q. Have you ever had, or do you ever expect to have, any benefits from it?

A. I did receive some clothing from Mr. Barnaby—as most every officer has some little items. I received a present from Mr. Barnaby, but I did not suppose it was at all to interfere with my views in regard to the right and wrong, however.

Q. You received a present from Mr. Barnaby, who was one of the traders that came down there with these goods?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you go on and tell us all the benefits you realized and what else you expect to realize in consequence of having these traders in camp?

A. The regiment should realize a per cent. as upon all sutler's sales.

Q. Did the regiment receive nothing from these traders?

A. No, sir. They did from the sutler.

Q. Have you of your own self, realized anything?

A. Not other than I say, presents.

Q. There may be very small presents or large ones. The question may all be embodied in that single idea.

A. You might implicate almost everybody—my whole regiment makes me a present. It is not to be implied that I ———

Q. Have you not in fact received from each of these traders some consideration either for kindness, services or permission?

A. The present I received was asserting my kindness to him, for making him comfortable in my quarters, and this was the very order, I felt in duty bound. I have always said, I never blamed these traders.

Q. You facilitated their success?

A. Yes, sir; I made them comfortable. I felt in duty bound to do so.

Q. By Mr. Blake. You did not feel any obligation?

A. Not at all.

Q. Any other traders make you a present. I understood that you received one from Mr. Barnaby?

A. I have received from Mr. Huntoon a pipe. I smoke tobacco—a bamboo. What I have done has been with an honest intention. Nor did I ever think at the time that these parties would make me a present for the purpose of buying me, for I was as clamorous at the time as I am to day, as you know or can learn upon investigation.

Q. By Chairman. Did I understand you that you protested against their coming into camp?

A. No, sir; I protested against the sale of certain articles that they brought there for sale.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What articles?

A. Articles not necessary for men who were going into a warmer climate—large top boots, and long hose and under garments that would, probably, be cast off before they were five days at sea.

Q. Well, it has been said that you advocated their coming, and did it to such an extent that your surgeon felt himself annoyed from the coming of these parties?

A. We ran against the surgeon by taking this hospital tent. He said, "we cannot spare this tent." I showed him the order for it, and said I, "doctor, it must be had." The next time he (Col. Smith) comes down, he tells me to put my sutler off in an hour, and a man who was allowed to peddle in a basket, and never made any extravagant sales—a man who never sold liquor, and whom I never caught in any exorbitant transaction; a man who I had allowed to sell, subject to the order of the sutler, who did not think he hurt him any. Col. Smith told this peddler to clear out.

Q. Had not you previously made arrangements with Col. Smith, that no traders should be allowed on the Island? Did not you stick up public notices that no traders should be allowed—

A. I had never stuck up any notices.

Q. Did not you show Col. Smith a notice made for public exhibition?

A. I never stuck up a notice in camp.

Q. Did you ever show Col. Smith a notice that you forbid traders and, among other things, declaring that no traders should be admitted?

A. I do not remember of having the sutler's prices, to my knowledge, ever fixed. Everything to the sutler has been said verbally.

Q. Have not you made a sign in some form or other, for the purpose of putting up to be read—I suppose at the landing of the ferries—declaring that no traders were permitted to come upon the Island, and into camp, and had not you made that arrangement with Col. Smith, and in consideration of his paying others?

A. That is wrote them all—I say no.

Q. You never showed him any such sign?

A. Not in connection with him; I never had any such understanding—never made anything—never had any other arrangement, other than that they were welcome at my quarters as a friend, whenever he saw fit to come and go. I am surprised.

Q. Did the man who peddled with a basket sell boots?

A. I think he might have done so. I thing he took—

Q. Carried them in a basket?

A. Yes, sir; basket or carpet bag; whatever he carries round. He would take an order for these boots from the men, and then come to Providence and buy them. He used to peddle other things—cleaning material for the muskets. He commenced it at Dexter ground. He commenced it when I was raising my first battalion. That man is known well by every officer, and his conduct was such, and his woe-begone look that nobody could have a heart to turn him off, unless it was the old sutler.

Q. Now will you testify—will you tell all you have ever received?

A. I testify that I have received presents of clothing. I received—Mr. Snow made me a present of a pair of boots, and made me a present of a pair of slippers.

Q. By the Chairman. I do not understand that Col. Viall means to say now, that he disapproved of these men's coming into camp at the time and manner that they did. I do not understand you to say that you disapproved—

A. No, not particularly. That letter was sufficient.

Q. I do not suppose that you would have accepted any present, if you disapproved?

A. That letter was sufficient to make me satisfied with their being sent there.

Q. Well, you did not object on other grounds?

A. No, sir; but when it was stated that I had an interest in it, I attached that statement to that letter, to assert that I had not, nor was I pecuniarily benefitted by it.

Q. Then you did not mean to say by publishing that letter—you did not mean to reflect upon Col. Smith as being a party interested in that trade?

A. No other parties. The substance of that letter was what was brought about by those parties—the first approach to my camp—when he intimated an intention of sending them there.

Q. I want to ask you, if the first sutler you had there, you turned out of camp because he sold liquor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is within your own knowledge?

A. It is within my own knowledge. I can prove it by evidence.

Q. What was his name?

A. Rathbun.

Q. Why did you not permit him to stop on Dutch Island, when not there trading?

A. I gave him when I decided that he should leave—I will tell you. He had ample time when each company was paid off: he was invariably present with Col. Francis and Col. Smith at the pay table, at different times, and the last time he came down, I could not conceive of any object he had. I knew he talked—he abused me in camp; men reported to me, and I requested a sergeant major to have

him leave camp. The tug was on the other side and about to go off, and if I remember right the reply of Col. Smith was, "If he leaves the Island I leave. We may as well have a funeral to day as any other day," and he loaded his pistol then and there I am told.

Q. He would outrank you?

A. I have been outranked there from the beginning. A recruiting agent outranks me in Rhode Island. For the abusive language he used in the presence of the men, I ordered him off—he went off the Island when they went. I could not forego the payment of my troops for the case of a man that was objectionable to me. I do not hesitate to say that he was as objectionable to the officers in the regiment who knew him—when I have had to get out of bed in the middle of the night to suppress insubordination, caused by liquor, and sold by him—that's enough. Capt. Gordon, who built the buildings down there, and who came down on the tug with me, passed twelve of his men drunk and discharged them summarily. I was obliged, in one case of insubordination, to lay out two men before I could suppress it, for I had nine hundred men and only five officers, and at that time the men were having it pretty much their own way. I told Mr. Rathbun that I could not stand it then.

Q. It was not because he did not pay you more money?

A. \$75 was all I ever charged him—I never asked him any more. When he came to me on Dexter ground, he said he had sullied for two regiments with the consent of Gen. Robbins, and paid him \$75. It is necessary to have an exclusive trade, because you cannot have the men running out of camp when they please.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR S. P. SANFORD.

[The receipts referred to in Mr. Bailey's testimony having been produced by him.]

Mr. Sheffield. In reference to this money, who paid it to General Frieze?

Major Sanford. I am not positive; I may have done it myself.

Gen. Cooke. Did I ever make any account against the United States for these horses?

Answer. I don't know whether you did or not. The accounts were made out against the United States. They were always made out in your office. I have never had any account that was not made out in your office. I think, General, that on some of them, the approval is in your hand writing. You must have known about some of them. I could not tell who made them out. My impression is, that Mr. Metcalf might have made them out. They were made out from data that I never saw. I might have two hours notice to start for Washington at night, whatever was wanting.

Gen. Cooke. Do you know whether I ever did see these accounts?

Answer. I do not. I never made out any of these accounts. I may have presented the account to you for signature. In many of the accounts, such as the Quartermaster General's supplies, the ac-

count would be looked over carefully, sometimes by yourself, and sometimes by your clerks. There were bills connected with this State that you did make out—the forage bills. You recollect one time you came to me and said you could not understand one fact; *i. e.* that the account at the Globe Bank was overrun by a large amount. Did not this transaction take place at that time?

Gen. Cooke. No, sir.

Mr. Bailey. The money did go to redeem the private indebtedness; and the accounts of the Globe Bank were not kept with the Quartermaster General. I find among my papers some copies rendered to the department certified by Gen. Cooke, and presumed they were made out at his direction.

Gen. Cooke. Major Sanford says they must be made out in the name of the State in order to get the money.

Mr. Bailey. There is the evidence of irregularity as I contend. The bills were rendered from the State of Rhode Island to the United States Government, and receipted for.

Mr. Bailey. The fact that any such accounts existed should have appeared on the books of the Quartermaster General. The impression with the Committee was, that there was a disposition to keep that account out of sight. There was an account for the purchase of horses, and the losses accruing from the use of the money, were all charged to the State; and if parties made a contract to furnish horses, the burden should have come upon them and not upon the State, for the State had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Jackson. If you or I had been in the same position, we should have adopted the same course.

Gen. Cooke. I don't see how you could arrive at any such conclusion, because I was not called upon in submitting my cash account to mention anything about what was owing, that had not been paid. But for fear I might rest under such an imputation, and take occasion to state on opening my cash account, that the State owed the Globe Bank so many thousand dollars, and that sum had been received of the United States Government, but it was in certificates of indebtedness. They were not worth par. When the time arrived we got par. The transaction does appear on the book. You know, Mr. Bailey, that you said at the time, "why: we should not have known anything about it unless you had told us of it in the opening of your account?"

Mr. Bailey. Yes, sir, precisely so. The order of Secretary Cameron had no reference to this transaction. It was under Governor Sprague's administration.

Q. Have you either directly or indirectly derived any gratuity, pay, emolument or profits, either from recruits, recruiting officers or from the State for recruiting services, or in any way or account thereof, and if so, how much? And what? State the amount of all you have so received, and from whom you received it?

A. I have never received either directly or indirectly any gratuity, pay, emolument or profits from recruits or recruiting officers, if I

except a box of cigars, or some small favor of this nature from officers sometimes in my intercourse with them.

1861. I received from the adjutant general during the year 1861, for recruiting purposes and services, about one thousand dollars \$1000.

I also received from the quartermaster and adjutant general *for salary* for recruiting and other services from April to December, during the year 1861, about seventeen hundred dollars, \$1700.

I received from Earl P. Mason for recruiting purposes in 1861, two hundred dollars, which I paid over to quartermaster general Frieze, \$200.

I also received from the quartermaster in the year 1861, about thirty thousand dollars, (\$30,000,) which will be found properly accounted for in the quartermaster general's report of that year.

1862. I received from quartermaster general Frieze, during the year, 1862, as near as I can estimate about \$1100. (My salary being paid by the United States.)

1863. I received from the quartermaster general during the year 1863, for recruiting purposes and settling accounts of the State with the United States, about \$2400. Of this sum about fifteen hundred dollars was for expenses, settling claims of the State, and nine hundred dollars for recruiting purposes.

I received from Crawford Allen for recruiting purposes, two hundred and fifteen dollars, (\$215) which two hundred and fifteen dollars I paid to the enlisted men in addition to their bounty, including expenses paid to runners.

1864. I received from the quartermaster general during the year 1864, for expenses, settling claims of the State with the United States; salary as State agent; for recruiting purposes and services about sixteen hundred dollars, \$1600.

1865. I have received for recruiting purposes, and for salary, services as superintendent of recruiting embracing a portion of the year 1864, about thirteen hundred dollars, \$1300.

TESTIMONY OF PROVOST MARSHAL WM. E. HAMLIN.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

February 18, 1864.

Question. State if you please, Capt. Hamlin, what your official position is?

Answer. I am Provost Marshal of the 1st district of Rhode Island.

Q. Have you any connection with the recruiting business carried on in this State?

A. None at all, sir. There was an order issued by the Provost Marshal General's Department, appointing the Provost Marshals recruiting officers; but in this State and the State of Massachusetts, I believed at the request of the Chief Magistrates of the States, it was left with the State authorities. The Provost Marshals have no authority, at least in this State, and I believe in Massachusetts.

Q. Have you had any occasion to know anything about the manner in which recruiting has been done in this State?

A. I have had occasionally complaints of cases where parties who came to me. I have some affidavits in my pockets that I took, and I examined a case of some colored men. I don't know whether that case comes under your notice or not. I have so much on my mind, that I have nothing arranged; here is a case of Mrs. Deborah Irons. It is merely a memorandum made by Mrs. Deborah Irons living, in Olneyville:

(Reads the following:)

Mrs. Deborah Irons lives in Olneyville, near the Episcopal Church, (Waterman's Lane,) states that her son Welcome A. Irons, a minor, enlisted in the 8d R. I. Cavalry with his mother's consent. He was rejected by the mustering officer for being under size. Seven weeks ago, last Thursday *Corscaden*, the recruiting officer took Irons to Attleboro and enlisted him in the 58th Massachusetts regiment, Company G. He is now in camp at Readville. The town of Attleboro gives one hundred dollars additional to the other bounties to fill her quota. *Corscaden* has drawn the town bounty \$100, due Irons, and now holds it against Irons consent. The mother wants to obtain this bounty money from *Corscaden*.

Cases of that kind and complaints of that kind come to me almost daily. A woman will come and say that her son has been enlisted without her consent; that the recruiting officer got him drunk and enticed him away, or induced him to enlist, and the *habeas corpus* being suspended, you cannot do anything. If the U. S. Mustering Officer comes to pass upon them, and rejects them, he is clear, and that is the only way he can be freed.

Q. What is the complaint in this case?

A. This is a case where *Corscaden* obtained \$100 due to the man. In the first place, he takes a man belonging to this State, and carries him to Massachusetts, and instead of allowing the man to get his \$100 bounty, he gets an order from the man and draws the town bounty, and now holds it against Irons' consent. I sent for *Corscaden*. I have some difficulty with such cases. You cannot find the plea for what they do. He is one of the men employed to bring in recruits. He has a substitute office on High street. Here is a case that has more properly come under your notice.

(Read case of William Leonard.)

I, William Leonard, of Gibson county, Indiana, to the best of my knowledge and belief, am over fifty years of age. I do solemnly swear that I was enlisted in the 14th Regiment Colored Heavy Artillery, of Rhode Island, on the first day of December, 1863; that I was rejected by Capt. Silvey, the U. S. Mustering Officer for Rhode Island, as too old for the service; that a squad of eleven rejected men from the 14th Regiment, that these men were all sent from the camp to the city of Providence, and quartered in Railroad Hall for about ten days, when we were sent for to go to Major Engley's recruiting office. Major Engley and Mr. Chace were present. They declined to give us transportation home, and said that we must all go to Massachusetts and enlist, where we could get \$325 cash bounty, or they would send the whole of us down to the Island—both Major Engley and Mr. Chace said this—I told them that, having been rejected by the mustering officer, I had no right to enlist anywhere else. Mr. Chace said that Captain Silvey had no interest for the colored man. Major Engley said that he wanted no more words about the matter—that if the men did not go

to Massachusetts, they must be sent down to the Island. Two of the men went away to-day with one of the recruiting officers. One of them was named James H. Dubois, the other was Jacob Freman; they had both been rejected by Capt. Silvey.

his
WM. E. LEONARD
mark.

Witness: GEO. A. HOLBROOK.

Personally appeared before me the within named Wm. Leonard, this thirteenth day of January, 1864, and made oath to the annexed statement, subscribed to by him as true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WM. E. HAMLIN,
Justice of the Peace.

Q. Who is this Mr. Chace?

A. One of the recruiting men; he belongs at No. 10, Custom House street—Luke Chace. This man was taken, I think, at Capt. Silvey's office.

(*Reads Affidavit of John H. Conrad.*)

I, John H. Conrad, from Juniatta county, State of Pennsylvania, do solemnly swear that I am twenty-one years of age; that I came to Rhode Island for the purpose of enlisting in the 14th Regiment Colored Heavy Artillery. Have been here about eight weeks; was examined and sworn into the service; after my enlistment, I was attacked with Paralysis of the face, and was unfit for military service. Capt. Silvey, the U. S. Mustering Officer, declined to muster me, and I was rejected from the service as unfit on account of physical disability. After leaving camp, I went to Major Engley's office, and talked with Major Engley and Mr. Chace, who is in the office; I asked for transportation home. There were about eleven of us present who had been sent for to go to the office. Mr. Chace said that Capt. Silvey was an enemy to the colored man, that he was a slaveholder, and was opposed to doing anything to help the colored man. Mr. Chace said that we could not be discharged, and that we must either go to Massachusetts and enlist, or he should send us all down to the Island. He promised us \$325 cash bounty, to go to Massachusetts, and said we must go this afternoon—I think it was Attleboro' or Readville, where he was going to take us—I declined to go, but they have got my name. The names of those Mr. Chace has down to go to Massachusetts, are: Wm. Leonard, Wm. Hughes, Eben. Brown, H. Dubois, Jacob Freman, Isaac Maynard. Major Engley was present, and said that we could get \$325 cash down; that if we did not go to Massachusetts and enlist, we must all go down to the Island. The above named persons have all been rejected from the service by Capt. Silvey, U. S. Mustering Officer, on the 31st day of December, 1863, and since then, have all been retained here against our wishes.

JOHN H. CONRAD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, January 12th, 1864, at Providence, R. I.

WM. E. HAMLIN,
Justice of the Peace.

We, the subscribers, were present in Major Engley's office this day, and were witnesses to all that was said by Major Engley and Mr. Chace, and we certify that the above statement of John H. Conrad is true, in every particular, as regards the threat to send us back to camp if we did not go to Massachusetts and enlist.

WILLIAM H. HUGHES,
EBENEZER BROWN.

Witness: PATRICK DAVOREN.
Providence, January 12th, 1864.

A. By Captain Hamlin. After this affidavit, Captain Silvey, reported them to the Governor, and Major Engley said that the affidavits were not fair, because Engley was not present. Captain Silvey said he did not intend to have anything unfair, and asked that I might have these men appear before me in my office, and invited Engley and Sanford to be present. The time was appointed and the parties were all present, except Major Engley who was sick. I made some pencil minutes of the result of the examination.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }
 PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Providence, January 18, 1864.

An examination of the following men held at the Provost Marshal's office of the 1st District: John H. Conrad, Ebenezer Brown, William Leonard, Joseph Johnston, Isaac Maynard, Perry Ward, James Moseley.

Mr. Chace and Major Sanford.

The affidavits were read; when Mr. Chace asked the question of the men, if he told them that they must enlist in Massachusetts or be sent down to the Island. They all answered that he did. Mr. Chace asked a number of questions of William Leonard; Leonard adhered to his answer, and said, that last night Chace locked him and seven others up in a room, and would not let them out even to pass their water without a guard. He told Chace it was false imprisonment, he had not committed any crime, but he was not permitted to leave the room. Mr. Chace said that he thought the office was most comfortable for the men; that the door was locked during an examination to keep the men together. Major Sanford said, there was a question between Captain Silvey and the Governor about holding rejected men, and that question having been decided this morning, that all the men would be sent home to-morrow.

The result of this examination was, that these eleven men that were sent down to the Island, were either rejected for being too old or too young, and they came up here according to agreement with the man who came from Ohio. They should have been sent down to the Island, but instead of sending them there they were sent to Railroad Hall and locked up. Major Sanford said this was entirely unknown to him; but Engley and Chace knew and kept them over night. The next morning, early, only 3 or 4 o'clock, they started down to Massachusetts, and one or two of them passed. I sent an officer down and ascertained how many of them passed, and that is the sequel of those affidavits.

Q. Where are these men now, after this examination?

A. I said to Major Sanford, that these men must go home at once, and he said they should, and I think that the very next train, next morning, carried them away. The point was, why were these men kept, except that these men wanted to get two bounties, and make something on them.

Q. Have you heard of any other instances of this nature?

A. I have had applications of another kind. A number of men coming into the office and desiring to know when they could enlist without being swindled. They did not like to go through this process of enlisting them. They did not know how much money they were going to get, or anything about it. I have occasionally sent them to Major Sanford, as he was recruiting agent; but I don't know what became of them. Here is the case of a colored man who came to my office.

(Reads the case of David S. Greene.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, }
 PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Providence, 186 .

I, David S. Greene, of Harrisburg, Pa., am twenty-four years of age. I do solemnly swear that I came to this city of Providence, the week before Christmas, to enlist in the 14th Regt. H. A. Dr. Gardiner declined to pass me at that time, because I had a disease. He said that he could cure me, and then pass me. On Monday, the first of February last, Dr. Gardiner said that he would pass me in two days. I have had my uniform about three weeks; I went with sergeant Bush to get the uniform. This was before I was sworn in. I got the uniform at the State clothing department of

the Q. M. General. I was sworn in about two weeks ago, in company of about a dozen others. I signed four papers. On Monday last, after Dr. Gardiner said that he would pass me, they told me that I could go home. They gave me tickets for New York, and the pass which I have. I do not know why they sent me home. I concluded not to go that evening to New York.

DAVID S. GREENE.

Sworn to before me, this day, February third, 1864, in the city of Providence.

WM. E. HAMLIN,
Justice of the Peace.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, {
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE. }
Providence, 186 .

(Copy.)

Providence, Feb. 1st, 1864.

Pass the bearer, David S. Green, a rejected man from 14th Regt. H. A.

By order of

(Signed)

J. W. NOYES, Att'y.

J. C. ENGLE, Y,
Maj. 14th Regt. H. A.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original.

WM. E. HAMLIN,
Capt. and Pro. Marshal.

I sent the man to Captain Silvey, the mustering officer, the only man who rejects men, and he said he had rejected no such man.

Q. By Mr. Blake. His pass extends to New York only?

A. His pass extends everywhere. It is a general pass. I sent to know what that paper meant, and they said that the man had never been sworn in, and that he came there and was waiting to be sworn in. It has the appearance of a case—one of a class of cases which gets the officers round to get the bounty—then the man is sent off to enlist and the bounty money gets into the pockets of the officers. It is one of those things which it is difficult to get at. This pass was directed to the Railroad Superintendent. That is the pass these men carry to prevent being arrested by the Provost Guard.

Q. Is it usual to sign these official papers by an attorney?

A. No, sir. I don't know that I have ever seen anything of that kind. But there are a good many things not usual in this matter. Some short time ago I had a proof of this. I can tell you a circumstance of a man on the bridge. One of these recruiting men, by the name of White, he wears a hat with a straw cord around it, and these poor fellows who came to enlist, call him a lieutenant or a captain. This man White enlisted a man by the name of—no, a man by the name of Raymond enlisted a man named Samuel Nelson Holmes; sent him down to camp, (why not in his uniform I don't know,)—of the cavalry camp I am now speaking—in two days he deserts. Information reaches my office, that the deserter Holmes can be found at Plymouth, Mass. I wrote a letter to Provost Marshal Hatch, at New Bedford, to have such a man arrested. He arrested the man and sent him by the usual course to Boston and from there here, and I sent him down to camp as a deserter. The commander of the camp Lieut. Col. Parkhurst, inquires for Holmes' recruiting papers and they are not to be found, and Parkhurst says, we cannot hold this man; he does not belong to the service; we have no authority to keep him; and he is dismissed the camp. He starts for home and in a few weeks

perhaps—a couple of weeks after—this man Raymond is missing, the recruiting man ; and information reaches me from Col. Sayles that something is wrong about Raymond. In about half an hour, I dispatched one of my officers off to Taunton, near Mansfield to arrest the man Raymond, and get what papers he could find. I wanted the papers more than the man, if I could find them. The next train brought the officer back with this man. In his pocket the first thing that was found, was the recruiting papers of Samuel Nelson Holmes, who was dismissed from camp because his papers could not be found ; also in this man's pocket was found a letter addressed to Dr. Gardiner, and signed by W. T. Davis, Chairman of the select men of the town of Plymouth, requesting Dr. Gardiner to re-examine Mr. Raymond, with the view of having him discharged from the service. The other letter requested the same of three other men, with a view of having the men discharged from the service. Beside these letters, was a free pass, signed by W. T. Davis, Chairman of the select men of the town of Plymouth, for the purpose of recruiting in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The evident intention was for this man, under the appearance and guise of having enlisted the men for the Third Cavalry, for them to run away and enlist in Massachusetts. After I found these papers of Samuel Nelson Holmes', I again sent Capt. Hall for Holmes, and he was arrested, and I have him the second time. This Raymond, it seems, went to his father and told him that he had certain papers in his pocket, and that, for \$10 he would destroy them. This is the kind of business going on, on the bridge every day. Now, the man foremost in this Raymond business, is a man by the name of Gleason, as big a scamp as ever went un-hung. This man Raymond says that Gleason—as soon as I found these papers I sent for Gleason ; I asked him where those papers were, and how many there were. Well, three had gone down to camp, and I have the other in my pocket, and he said he would look for it, and took half an hour and was very industrious ; said I, “I don't believe you have it.” I then took out the four papers and asked what that meant, and he guessed that was a forgery. Colonel Sayles was present, and said, “I am not fond of writing my name, but that is my signature.” “Now,” said I to Gleason, “How did this man Raymond get possession of these papers?” Said he, “he must have taken that down to camp, and the others out of my pocket.” The consequence was, that Capt. Gleason could not explain in any other way, and I told Mr. Sayles that this was only a proof of what I had suspected for a long time ; and I should have him discharged, and I believe that, after a short time, he was discharged from the recruiting service.

Q. Is this Gleason now employed in the recruiting service ?

A. This man has worn a uniform, and called himself Captain Gleason, and these poor fellows believe everything the officers tell them, and don't begin to find them out until they first begin to be swindled, and after the swindling has commenced, they have no confidence in anybody or anything. It has, probably, been more induce-

ment for desertion than anything that has occurred. Its very effect is the loss of confidence in Government, and also in the men with whom they were to deal. Finding that they have been swindled, they believe that the whole is a perfect bubble. The Third R. I. Cavalry has four hundred men enlisted—I had over one hundred names as deserters, and a captain of one of the companies, one of the most intelligent, told me that if I would add two hundred names it would be nearer the truth.

Q. Now, a gentleman says that a uniform is furnished to all these men?

A. The State advances the uniform.

Q. And, is there any addition of money paying for recruiting these men?

A. \$10 a head, and there you will find an enormous loss to the State and General Government, by the loose manner in which this has been done.

Q. Have you any knowledge, Capt. Hamlin, of any frauds practiced upon the men by the recruiting officers themselves, or their agents?

A. Nothing that I can say of my own knowledge. I have seen affidavits that were made out of one of the officers; perhaps, if I should say nothing about it, and refer you to Capt. Corton, of the Third Cavalry, he could give you the information direct. He has told me of men sent down to the Third Cavalry; of officers informing the men that they had had so much money sent them, \$25—the letter came, and they have actually waited for the letters to see them opened, and have witnesses of the statement—"enclosed you will find \$25, and find but \$10. I know nothing about it, however, except what was told me. I must say that, as far as my official with the officers of that cavalry is concerned. I have not met a more efficient and faithful officer in taking care of his men, and in giving me timely information of men deserting—more so than any other officer in the cavalry. I do not know the man. I would, except in this connection. I have a man in the guard house—James Lawton—who enlisted in the Third Cavalry on the first day of February, why he is not uniformed and sent to camp I don't know; but, in the afternoon of the day he enlisted, he was taken by Charles Lawrence, O'Rourke's partner, and a man by the name of Farrell, and carried out to Pawtucket, and was there all day in Billiard Saloons, drinking and amused until night they came in with him. He arrived here at the depot just in season to take the cars and go to Norwich. Then, Lawrence and O'Rourke's partner carried him to the Provost Marshal's office (the Connecticut Provost Marshal's are recruiting officers) and they rejected the man on account of his age, but not despairing of their case, they carried him to New Haven, and there received \$200. I sent to New Haven, and I have the man in the guard house and O'Rourke, Lawrence and Grant—stiff legged Grant they call him—these men all go by nick names, limpey, &c., his business is a peculiar one. I agree with Major Sanford, that you cannot get the

best men for this business—as Col. Sayles has said, “if a man is an honest man when he goes into it, he will be dishonest before he comes out.” I can see no reason why this business cannot be carried on more honestly. If a man is retained because he gets a great number of recruits; if he gets ten recruits, and nine desert, I think the man who only gets one who stays, is decidedly the best man. I think we have paid too much attention to recruiting officers, and lost men by it—they have raised the most men for the time on paper—but these paper names would all vanish in the next day, or two days. We have paid too much attention to that class of men, and driven away the more substantial men. I suppose I could give you a book full of incidents of this kind; ever since I have been in the business, the mere matter of arresting deserters in my department, is about the smallest part of the business, that is to say, the least trouble; but it is the constant complaints from fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, coming to the office in regard to swindling them; enticing them away, or getting them to desert, or something of the kind, swindling them out of their bounties.

Q. Cases of enlisted men who have been swindled and defrauded, would not be so likely to come to your knowledge as these other complaints?

A. No, sir; they are out of my reach. They go to camp and if they happen to be able to get a pass to come up, why they may come and make some complaint of it. I have had some cases of that kind of late. In regard to the watch business that there is so much talk made about, that I know nothing about only what I have heard.

Q. Have you heard any complaints of the men on that subject?

A. I think not; but generally speaking, the purchasing of watches, would be when the men were getting ready to be paid.

Q. Do you think of anything else you could state upon the subject?

A. I don't call to mind. I think that if there is any way that the committee can investigate the number of men that have been transported over the different railroads here, to and from various places, at the expense of the State, and with uniforms that have been here, and been uniformed and then rejected, it will be seen that quite a large amount has been expended in that way.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. In what way would the State be responsible for enlisting a man, and drawing on the quartermaster after he has satisfactorily passed the examination of the surgeon?

A. I am glad you spoke of that. We have an examining surgeon appointed by Captain Silvey—Dr. Gardiner—and there have been a great many of these men that have been to Dr. Gardiner and been rejected, that have been taken by these thieves to Pawtucket to Dr. Whitney. There has been a large amount of swindling done. Who Dr. Whitney is, I do not know, or why he should have passed some men that I have seen that have been passed as fit, I can't understand—the thing has been done, and Captain Silvey has demanded it stopped. A great many of these cases I sent to New York last week.

One of his veins was about as big again as the other varicose swellings. He told me that Dr. Whitney would not let him take his clothes off.

Q. What authority has Dr. Whitney?

A. Not the slightest that I know of. I do not know as I ought to say so. Dr. Gardiner is a regular sworn officer.

Mr. Thomas. Doctor Whitney was originally appointed by the Governor of the State. I do not know his authority since then.

Q. By the Chairman. There have been cases then of men examined by Dr. Gardiner, who have been rejected and then examined by Dr. Whitney and received a certificate, and on the strength of that certificate uniform has been furnished?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Now, if the examining physician has no authority, and the man is sworn into the service, and the quartermaster furnishes clothes, I don't see where his authority comes from?

A. I wish to be understood as not giving an official answer. I do not know whether Dr. Whiting has authority or not. I know now he has no authority; but at that time (four or five weeks ago) there was a good deal done there, that Captain Silvey told me had no authority, and that Gardiner was the only authorized person. If this is a part of the system to have two examining surgeons, one of which passes a man after the other has rejected him, it ought to be known.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. And on the other hand, if not an official surgeon, how many are finally mustered in by the mustering officer?

A. These men were not examined by Dr. Gardiner. These three cavalry men were examined by Dr. Whitney, and you will find by looking at Dr. Gardiner's book, whether he passes or not; you will find a large number of names rejected by Dr. Gardiner, passed by Dr. Whitney in the Third Cavalry. I have a man now, by the name of Pettis—over at the barracks—who claims that he enlisted, and was drunk at the time—one day last week. I state this case to show that I do not mean to, and I do not always take what the man says. I am satisfied that the man who had been to Dr. Gardiner while in such a condition, did know what he was about, and I exonerated Dr. Gardiner. But his father has been to see me several times, and thinks his son ought not to be held, because he enlisted when he was drunk. It took me a considerable part of the day to examine the matter. I had several witnesses—every one of them had been drinking, and all had drank with him, and most of them were so full that they hardly knew what they were about. On examining Dr. Gardiner, it appears that the man was sober when he passed the doctor. He said he supposed him to be a drinking man, and his mind was clouded, but he could answer questions intelligently and was suitable to be passed. This man that was drunk deserted—he could not be held to service, and so he was taken as a deserter. Lieut. Riley—according to his evidence, when this man came to enlist, he gave him \$5, and with that he asked the crowd to drink. It took some time to make out the papers, and then he went to the

surgeon. After giving the whole matter an investigation, I decided that he was not so intoxicated that the man did not know what he was about, and that the man should be held. It seems to be reprehensible that the first thing these recruiting officers do, is to go with a man and take a drink.

Mr. Thomas. That was the practice in the regular army?

Capt. Hamlin. Speaking about the regular army, one of my officers took a man in Connecticut a week or two ago. A boy enlisted in the third cavalry and stayed three days, and then enlisted in the fourteenth regular infantry and was sent to Catlett's Station, and comes back with a discharge paper, having got a part of his bounty. Well, he was a deserter from the third cavalry and I held him as a deserter until he was rejected by the mustering officer.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Suppose he was not rejected by the mustering officer?

A. Then notwithstanding his discharge from another regiment he would be held. I have a man on my books from almost every regiment we have sent away. I will not say almost all—as many as four or five different military organizations in the State—the same man has been in and out and that is the way that many of these men escape. A man that is sworn into the service is on the rolls and held on the rolls, until he is properly discharged.

Q. Anything else in connection with this matter?

A. I don't think of anything else to call your attention to, although it is possible, there is so much of it that we cannot trace out to any particular head. There are many cases which I would like to have brought before the Committee, and have brought the parties up; but I find that they are all managed in such a very slippery way that it is impossible to do what I would.

Capt. Hamlin. Have you any idea of the Paymaster's checks—the checks given to the Paymaster for bounties. Here, for instance, is a colored man, John Smith, down to camp, and he buys a lot of clothing of somebody in Providence, who goes down there and sells it to him, and he gives a check on the Paymaster for the amount. Then Mr. John Smith wants to buy a watch, and gives a check on the Paymaster for that. Have you no way in which you can find out the different amounts that are taken from John Smith's pay in this way—when he goes away, and who these checks are made payable to? There has nothing of this kind come to my personal knowledge. I think that, perhaps, Capt. Gorton can enlighten you upon this point. I have little doubt that the moral effect of this investigation has stopped a good deal of that kind of business.

TESTIMONY OF D. T. LYMAN.

Wednesday, February 15th 1865.

Question. State whether or not you had anything to do with the payment of bounties to the 14th Regiment, in connection with the Allotment Commissioner's office, and if so, what took place? What

is the mode of paying bounties, whether any differences arose between the men and the Commissioner in reference to the payment of them?

Answer. I had nothing to do with the payment of bounties, but under the direction of the State Commissioner, did record in a book kept for that purpose, their allotment of the balance of their State bounty, which would be payable on their arrival at or near New Orleans. Just before they left, we visited them in camp, in company with the Paymaster General, as he was to pay them a part of their bounty. After they were paid, they were asked what they would have done with the balance that would be due them on their arrival out; invariably their answer would be (as they had as a general thing anticipated the amount they were to receive,) "I want a pair of boots, and I want to send all I have received home;" and others would say "I must have some shirts, and I want to send this (referring to their money) to the old woman;" others wanted tobacco, &c.; consequently the State Commissioner made arrangements with Mr. Charles Snow to furnish boots and shoes; and Mr. Barnaby to provide clothing; and Messrs. Huntoon & Son to supply tobacco, limiting each dealer to a certain amount, to be furnished each man; they went, as a general thing, to make their purchases unaccompanied by an officer to identify them, consequently when we came to make out the charges to each man, we found it very difficult in many instances, to make the names agree on the allotment book with those appearing on the bills of those that had sold them goods. In making up these accounts charges were made to each on the allotment book, as the amounts were called off from each bill, after we had finished calling off the names of each company we found quite a number of names on the several bills that did not appear on the books, leaving quite an amount unaccounted for. I don't recollect how much, (the names were copied in this book from the company rolls,) in several instances the christian name would agree, but we could not make out distinctly the surname, consequently there were undoubtedly many mistakes made in charging amounts to the wrong person.

Q. Was it satisfactory to the men?

A. The men did not like this arrangement for getting supplied, saying they could obtain goods cheaper at other places; others saying that they thought they ought to have had more money advanced them so that they could go and buy where they pleased, and not be compelled to buy of any particular person. Complaints were made by them that they had been charged more for things than they agreed to pay; others that they had been charged for articles they had not purchased.

Q. Have you reason to believe that their complaints were true?

A. I have reason to believe that they might be true, because we had charged goods to parties that we could not make out the names distinctly; there were a good many Dutch names to contend with.

Q. Do you know anything else in reference to the payment of bounties, and to frauds practiced on these men?

A. I know of a few that allotted their money to parties that paid them much less than the amount of the balance of bounty, which was I think about \$150.

TESTIMONY OF ADJ. GEN. EDWARD C. MAURAN.

Monday, Feb. 9, 1865.

I hold the office of Adjutant General under authority of the State, and have since March 10th, 1856.

Q. What are the duties of your office?

A. The duties are not defined in our Militia Act. The common law duties under military law are defined in the law respecting the Adjutant General of Vermont, which will cover the general and all other duties which are supposed to belong to the position of Adjutant General of this State. The following is an extract:

"The Adjutant and Inspector General shall issue, sign and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and all regulations which may be established, and obey all orders from him, relative to carrying into execution the laws of the United States, and of this State. He shall be charged with all the correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief, and officers of the several States and territories, the Secretary of War, the Adjutant General of the army, and other persons in official stations, on the subject of *military affairs*, and keep a record of such correspondence. He shall keep a record of all orders and regulations, and cause the same to be published whenever the Commander-in-Chief shall direct. He shall keep a roster of all the militia of this State, with their residence, rank, and the corps to which they belong; the number and date of the commissions of all commissioned officers, and the time when issued, the number and date of all discharges, removals, deaths, and promotions. He shall enter on record the number, name, and limits of each division, brigade, regiment, squadron and company, and every alteration thereof. He shall make out, and issue all commissions and discharges, directed by the Commander-in-Chief. He shall prepare and provide the necessary rosters, and books of records, the forms and blanks for commissions, discharges, returns, and other papers required by the laws of this State, at the expense of the State, and distribute the same to the officers and companies entitled to them upon a requisition therefor. He shall make a return in duplicate of all the militia in this State, with the arms, accoutrements and ammunition; one copy of which he shall deliver to the Commander-in-Chief, on or before the — day of —, and transmit the other to the President of the United States, on or before the First day of January, annually."

Q. Have all the military orders of this State been issued through your office, and is there a record of them in your office?

A. Of all the orders which have been issued through my office, there is a record in my office. I know of orders which have been issued outside, of which there is no record in my office. I have seen such orders, and have copies of two or three, which are annexed.

(Copy.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, 26th Dec., 1863. }

Lieutenant E. C. Pomroy, Third R. I. Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT:—You will proceed with Capt. R. H. Perry to New Orleans, with the first battalion of your regiment, making preparations to take charge under Capt. Perry, of the men of the Second Cavalry.

After arriving at your destination, you will make a report of the condition, &c., of the Second Cavalry, with the prospects of your procuring a command.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

(Signed)

CHAS. E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, 15th Dec., 1863. }*Maj. J. J. Comstock Jr., 1st Battalion, 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.*

MAJOR:—The steamer Cahawba leaves New York Thursday morning for Newport, which place she will reach on Friday. You will hold your command in readiness to take the steamer here at seven o'clock, a. m., on Friday, 18th inst., you will, of course, attend to all the details of the embarkation of your command, taking especial care in the matter of your camp guard on the night of Thursday. The Quartermaster's department will furnish everything that may be needed by your command.

His Excellency the Governor, is especially desirous that you should have your battalion promptly on the wharf at seven o'clock.

I am, Major, with best wishes for your success, and that of your brave men in the field,
Very respectfully, &c., truly, yours,

CHAS. E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

You will please report at this Department upon the receipt of this communication.
C. E. B.

(Copy.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Nov. 4th, 1864. }*Lieut.-Colonel Frank Allen, Commanding Providence Marine Corps of Artillery.*

COLONEL:—You are hereby directed to send one piece of your battery to the Quartermaster General's Department, at the Fall River Iron works Co.'s store, with a detail from your company to work and guard the same.

You will have this detail commanded by a commissioned officer, and divide your detail into reliefs, in order to have the guard available at any hour of the night or day.

You will also have a like detail organized and commanded in the same manner at your Armory.

The above guards to be kept until further orders.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary ammunition and transportation.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHAS. E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

The Quartermaster General will also furnish the above detail with pistols and ammunition, on the requisition of the proper officer.

By order &c.

CHAS. E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

Q. How many orders were promulgated through your office in each of the years 1861, '62, '63, and '64?

A. In 1861 there were 103 general orders, and 145 special orders. In 1862, 60 general orders and 246 special orders. In 1863, 47 general orders and 104 special orders, and in 1864, 11 general orders and 38 special orders,

Q. Whose duty is it to settle the quotas of the State?

A. I have found in consulting with the Adjutant Generals of the several States, that it has been made their duty by the several Governors, as they have informed me, that they have been a great many times to Washington. upon that very business.

Q. Where are the various archives of the State kept, and who has control of them; where should they properly be kept?

A. They have always been kept in the office of the Adjutant Gen-

eral, and that is the only public office where they should be. That is the only military office of record in the State.

Q. Have the papers in reference to military affairs been put on record in that office for the past two years?

A. A few papers and printed orders have been sent from time to time to this office, but *all* the papers, I should think have not been so sent.

Q. What proportion of them?

A. A very small proportion, compared with what have been sent previously. I have for the years of 1861 and 1862, a great stock of papers forwarded to me by the Governor; in fact, he rarely kept one of those papers more than a week and a half. When he had finished his inspection and made up his mind what action he would take, the papers went sent over, and the Governor said at the same time, you are responsible for them and here is where they belong. I have received but very few for the last two years?

Q. Was any portion of the military of the State ordered on Guard duty, at any time during the past two years?

A. Not that I know of, officially, so far as relates to 1864. Unofficially I know that in that year, the Marine Artillery were on guard at their Armory, and at their Quartermaster General's office, in fact, one of the foregoing orders details a section of a battery to go to that office. The Horse Guards were also on duty night and day. The previous year, (1863) a portion was on duty and the orders for the defence went through my office.

Q. What was the occasion of this Guard duty?

A. It was at the time when pirates were known to be off the coast, sometime during the year 1864, and at the time of the riots in New York.

Q. Have you heard any complaints, or have you any information about any complaint in regard to the payment of bounties to men?

A. I have received one letter upon that subject. Capt. Cragin wrote a letter to my office from the 14th Regiment, making complaint in regard to his men. The letter I transmitted to the Governor. I have a copy of it.

Q. When did you transmit it to the Governor?

A. It was in the last part of May or during the month of June, 1864. I transmitted the letter to the Governor upon its receipt. No other complaints of that character have been made at my office. (The letter annexed was read by Gen. Maura to the committee.)

Copy of a Letter from Capt. C. C. Cragin, transmitting list of names defrauded by recruiting officers:

CAMP SHAW, PLAQUEMINE, LA.,)
May 19th, 1864. }

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following list of names of men of Co. F, 2d battalion, 14th R. I. H. A., who have been defrauded of (\$50) fifty dollars or more of the bounty promised them by the State of Rhode Island. In the expectations that their claims will be admitted, and the fraudulent demand of recruiting agents denied, I call your attention to the subject. If their claims are not regarded, I must bring the subject before the General Government, by presenting my resignation as an officer of the regiment, on the ground that the discipline of my men has been impaired by

fraudulent enlistment. That they have not received the full bounty promised them, and that they have been otherwise deceived by unwarrantable assurances of furloughs, &c. It is contended that the men were enlisted in gross violation of the 926th paragraph of the Army Regulations, which specifies "the duties of recruiting officers." I append the names :

Sergt. Maj., G. Rice.	Private, Simon Leonard,
Sergeant, Joseph Leonard,	James Lewis,
David T. Browne.	Richard Nichols,
Corporal, Grant Bailey,	John Ozier,
Geo. T. Boulding,	Delaware Prim,
James N. Jefferson,	Henry Prim,
Robert McKeninis.	Wm. Robinson,
Private, John H. Wilson,	Joseph Rodgers,
Andrew Hamilton,	Norris Scott,
Lewis Anderson,	Thomas J. Steward,
Wm. P. Anderson,	Wm. H. Steward,
Geo. Armstrong,	James H. Taylor,
John E. Browne,	James C. Thomas,
Chas. E. Champlin,	Alexander Waterford,
Leonard H. Clarke,	Benj. Warfield,
William Collins,	William H. White,
Robert Cunner,	James Williams,
Orason L. Charles,	Jacob Williams,
Wm. H. Desmond,	Levi Williams,
Levi Cooper,	William H. Woodward,
William P. Green,	James Yates,
Thornton Harvey,	Chas. Stephens,
Henry Howard,	Nelson Young,
Chas. H. Lee,	Moses Yates.

I have the honor to be, your humble servant,

CHARLES C. CRAGIN,

Capt. 14th R. I. H. A., Com'dg. Co. F.

Will you oblige me with an answer acknowledging the receipt of this communication, and informing me what is to be done.

To GENERAL E. C. MAURAN, *Adj't. Gen. State of Rhode Island.*

Q. Have you any information in regard to frauds committed upon men in reference to the bounties, of your own knowledge?

A. No, sir; not of my own knowledge; nothing but street talk.

Q. General, we want to know from you, how many men have been enlisted since the 1st of June, 1863, into the service of the United States, to be credited to the quota of this State, as shown by the records of this State?

A. There have been enlisted in R. I. regiments, - 3,553 men.
In United States regiments, &c. - - - - 422 "

Making - - - - - 3,975.

Of these 3552 were enlisted for three years, and 423 for one year, making a total of 3,975 men.

There were enlisted in the United States Navy since July 12th, which is the only date from which we have kept any record in our office, (because that was the time when bounties were first paid them) 217 men. There were also during 1863 and '64, 1118 men in addition, who re-enlisted in the old regiments as veterans; of whom 1,088 re-enlisted in Rhode Island regiments, and 35 in regiments out of the State, and were credited to the quota of Rhode Island, making 1,118 men.

Q. - Who were these men enlisted by? *

A. The veterans in the field enlisted themselves, or the captains of their companies enlisted them. They enlisted under orders from the War Department. Those in the United States service were by U. S. officers of the army and navy; a great many have been enlisted at the Naval Academy; the papers come signed by Commodore Blake; I suppose they are enlisted by U. S. officers. Capt. Salisbury enlisted most of the recruits for the navy, except those enlisted at Newport.

Q. How many have been enlisted by the state officers?

A. 3,553, that have enlisted for R. I. regiments; U. S. regiments is another matter, although bounties have been paid to both.

Q. Of these, how many were blacks?

A. About half of the number were of the black regiment, and more than half, something like 1800 blacks.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Providence, 23d Jan. 1865. }

The following appears on file in this department, Sept. 5th, 1863:

James C. Engley was commissioned by Gov. J. Y. Smith, as 3d Major in Colored Regiment Heavy Artillery, and directed to report to Colonel Nelson Viall.

The commission was delivered to Gov. Smith Sept. 8th, 1863.

Commission accepted by J. C. Engley Sept. 8th, 1863.

AUG. HOPPIN,
Asst. Adj't. Gen.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Providence, Feb. 16th, 1865. }

Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, H. of R. Rhode Island, Providence.

MY DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to inform you that the first orders issued for the raising of the 3d Regt. R. I. Cavalry, was on the 16th of June, 1863, and for the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A., (colored,) on the 29th of July, 1863.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,

EDWARD C. MAURAN,
Adjutant General.

TESTIMONY OF UZZIEL GLEASON.

Question. Have you been connected with the recruiting service in this State?

Answer. When the war broke out, I commenced recruiting. I went out in the Third R. I. Artillery; got wounded; came back, and have been recruiting ever since.

Q. State what you know about the payment of bounties, and the sale of bounty certificates, for the period since the Provost Marshals have issued bounty certificates?

A. The first there was paid was \$50. That was about the first I received. I took the order and went to the Quartermaster General. This was for a three years man. It was \$20 for a one year man. I never enlisted a two years man. I have enlisted some thousand men or more.

Q. How did you dispose of the bounty certificates that you received at the Provost Marshal's office?

A. For a considerable time back, they have been sent to Captain Starkey—sold them to him. Starkey came there and he paid the money. We supposed he was Paymaster, and he paid the money. He was in Major Sanford's office.

Q. Did he pay more than the face of them?

A. He paid \$150.

Q. For what?

A. For a recruit.

Q. That was the recruit's bounty?

A. No, this was what we called the premium money. That has been going on a month or more—since the first of January. Before the first of January, I could not get my man passed at all. For some two weeks I could not get the man passed. They seemed to come down on me for some purpose.

Q. For three \$20 certificates, what did you receive?

A. All that I had of the \$20 certificates I carried to the Quartermaster General's, and got my pay there. The \$50 ones I carried to the Quartermaster General's and never received any advance at all. Then I was turned out of the office and had to give it up. The \$150 certificates I received \$150 for from Captain Starkey. That was since the 1st of January. I received \$150 the face of the \$150 certificate since the 1st of January.

Q. Did Captain Starkey do anything towards enlisting the men?

A. That was the order to take the men in there, and let Captain Starkey make the papers out. Before that I used to make out my own papers. I was ordered to leave off. I was ordered by Sanford and Starkey. They told me that was to be the rule. Sanford told me at all events that I would draw all my money through Starkey. All he did was, that I carried the man there. He made out the papers. Sometimes I would go to the Provost Marshal's office. The contract made with the recruit he had nothing to do with. Some paid \$100; some \$140; some we made \$10 on, and some \$15 on, just as we happened to make the contract. I received for the head money \$10 or \$15 besides paying the recruit. I took the recruit right up to Captain Starkey, to pay him there in the presence of Starkey. That was taken out of the \$150 I received from Captain Starkey.

Q. Did you sell any certificates to anybody?

A. No, sir. Not except through Captain Starkey and the 15th regiment. They used to pay the regular infantry \$150. The same to Starkey. As soon as he got returns from the Island he would go the next day and get them. He paid the recruit a bounty out of the \$150. We had to pay the recruit extra. We paid that frequently, just as we could make the contract with them. Some would go for \$50 and some for \$100, and some would want the whole. They got that over and above their bounty. In no case did I receive more than the face of the certificate.

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF CAPT. WILLIAM E. HAMLIN,

Provost Marshal First District.

January 30th, 1865.

I am Provost Marshal of the First District, in Rhode Island.

Question. What orders or authority have you received from the Executive Department of this State, in reference to bounty certificates, or the payment of the bounties?

Answer. On the 27th of June last, I received orders from the Government for all recruiting for old regiments to be done through the office of the Provost Marshals. New organizations, such as the battalion for the Second Regiment, was recruited by the State authorities. And about the same time, during the month of June or July, when the men were to be brought for the old regiments, to be recruited through the office of the Provost Marshal, we received authority to give a certificate for a one year man \$20; for two years men \$40; for three years men \$50. That authority was not changed from the time of the first certificate, dated the 16th of July, 1864, up to the first of January, 1865. It remained in force during that time, so far as any authority we had to alter it. On the first of January I received, through Lt.-Col. Neide, A. A. P. M. G., notifications that the State bounties would be increased \$100 each, on one year, two years, and three years men. I am speaking now of State bounties. The premium was to be increased for all men enlisted, whether for one, two, or three years men. The certificates were to be \$150; that is to say, the same amount of head money was to be paid for a three years as a one year man, and vice versa. From July 16th to January 1st, I received no orders to change the value of the certificates, although I had information, that they were sold to certain parties for a much larger price than the face of the certificate. After January 1st, 1865, the bounty was increased. A one year man received \$200, a two years man \$300, and a three years man \$400 from the State. That order was annulled on the 20th of January. I received notice direct from His Excellency that the quota was filled, and that the head money would cease with the bounties on the 20th, and there is no other order now standing on that subject. These certificates were made by Capt. Chadsey and myself; we each had a check book made. It is in this form, "the date. I certify that _____ has been enlisted and mustered into the United States service, to the credit of the quota of Rhode Island, and is entitled to the sum of _____;" which was filled out if for one year \$20; two years \$40; three years \$50. After the 1st of January it was filled \$150. I delivered the certificate to the runner; we knew no person in the transaction but the runner.

Q. What was done with the certificates. Did they go direct or did they sell them?

A. I cannot remember the precise date, when I first heard that these certificates were sold in the streets at a higher price than the face of the certificate. One man sold a \$50 certificate for \$60,

another for \$70. It lasted but a few days, however, before it was generally understood that there were parties buying for \$90 that is for \$50 certificate.

Q. Who were the parties that furnished them.

A. I only know from the parties to whom I gave the certificates; the names of Major Engley, Captain Starkey, Col. Francis and Col. Jenckes. Those I remember—those four. I do not know whether any others were prominent. There were parties connected with them in their offices, but whether they had anything to do with the amounts I do not know. One of the parties since the 1st of January has purchased these certificates in my office. When the runner would come out he would take the certificates and pay the money—pay the face of the certificate. Since the 1st of January runners have sold certificates to Col. Jenckes in my office, for the face of the certificate. Col. Jenckes has generally met them and has been in the office, apparently for that purpose.

Q. Has he any place of business there?

A. He has no place of business in my office—no connection with the Provost Marshal's Department. He has come in the same as any one else would, and if he would see a man with a certificate would buy it for the face of it. That is generally understood that it was for the face of the certificate. I took the number of certificates from the stamp of my certificate books, and found that I had delivered to runners fifty-one 1 years men at \$20, fifty-three at \$50, and fifty-six at \$150. Captain Chadsey has also had the same system. How many certificates he issued, I do not know. This is all that I now think of in connection with the certificates, given to runners.

*Names of Recruits enlisted in the United States service during the month of January, 1865,
at the office of the 1st District of Rhode Island.*

DATE.	NAME OF RECRUIT.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.
January 2...	Thomas Thapham.....	Wm. N. S. Brown.
" 2...	Hugh Duffy.....	John McCann.
" 2...	Martin L. Howard.....	Clifford Fuller.
" 2...	Daniel Tehan.....	Gorton, Cook & Co.
" 2...	Francis McCaudemi.....	L. C. Spooner.
" 2...	James Smith.....	Geo. S. Appleby.
" 8...	James H. Waterman.....	John A. Francis.
" 8...	John Randall.....	James Potter.
" 8...	Edwin F. Abbey.....	Wm. N. S. Brown.
" 8...	James Harris.....	Wm. N. S. Brown.
" 8...	Patrick Rourke.....	H. T. Barbour.
" 4...	Thomas Hamilton.....	A. W. Corlis.
" 4...	Joseph A. Parrant.....	A. W. Corlis.
" 5...	Edward Franklin.....	C. H. Morse.
" 5...	Walter A. Tucker.....	John Battey.
" 5...	Henry L. Battey.....	John Battey.
" 6...	Charles W. Stearns.....	Gorton, Cook & Co.
" 7...	Charles W. Tucker.....	C. H. Morse.
" 9...	Jotham C. Rockwood.....	Gorton, Cook & Co.
" 9...	Francis Donnelly.....	C. A. Fuller.
" 9...	Michael Fitzgerald.....	Gorton, Cook & Co.

DATE.	NAME OF RECRUIT.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.
January 9...	A. Moor.....	S. Spooner.
" 9...	James Malone.....	Charles S. Lawrence.
" 10...	Charles H. Fuller.....	Charles T. Rex.
" 10...	John W. Brown.....	Edward H. Hazard.
" 10...	James K. King.....	Capt. Pollard.
" 10...	John H. Williams.....	H. B. Cady.
" 11...	James Crichton.....	E. F. Prentice.
" 11...	Patrick H. Ryan.....	H. W. Bennett.
" 11...	Almon W. Johnson.....	Gorton, Cook & Co.
" 11...	Gilbert Willis.....	do. do.
" 11...	Stephen Willis.....	do. do.
" 11...	Frank Lee.....	John Culin.
" 11...	John Sullivan.....	Gorton, Cook & Co.
" 11...	James W. Titus.....	S. C. Spooner.
" 11...	James T. Gillespie.....	Chas. S. Lawrence.
" 11...	William Smith.....	John S. Follett.
" 11...	William A. Lincoln.....	Crawford Lincoln.
" 12...	William Lambert.....	C. S. Lawrence.
" 14...	Thomas A. Spaulding.....	do. do.
" 14...	Elkanah Clark.....	Gorton, Cook & Co.
" 17...	James Sullivan.....	Chas. S. Lawrence.
" 17...	James Farley.....	H. B. Cady.
" 17...	John Bailey.....	Chas. S. Lawrence.
" 17...	Matthew Forsyth.....	do. do.
" 17...	John Martin.....	Michael Martin.
" 18...	Frederick Bradic....	Gorton, Cook & Co.
" 18...	John Lahey.....	C. H. Morse.
" 18...	Joel F. Crocker.....	H. B. Cady.
" 19...	Frederick Glover.....	Chas. S. Lawrence.
" 19...	Wm. C. Parker.....	Geo. S. Appleby.
" 19...	Henry F. Gardiner.....	T. B. Kimball.
" 20...	Stephen A. Berry.....	H. B. Cady.
" 20...	Geo. S. Boutwell.....	do. do.
" 21...	Jerry Lee.....	Gorton, Cook & Co.
" 21...	Thomas Sagerson..	do. do.
" 21...	Henry Slocum.....	do. do.
" 21...	John Robinson.....	D. G. Greene.
" 21...	John McMillen.....	Dean Linnell.
" 21...	Davis C. Burke.....	do. do.
" 21...	William L. Dayton.....	F. W. Franklin.
" 21...	Albert Robinson.....	John A. Francis.
" 21...	Orville P. Jones.....	Dean Linnell.

Providence, R. I., February 10th, 1865.

I hereby certify that the above sixty-three names of recruits, is a correct transcript from the records of this office, for the month of January, 1865.

WM. E. HAMLIN,
Capt. and Provost Marshal, 1st Dist. R. I.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. LEMUEL T. STARKEY.

January 31st, 1865.

Question. Do you hold any commission in this State ?

Answer. I hold a commission in the 3d cavalry. I think it was in October, 1863, I received it. The commission has never been revoked and I have never resigned. I did ask for a resignation but have not received it.

Q. Have you ever been mustered into service ?

A. I have not, sir ; not into the 3d cavalry.

Q. What service have you been employed in?

A. On recruiting service, sir; ever since I have been here. I came from New Orleans, the 47th Massachusetts, in which I held a commission—served my time out and went into the recruiting service. I belong in Massachusetts; formerly lived here.

Q. For what regiment did you recruit?

A. For the 3d cavalry, and since that for the old regiments that were in the field, and this second regiment that has been forming of six companies. I commenced in August, 1863, to recruit for the 3d cavalry. I have put in some few individuals into the 14th colored regiment within the last few months, perhaps five or six; that is all, and those went through Capt. Chadsey's office.

Q. Under what orders did you go into the recruiting business?

A. My first orders were the orders of Col. Sayles of the 3d cavalry, to raise a company for that organization, which I did raise—company C to commence with, and then I was commissioned by the Governor after that. I went to camp for the purpose of taking command of the company, and was ordered back on recruiting service, and they kept me on recruiting service till the regiment was full, and they wished me to remain back after the regiment was filled. Therefore I was not mustered into the regiment. Then my orders came in writing from the Governor's office on recruiting service, in which I acted under those orders. I think I have three written orders to act on this service.

Q. What compensation were you to have?

A. The first orders when I recruited under Col. Sayles, were for me to receive \$10 a man in raising a company. After that, and after the companies were raised up to C, D, and E, I received \$10 a man. After E was raised I received \$159 50 a month, that was my pay as captain of cavalry until the regiment was full; then my pay stopped. The agreement was that I should receive that on account of not taking the command, because they preferred my staying back. I recruited after that on another order. They paid me one months wages for the 2d regiment. That was all the compensation I received for that month as captain of cavalry. After the cavalry was full there was a short interval before receiving this. I was out some four weeks doing nothing. Then I commenced under another order. They were to pay me \$80, \$100, and \$110 for each man that I put in. I continued on that I think until the 1st of January, 1865. Then they ordered me to recruit and would pay \$200 a man for every man that I would put in, and I recruited up until I stopped some week or two ago.

Q. Did you cash any Provost Marshals certificates?

A. I cashed all I received, sir; whether by carrying the recruits in myself or by having individuals bring the receipts to me and I buying them. That was my orders from Major S. P. Sanford, superintendent of recruiting.

Q. When recruiting agents brought certificates to you, what were they for?

A. For recruits.

Q. Did they show the price on the face of them?

A. They did. Those from January up to the time when we stopped, showed \$150. Before that they showed I think \$20 for one year men ; \$40 for two years men, and \$50 I think it was for three years men. I will state what I paid for them. We paid \$60, \$80 and \$100. Those were my orders to pay \$60, \$80 and \$100, which I have paid.

Q. Whom did you derive that from to buy them at that price ?

A. Major S. P. Sanford.

Q. What interest had he ?

A. I was ordered to go by his instructions from the Governor's office. He was considered to be the general superintendent of recruiting for the State of Rhode Island. My orders all come from him. If I went to the Governor's office, I was referred to him for anything I wished to get.

Q. Could any person buy those orders or only a few persons ?

A. I understood that there were but few persons authorized. These were Col. Jenckes, Col. Francis, Major Engley and myself. That is as far as I know. I think Lieut. Occleston of the 15th U. S., was recruiting the same. I understood so. This is what I heard. I don't know for a fact. I have seen certificates made for the other parties. That is why I spoke about it.

Q. Did Major Sanford derive any profit either directly or indirectly from this business ?

A. I don't know that he did derive any profit. He was paid wages, I believe. This money we used for buying these certificates was money furnished by individuals who brought them. It was not the State's money that was used. If I bought them I used my own money. Major Sanford furnished me with money from the National Bank, (he has an account there,) which I paid back to him, and paid him something for the use of it.

Q. How much did you pay for the use of it ?

A. I could not tell without my minutes and figures in regard to what I paid out. I will look at my figures and give you the information. I have all the papers and figures and the bank account. I should not think it would take me a great while.

Q. Did you know of his receiving any income or profit either directly or indirectly before this arrangement ?

A. No, sir ; I did not.

Q. Did he furnish the money to others of these parties ?

A. That, I could not say. I have heard him say that he did, I believe, to Major Engley.

Q. Did he say to anybody else ?

A. I don't think that he did. The bank where he got the money was the old National Bank. I drew the money myself on checks from there. He left accounts so that I could overdraw, and I over-drew considerable sometimes. I was obliged to.

Q. Have you copies of those orders for recruiting, that were issued to you from the Executive's office ?

A. I think I have all of them, and will present them to you.

Q. From whom did they emanate?

A. I think they all emanated from Col. Bailey, by the order of the Governor. That is my impression, sir. I have paid Major Sanford, as near as I can estimate, \$950, over and above all sums which he has, from time to time advanced to me, either personally or guaranteeing at bank. From this sum, I expect to have returned to me from Major Sanford, four hundred and fifty dollars, the balance I expect him to keep for his risks, and use of his money advanced to me.

Dr. L. T. STARKEY, in account with National Bank, Providence.				Cr.			
1864.				1864.			
Oct.	25.	Check	\$200 00	Oct.	25.	Cash.	\$480 00
	29.	do.	100 00	Dec.	16.	do.	300 00
Nov.	4.	do.	90 00		28.	do.	42 00
	12.	do.	60 00	1865.			
Dec.	12.	do.	300 00	Jan.	5.	Cash.	2000 00
	28.	do.	400 00		10.	do.	1000 00
	30.	do.	60 00		11.	do.	60 00
	31.	do.	120 00				
Jan.	2.	do.	429 80				
	3.	do.	350 00				
	4.	do.	40 00				
	5.	do.	580 00				
	7.	do.	21 00				
	9.	do.	750 00				
	10.	do.	189 88				
	11.	do.	18 75				
	18.	do.	150 00				
1864.							
Dec.	12.	Over Drawn.	\$270 00				
	28.	do.	328 00				
	30.	do.	388 00				
	31.	do.	508 00				
1865.							
Jan.	2.	do.	987 80				
	3.	do.	1287 80				
	4.	do.	1827 80				
	9.	do.	628 80				

Providence, February 28th, 1865.

HON. WM. P. SHEFFIELD,

Chairman, Committee on Finance, General Assembly.

SIR:—When I made my statement before your Committee, I stated that Major S. P. Sanford had been paid by me \$950 more than I had received at the time I stated this. I assumed that the \$950 would be retained by the Major, and I should obtain in return one half of his salary for the period I named. Since I appeared before the Committee, I have received from Major Sanford the amount of \$950. It was my custom while recruiting, to rely upon Major Sanford for means to prosecute the business. Sometimes I would be largely in his debt, and sometimes he would be in debt to me. At the time I made my statement, when called before the Committee, the money matters between us was as I stated. I wish also to state, distinctly, that Major Sanford has not at any time been in partnership with me, nor has he or any one else received a distribution of any portion of my profits, made while recruiting, excepting Capt. Bicknell, of Third Cavalry.

Most respectfully yours,

L. T. STARKEY.

I certify the above and within statement to be true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. P. SANFORD.

TESTIMONY OF CLIFTON A. FULLER.

I reside in Providence. I have been in the recruiting business two years or more for almost all branches of the service.

Question. Did you recruit any for the fourteenth regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery?

Answer. Yes, sir. I acted under Major J. C. Engley. Most of my work was in the Western States—Michigan, Illinois and Indiana.

Q. What arrangement was there between you and Major Engley?

A. I was to work for him by the day. I had three dollars a day and my expenses.

Q. On what terms did you enlist these men?

A. They were to have the State bounty. I think we were paying \$300 then. I don't mean to say that I had anything to do with paying them.

Q. Did you agree to pay them \$300?

A. No, sir; not in all cases. They signed off their bounty?

Q. Did you in any case pay that west of New York city, was there any case west of New York city where they agreed to pay \$300?

A. No, sir; I do not know that there was.

Q. Was there any case west of Buffalo where they agreed to pay \$250?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where, when and what was the case?

A. It was in the city of Detroit, Michigan. I don't know as I can mention the names, sir.

Q. Can you mention the names of one of them?

A. Yes, sir; William Whippee. I should suppose his enlistment papers ought to be down street.

Q. How much money do you swear that you agreed to pay him?

A. The agreement was with him for \$250. That I swear to.

Q. Can you mention any other case?

A. There were other cases but I cannot mention the names.

Q. How much was the least bounty you agreed to pay any person in the contract which you made with these men?

A. Fifty dollars, I think, sir.

Q. How many did you enlist at that price?

A. Perhaps, twelve.

Q. Did you contract to enlist any for \$75?

A. No, sir; I don't remember that I made a contract for that price.

Q. How many were enlisted under an agreement to pay \$100?

A. I think, perhaps, about the same number, twelve or fourteen.

Q. Where did you enlist these twelve men for \$50?

A. They were at Indianapolis. They were brought to me by parties that secured them in Missouri and Kentucky.

Q. Who brought them to you?

A. There were agents; one colored man by the name of Henry Allen, worked for me at Indianapolis.

Q. How much did you pay him a day?

A. I hired him by the day at first, and I then paid him so much

apiece for the men he furnished. For some I paid him \$25, and for some for \$50 apiece.

Q. How did you know he had got them from Missouri or Kentucky?

A. I took his word for it, sir.

Q. Do you say that \$200, or as much as that, was paid to any man west of Detroit?

A. I say it was promised to them, sir.

Q. Who paid their transportation here?

A. J. C. Engley, sir, I suppose, it was furnished to me by him. The Governor made an order for it.

Q. How much per man was the transportation from Indianapolis to Providence?

A. I should say it was from \$13 to \$15 per man. I don't recollect the exact amount that was paid; in fact, I did not pay it myself; I did not know, but think I have heard say it was from \$13 to \$15 per man. I merely had an order, and I could draw transportation there.

Q. Do you know whether that transportation was ultimately paid for by the State or not?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Were you present here when any of the men were enlisted?

A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. You did not know what took place?

A. No, sir; I did not. I heard there were complaints that men were defrauded of their bounties, and that there were frauds. I came home in January.

Q. Did you know anything about their being defrauded?

A. Nothing more than what I heard by report. Nothing of my own knowledge.

Q. And you did not know anything about these men being brought from Missouri and Kentucky, except by report?

A. Nothing more than the agent, or men, told me. I know that we enlisted some that I understood were contrabands—that said they were contrabands.

Q. Are you in the employ of Major Engley now?

A. No, sir; I am not; I have not been for more than a year.

Q. Do you know how many men you enlisted in all?

A. No, sir; I do not know the exact number.

Q. About how many? more than one hundred?

A. I should say so.

Q. Do you know how much bounty you promised to pay them, not what it would average, but the aggregate sum?

A. I do not know the aggregate sum.

Q. You are enlisting now, you say, and have been during the time intervening?

A. Yes, sir; the last six or eight months.

Q. What was your process of effecting enlistments during the fall?

A. We generally told the recruit what the amount of bounty was. Through the fall and winter, up to the 1st of January, the bounty from the State was \$100, \$200 and \$300.

Q. What was the hand money paid you?

A. We have had a good many prices since I commenced in the fall. I commenced in September. Then, we got \$40 for a man enlisting for one year.

Q. How did you get that?

A. I used to take one of my enlisting papers. We would take the man to camp, (we were enlisting mostly for the Second Regiment,) and make out four enlisting papers; one we would return, and take a receipt for the man, after we took him to camp, from the commandant of the camp—that we had furnished the man to the camp. The receipt and the enlistment paper we took to Col. Jenckes, with whom I usually did my business. He would pay us \$40. That was the prices we got in the first place. Finally we found some fault, and I told him I thought they were paying more, and he said he would inquire into it and see if he could pay us any more. Finally, I understood he went to the Governor, and afterwards he paid us \$50.

Q. Did you enlist any man through the Provost Marshal's office?

A. Yes, sir. We used to put in men through the Provost Marshal's office.

Q. What was the process there?

A. We used to get a voucher for the men that would entitle us to \$50 for one man for one year. Previous to my commencing it was \$20. In September, when I commenced it was \$50, \$60 and \$90. I do not know as I ever put in a two years man. I would not be positive about the two years price. One year was \$50, and three years was \$90.

Q. What did you do with these vouchers?

A. Well, sir; I sold mine to Col. Jenckes.

Q. Those vouchers entitled you to go to the Quartermaster General, and get how much?

A. I do not know, as they were made out to the Quartermaster General. They were an order to get so much from the State—from the Governor.

Q. What did you get for them from Col. Jenckes?

A. We used to get \$50 and \$90—the face of them?

Q. Did he have anything to do with enlisting your men?

A. No, sir.

Q. He had nothing to do with enlisting the men for which you received the vouchers at the Provost Marshal's office?

A. No, sir; nothing that I know of?

Q. Since the 1st of January, you have received vouchers?

A. We have been putting in men altogether through the Provost Marshal's department. We used to get a voucher for \$150 for every man we put in for a longer or shorter period.

Q. What did you do with the vouchers?

A. I have sold some. At least, I have been paid by Col. Jenckes for some, and by Col. John N. Francis for some.

Q. Did they have anything to do with enlisting these men?

A. Not that I know of, sir. I enlisted them myself.

Q. You are enlisting now ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is enlisting going on ?

A. It is a little quiet just now, but I think it will pick up in a day or two.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. A. B. CHADSEY,

Provost Marshal of the Second District.

Monday, February 6th, 1865.

Question. Have you been engaged in receiving recruits from this State for the United States ?

Answer. I have, sir.

Q. Have you received any orders from the Executive Department in reference to the payment of bounties, or head money, to persons who presented recruits ?

A. My orders were, sir, in writing, from the Executive, I think, and the first orders received were for one, two and three years men. For one year men, I was directed to give a voucher, to collect \$20 from the Executive of the State. For two years men, I think it was \$30, and it may have been \$35.

Q. Was it not \$40 ?

A. It may have been.

Q. How much for three years men ?

A. It was \$50 ; but we put in so few two years men, that it has not become impressed on my memory. We put in only two or three of that description. I am unable to state when the orders were modified, and changed ; I think it was, somewhere about the first of January ; the book will determine.

Q. What were the alterations made in them at that time ?

A. I think the alteration was from \$20, \$40 and \$50, to \$150, without distinction as to the term of service. The order was to give a voucher for \$150, whether for one, two or three years men.

Q. Was this order filled up in the name of the man that brought the recruit ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it delivered to him ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was any other name, at any time, inserted in those orders ?

A. Well, sir ; I think there has been other names inserted in these orders ; there were three or four men who sent their recruits to the office in charge of runners, as they are called, and the man who brought the recruit would say, Capt. Starkey sent these men, or you will make the voucher in his name ; or it might be, Major Engley, or Col. John N. Francis. And when the runner, or man presenting the recruit, has told us that the voucher was to be made in the name of any other person, we have done so ; that was at their own election, and at their own suggestion ; we never advised or requested them to put in the name of any person.

Q. Did Capt. Starkey, Maj. Engley, or Col. Francis have anything to do with the recruiting of these men, in the vouchers for which their names appeared ?

A. I am unable to answer, sir, how much they had to do with it. The recruits were procured outside of the office, and I have no cognizance of what was done there.

Q. Were those vouchers sold ?

A. Yes, sir ; they have been sold, though never to my personal knowledge, except in one instance ; I have frequently heard of it. The first intimation I had of the vouchers being sold, was when we were giving vouchers of \$50 for three years men, and that voucher was purchased by the third person, before the man who had received it had left the office. I did not see the purchase, but was told of it before either of the parties had left my office. One of the clerks, I don't remember who, said, " These vouchers must be worth more than their face, this man has bought one, and paid \$80 for it ;" the face of the voucher was \$50. Well, I enquired who had purchased the voucher ; I was told that it was Chas. N. Gifford. He is a detective who is about my office considerably, but has no connection with it. If it had been one of my clerks, or special officers, I should have had an investigation at once ; but I thought, before having an investigation with Gifford, I would go to the Executive and ascertain why a voucher of \$50 should be sold for \$80. I went immediately and ascertained that the amount paid on those vouchers had been changed. " Well," I said, " is it proper that we should make a change to correspond with the change you have determined on?" " No," said the Governor, " it is immaterial about that, you can go on and give vouchers as you have done, for \$20, \$40 and \$50, and we will arrange that when we pay them." " Well," I said, " I felt very much astonished to learn that a \$50 voucher was being sold for \$80, and I thought there must have been some mistake, because I had received no orders to issue any vouchers for more than \$50. If they were worth more, I thought we should be apprised of it in the office, and give them for the same as they called them." I also stated, that, if the sum had been changed to a higher figure, I should never permit them to be sold in my office ; for the reason that the person presenting the recruit should not be speculated upon. If the \$80, or whatever sum beyond \$50 was to be paid, it should be paid to the individual who brought the recruit, not to a speculator. He said, " very well ; that would be very proper." And I said, " I shall take that responsibility at all events, to forbid any speculation in my office." I called the clerks and special officers together, and stated to them the fact of the voucher being sold for \$80, when the face of it was \$50. I said, " I wish you to understand, each of you, that no transaction of that nature will be permitted in this office ; if a man brings a recruit and gets a voucher for \$50, and wishes to sell it, he must sell it to somebody not connected with this office, and some one not in the office, whether connected with it or not. I will not permit any speculations of that nature." This was when I came back from the Governor's.

Q. Is it any part of your business to sign certificates for naval recruits?

A. They are not certificates but vouchers. They are of the nature of a certificate. Perhaps I can explain. There is a method of forwarding recruits to Boston for the Naval Rendezvous—there being none in Rhode Island—like this: What is called a transmission paper is furnished him, and it reads something like this: “Capt. Hazard commanding Naval Rendezvous at Boston, I herewith forward you John Brown, a recruit for the navy. Then follows his description; and I sign myself respectfully his obedient servant.” That recruit is taken from here to Boston and is examined by the Naval Board. (We don’t go into any examination of the man physically, except so far as to ask him if he has any physical infirmity that would disqualify him for discharging the duties of an able-bodied seaman. We take his word for it, if we examine him here. They would go through with an examination of him in Boston in any case, and would not accept of ours if we made one). That man goes forward with this paper which I have signed, or some one goes with him and presents the man; and if he is accepted after a surgical examination, they retain him, and forward me a certificate of his enlistment, reading something like this: “I hereby certify, that John Brown has this day enlisted in the Naval Service of the United States,” addressing it to me. Then within a day or two, a voucher comes to me, or rather an order from John Brown, saying that he has appointed somebody to receive his bounty; and upon the back of that order I certify, (if it corresponds with the certificate I have received from Capt. Hazard and Capt. Knox,) that he is *bona fide* enlisted into the service of the United States Navy. Upon that I understand his bounty is collected. I could show you those papers. Those certificates and vouchers must always be filled in with the name of the party who proposes to enlist.

Q. Are these ever signed in blank?

A. Never in blank. I have been solicited to sign in blank, i. e. it has been suggested to me, and I at once declined doing it. It was not insisted upon. At one time I sent a deputy to Boston, with a letter to Captain Hazard, informing him that I had appointed this deputy to report at the Naval Rendezvous for the purpose of examining men, or seeing the men who were presented for enlistment into the Navy, and signing for me the paper which certifies that I presented them for enlistment. To make the thing a little less troublesome, I was asked if I would sign in blank, and let these papers go down—let any runner put them in. I said, I would not do it, but would send a deputy and let him see every man that was put in. John Nichols was the deputy. He was there only five or six days, and since then I have signed the papers myself, after seeing the men in the office and taking their description, knowing that they were men physically qualified to enlist and discharge the duties of seamen in the Navy. I have sent them forward with the papers to go from here to Boston, and make application for enlistment. I have been solicited to sign a transmission order in blank.

Q. By whom ?

A. It has been suggested to me, to know if I would do such a thing, by Major Sanford. He said a man came to him and asked if it was probable I would sign papers in blank, and "now I will ask you the question," he said. I did not then know what these transmission papers were. I said, "I don't understand the proposition." He said, "the Provost Marshals of other States have got up the system of what they call transmission papers. When there are no naval rendezvous in their States, they send men forward with papers addressed to the captains commanding the naval rendezvous, saying: "I herewith send you (naming the man) the following man for enlistment in the navy," and then give his description, height, color of eyes, hair and complexion, and just sign their names to it and then let it go. He said, "some of them are signing those papers with no name filled in as the recruit, trusting to some runner to pick up a recruit, and fill the blank with his name and description." I said that I never would certify that I forwarded a man, unless I saw the man, and did forward the man. "Well," said he, "it is done for other States, and it was thought that you might do it." I said, "no, sir; I would not do it." He said, "other Provost Marshals are said to receive \$15 for each paper that they sign in blank, and then it goes forward—but they have not seen the man. When the runner picks up a man, he puts the name in the blank. What would you think of that?" I said, "if a man should come to me with such a suggestion as that, I should arrest him before he got out of my sight."

Q. It was an indirect offer that he would give you \$15.

A. Yes, sir. Major Sanford said, "well, that is just what I told him, that he had better keep away from you." He told the man not to come to me, but he (Major Sanford) came to me, and made the suggestions which the man had made to him. I do not know who the man was.

Q. Maj. Sanford did not say who the man was ?

A. No sir. It was intimated that I should have \$15 for signing the certificate in blank. I state the suggestion of the other man to Major Sanford.

Q. When were these vouchers first given by you ?

A. The first voucher was given on the 29th of June—\$50 given to Uzziel Gleason for a recruit who enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. The next was given on the same day to Lemuel T. Starkey, for Daniel Rhodes, a recruit, who enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. They are all recorded in order in this book (reading from book), there are 239 vouchers recorded in this book.

Q. How long was it before you were aware that a larger price was paid for them ?

A. It may have been two or three days. I may have detected it on the first day. I could not say about that. I will state that upon calling upon the Governor, and stating the fact that a voucher for \$50, had just been sold in my office for \$80, and that I had come to inquire the reason, and asking him if he had made a change in the

enlistment premium, raising the price from \$50 upwards. He said he had. Then I asked him if it would be proper for him to give me a new order, and he said that would be unnecessary, I might go on and fill the vouchers for the same sums as heretofore, and he would direct the Quartermaster General, to pay on them such sums as he, (the Gov.) had determined." He said: "I have been obliged to do this thing as Massachusetts is paying much more head-money than we are, and recruiting runners who get the men, ship them in at Boston, because they can get more head-money for the men. These runners have no interest that prompts them to put men in here, except what they can put in their pockets. To save our citizens at home we have been obliged to offer a larger amount of head-money. You can fill the certificates as you have done, as it will not be necessary to stipulate the precise sum in the voucher, we can adjust that when they are paid, as the men who receive the money will be required to give a receipt for the amount.

A. B. CHADSEY,

Provost Marshal 2d Dist., R. I.

[For the names of the recruits and the names of persons by whom they were presented, for the month of January, 1865, at the office of Provost Marshal, A. B. Chadsey, will be found at the end of this volume.]

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AND TESTIMONY BEFORE THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE MANNER IN WHICH BOUNTIES HAVE BEEN PAID TO VOLUNTEERS ENLISTED IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, AND MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Committee met at the State Auditor's Office, at 8 o'clock on Monday afternoon, February 8th, 1863. Present—W. W. Blodgett, Chairman; Messrs. E. L. Blake, H. H. Thomas, Bradbury C. Hill, and Thomas A. Whitman.

The Committee came to order, and on motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Whitman, J. C. Thompson was elected clerk. The Chairman submitted copies of sundry orders, relating to the payment of bounties since last June, (1863,) furnished him by the Adjutant General,—all the orders issued from the office.

General Order, No. 19, June 23, 1863.

General Order, No. 23, July 9, 1863.

General Order, No. 47, Dec. 29, 1863.

It was then voted to summon before the Committee, Paymaster General John N. Francis, Major James C. Engley, Major S. P. Sanford.

After some further consultation the Committee adjourned to meet at 2 1-2 o'clock, next day.

SECOND DAY.

The Committee was called to order at a quarter before 8 o'clock; Mr. Blodgett in the chair. The Paymaster General was present, and upon his invitation the Committee adjourned to his office.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

All the members of the Committee present. John N. Francis, Paymaster General appeared before the Committee and was sworn by the Chairman.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN N. FRANCIS.

February 9th, 1863.

Question. By the Chairman. How long have you been Paymaster General?

Answer. I was elected on the 28th of February, or 1st of March. I think my commission dates from the 4th of March, 1863.

Q. Did you enter upon your official duties that day?

A. I did, sir, on the 4th day of March.

Q. And have ever since been acting as Paymaster General?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As Paymaster General, has it been your official duty to pay the State bounties to volunteers?

A. It has been so upon the direction of His Excellency the Governor. I would say, in connection with that, also, gentlemen, that so strictly have I adhered to it, that I have paid no money unless it was by direct order from the Governor, because I felt that I had no right to, unless it was in regard to a general order, relating to men entering the service as veterans. General public orders which came from the department of the Adjutant General; but as it has been here, no individual could get his bounty unless by special requisition of the Governor, unless by general order, without a requisition.

Q. Do these orders come to you directly from the Governor, or directly from the Adjutant General?

A. Well, mostly, sir, directly from the Governor. There have been some few that have come through the Adjutant General; but few, I have no recollection of more than three or four that I may have among my files—not more than two or three.

Q. Have you these orders where you can conveniently produce them?

A. Yes, sir. [General Francis produces them.] There is one dated August 29th, 1863. I have some more in addition to that.

Chairman calls attention to the orders furnished him by the Adjutant General, of June 23d, July 9th, and December 29th, 1863.

General Francis. This of June 25th, 1863, (the same with June 23,) is a general public order that was advertised and remained in the papers quite a while. I have a printed copy which I kept quite a while. I asked the Governor if it was necessary to have another order, to enable me to pay these bounties, and he said I was authorized to act by the general order, as in the case where the Paymaster General is directed to pay by the public order. [Refers to special general order No. 42, the Paymaster General.]

Gen. Francis. This, Mr. Chairman, is a general order which was issued to all men enlisting, setting forth the terms and conditions upon which the State of Rhode Island paid the bounties. Of course, no man enlisting could obtain this bounty. No bounty could be paid until the Governor had given me the number of men to whom this bounty was to be paid. I should not have a copy of this among my files. Now, follows under that order, a special order, No. 52, written by the Adjutant General.

Chairman. The Paymaster General is ordered to pay in accordance with general order No. 19.

Q. This is a special order?

A. I think this is the first special order that was issued. There may be one prior to that; perhaps the one I let you have.

Chairman. No, this is subsequent.

Gen. Francis. That is the first one, June 25th, directed to pay the bounties of \$300 to those named men. There is quite a story about those men. We had to take their affidavits and have them substantiated, before the Judges of courts in New Hampshire, to show that these men were not there at the time they enlisted. These men, twenty-one, made it very difficult, because, many of them I had to look up. They got the bounty in New Hampshire, and claimed it here also. There has been a considerable number of applications, I don't believe there were over six that were paid.

Q. By Mr. Whitman. How did they claim this bounty?

A. Because, though enlisting in the quota of New Hampshire, on coming down here and re-enlisting, they claimed our bounty. Some of the men were sworn in by general enlistment, but assigned to no company. They came and re-enlisted here and were assigned. [Mr. Francis stated the case of one of these New Hampshire volunteers, who tried to impose upon him and secure the Rhode Island bounty.]

To a member. They did draw the bounty in New Hampshire, and tried to draw it here. Those who did draw their bounty here, counted for the quota of Rhode Island.

Q. These orders were all for the payment of the full bounties to the men themselves?

A. Yes, sir; that full bounty was to be paid in accordance with general orders—\$75 down, and \$225, &c., at a future time.

Q. There are no orders from the Adjutant General Office, in regard to paying bounties to the 14th Regiment?

A. No sir; none at all.

Q. Suppose we come down to that regiment and take the orders received by you, for the payment of the bounties in that regiment from the time of its commencement?

A. Well, sir; I have the first order for the payment of that money to men enlisted in the 14th Regiment, dated September 17th, 1863.

Chairman. Reads—

"By direction of the Governor you will pay to Major Engley upon such recruits as he will name for the 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery, \$50 as an advance payment of bounty, to be taken out of the \$225 payment whenever the latter payment is ordered to be paid. You will please report to this department on what names you make the above payment. On Major Engley's presenting receipts for \$25 advance bounty, you will pay him that sum, and to the men giving these receipts said advance will not be paid.

(Signed,)

CHARLES E. BAILEY."

Mr. Thomas. Now, Mr. Chairman, I did not understand about that sum of \$25.

Mr. Francis. I will explain. As I understand it, Maj. Engley at the time when the order was issued, in obtaining recruits, through his men, found some men living in remote places, whose families were entirely dependent upon the man for support, and whose relations were such, that they could not well relieve him, and after he found that was in the way, they say to the men "if you are disposed to go, and if you want to leave any money to your family, we will let you have \$25 down, and take your receipt." Then the man would say. "That will make provision for my family; I will take that" and so Major Engley would pay him.

Q. What is the meaning of this order :—"Such recruits as he will name?"

A. It means, he will bring a list of the names; for instance; 20 men; he will bring me these men and their receipts or contracts, under which they were to enlist, and I would take them down, and every day send a list to the Governor's office. They were all lodged in that department.

Q. Now, Gen. Francis, is it possible for you to inform us how much money you paid under this order?

A. Under that particular order?

Q. Yes sir.

A. I hardly think it is, under that particular order. I can tell you how much under all the orders.

Q. Your papers will show how much you paid under this order?

A. Yes sir.

Q. The Committee wish to know how much of the full amount is paid to Maj. Engley under this order of \$50 to a man; I don't know how many—this order requiring the Paymaster General to pay Maj. Engley \$50, or each recruit in the 14th Regiment that he may name?

A. This order is to be paid as a part of the advance payment.

Q. To be taken out of the \$225 payment, whenever the latter part of the bounty is ordered to be paid?

A. That is to say—\$75 down as soon as they are mustered in, and the \$50 was to come off the last bounty payment.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Was \$50 paid on the receipts by the men of \$25.

A. No, sir; we paid them \$25. The Governor was absent when we enlisted the men and gave me a special order to pay \$25, and as the company were mustered in, I paid them \$50, and then \$225. That is as I showed you the other day, we have had to keep a separate account with each of these men, and can tell you the price every man agreed to enlist for.

Chairman. I don't myself fully understand how, on Major Engley's presenting these receipts for \$25 advance bounty, you immediately pay him that sum, and to the men giving these receipts said advance will not be paid.

Q. Whose receipts does that refer to?

A. The men's receipts.

Q. And that with \$50 made up the \$75 ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. \$50 of the \$75 was to be paid to Maj. Engley and the remainder, \$25, was to be paid to the men ?

Mr. Thomas. I don't believe that was understood by the Committee ?

Mr. Francis. I think I can make it plain. When these men came in, for which I paid Major Engley,—Major Engley might bring in fifty names and I would pay him \$50 for each of the men named, and then I would pay him or certain others on their orders \$25. Such men as I paid \$50, I paid down to come out of the \$225. To such as I paid \$25 it left \$200, and in the other \$175, as the final or last payment.

Q. By Chairman. This order seems to cover two things : First, it authorizes, this order says the Paymaster shall pay to Maj. Engley \$50 on each recruit that he may name, which is to come out of the \$225 payment. Thus here, in the same order is another and independent thing it seems from this :—“ that the Paymaster may pay \$25 to Major Engley on the receipt of the recruit. If he produces the receipt of the recruit for \$25, the Paymaster may pay the money to Maj. Engley, but that \$25 is to be deducted from the first bounty.

Q. \$75 was the first payment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Then you still have two accounts with the same soldier ?

A. Yes, sir ; that is right.

Mr. Blake. It would have been a little clearer if it had been done at one order ?

Mr. Francis. If this had been at the beginning as afterwards, it would have been better. We had little difficulty in forming one company ; but when we had formed one company, and it was growing popular—the people bringing in the recruits and then getting permission to form a battalion—the recruiting went ahead greatly to my astonishment, and the work was very great. I believe that is the order which follows the \$50 order.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. When was the balance of \$75 paid ?

A. That \$50 was paid when the company was mustered in, and then the man was charged as having received \$75, if his order for \$25 had been paid, leaving the \$50 to come out of the \$225.

Q. Under this order, you paid to Major Engley \$75, \$50 on his own receipt, and \$25 on the receipt of the recruit ?

A. No, sir ; I did not pay anything on his own receipt. What I paid was on the receipt of the recruit.

Q. You don't mean that you took the receipt of the recruit for this \$50 ?

A. Before you go any further, let me read you the form of the contract.

Q. By Mr. Blake. If I understand, you paid this order ?

A. Yes, sir ; I required of Major Engley to bring me the contract from the recruit himself, and then I would report to the Execu-

tive Department, and pay him the money, then register them on the record. I have some of these contracts here from Mr. Downing, and various other men. Mr. Helme, I presume you know him, a very energetic man. This was witnessed by Mr. Green, a Bishop out there in Missouri.

"1st November, 1863. We, the undersigned agree to accept and be fully satisfied with a bounty of \$250 offered by the State of Rhode Island for colored recruits."

Here follows the signatures, witnessed by A. R. Green, Bishop.

Q. You have no other receipt than that contract for this \$50?

A. No, sir. (Another.)

"Washington, December 21, 1863. We, the undersigned, agree to enlist in the 14th regiment R. I. &c., and to accept and be fully satisfied with a bounty of \$125 to be paid by the State of Rhode Island." (Signed and witnessed.)

Here is one :

"New York, Nov. 14th, 1863. We, the undersigned, agree to enlist for the bounty to be paid by the State of Rhode Island, &c. A. ALDRICH."

Here is one of Mr. Downing's :

"Mr. John N. Francis.—Please pay to Geo. T. Downing for each of us \$75, of such bounty money as we may become entitled to from the State of Rhode Island. Each said \$75, is in consideration of expenses to be incurred in our behalf, for passage money, &c. Washington, Dec. 21, 1863."

Mr. Thomas. There is no provision in this contract which bounty this is to be taken from.

Q. By the Chairman. Well, the both of these sums, \$50 and \$25, were taken out of the \$225 payment?

A. No, sir; not both of them out of the \$225; \$50 was taken out of \$225, and \$25 was taken out of the advance bounty payment—the first payment.

Q. This advance bounty refers to the first payment?

A. Yes, sir; we class it in this way; first bounty payment and last bounty payment. The first bounty payment means the \$75.

Q. The next order?

A. This is upon the other point.

Chairman reads :

"You will pay to Major Engley twenty-five dollars advance bounty, to be taken out of the final payment of \$225 dollars, upon the men giving orders for the same. You will carry this arrangement out the same as the \$50, reporting to this office the names of the men so paid. This order covers all after this date."

Q. This order seems to be materially different; it authorizes the payment to Major Engley in the orders of the men, and in the other case, \$50 was to be paid whether they gave any order or not. This being to their order, it was equivalent to paying it to the men; but the \$50 was to be paid to the recruit?

A. At the time when that \$25 was paid, they were getting men from the State of New York, at Albany, and all along the North River, where the expenses were light, and as time rolled on they cleaned up that region, and pushed along further, and increased the expenses until they got down into Tennessee, and if they had been commissioned to go on, I don't know but they would have had the whole Southern Confederacy.

Q. By Mr. Blake. This was an order in addition to the \$50?

A. Yes, sir; after the men came on from Buffalo and that way, it was pretty expensive, and then they went down into New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and they came in under these \$25 orders; a good many came in what we call clean.

Q. And this extra \$25 was taken by the recruiting officer, from the men, and not deducted by you; you paid it to their orders?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Have you paid any except on the orders of the recruit?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Then, however the order reads, the practice has been the same?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the Chairman. \$50 is paid independent of the order of the recruit?

A. Yes, sir; I had the receipt of the recruit also—or his contract to enlist for \$250. I paid no other orders except on his receipt.

Q. I understood that you paid on that contract?

A. Yes, sir; the only evidence I had of the contract was the man's signature.

Q. How could that accrue to the benefit of the recruiting officer?

A. By the difference between that and the bounty.

Q. By the order of the State it is to be paid to the recruits?

A. There is a sample of a recruiting advertisement, issued in the west. It reads: "BLACK NATIONAL DEFENDERS, &c." (Reads.) Mr. Downing and Peter brought in some men. Peter made his contracts with these men a little different. The Governor had fixed the channel through which the recruits should come, with Major Engley for his men to go to him. When Peter brought in his men, he made his contracts of \$50 to come out of the first bounty; that is, \$50 was to be paid to Peter, and \$25 to the recruit, from the first bounty payment of \$75. Here was a misapprehension, or else it was likely to deceive. They would ask, "how much bounty do you pay?" "\$300." Then they would demur, I would read his contract and they could not understand; then I would say, "I will lay your case before Major Engley, and I will bring Mr. Downing and have the case adjusted;" the result was, we had two or three meetings, and after a while the men would consent, and the only difference seemed to be whether it was from the first or last bounty payment. I told Mr. Downing, after a while, that it was getting to be so much work that it was a source of inconvenience, and I did not believe I could do anything for him. He wanted me to see the Governor, and see if I could not get him an order; I did so. The Governor said he could not open these channels with everybody; there must be one only. Then Mr. Downing proposed this way: "when I have more men, I will tell you what I will do, I will bring my men all before you, and I wish you to state distinctly to them, so that every man can understand." I said, "that will be a considerable work, but I

will do the best I can." He would bring down four, six, or eight to my place of business, and when the papers were signed, then I would talk the matter over and ask them if they understood that they were to have \$200, or \$250, and how the money was to be taken out. When some of these men came there bringing these bills—bills they had posted there, \$200 and \$250—they seemed to understand that the state paid \$300; but, in consideration of these men bringing them here, they would have it as they agreed, and they seemed to be satisfied; after a while I said to Mr. Downing, that it was imposing too much on me, and he had better turn the men in to Major Engley.

Q. These men understood that this \$50 was a part of their bounty?

A. Oh, yes, sir,—to come out of the advance bounty.

Q. It does not appear, that they knew any thing about that it was their bounty.

A. Oh, yes. Here is one—

"We agree to enlist for a State bounty of \$250. The remaining \$50 to be deducted for transportation."

Q. I understand that. That is very different from the other contract which you read. That may be equivalent to an order from the men for \$80, as the other contract reads. I don't see how it can be so construed. Very likely it was understood so?

A. Yes sir.

Q. But take the writing itself and it does not appear that the bounty was any thing more than they agreed to enlist for?

A. Well it does not appear from the writing.

Mr. Blake. But the fact was that there was no such thing existing as a State bounty of \$250.

Q. It might not have occurred to you who have been familiar with all the facts, and knew how it was understood; but to me, taking the mere writing of these other contracts, I don't see how you have on the face of it any authority to pay the \$50 out of the bounty. If they understood it all and there is no deception?

A. It seemed to be clear that they understood it all. The Maj. will remember that I told him the importance of having a distinct understanding. I advised him, and I guess he will remember that I told him to take the men and talk with them and if they did not understand they may have thought that the State's honor was compromised.

(Major Engley who was present was permitted to explain.)

Maj. Engley. A lot of men came from the West, thirty in number. One man says, "I am promised \$225 and the State pays \$300." I went into the room and explained. The bounty here is \$300. The agents cannot afford to recruit you, and bring you here and give you \$300. With this understanding they all said it was right. Major Sanford stood there and heard it all.

Q. Here is another order, No. 28. Order, Nov. 9, 1863. Reads—

"You will please pay on such men as may give orders for the same, \$75, on account of the final instalment of bounty, upon the same plan and under the same regulations as the \$25 and \$50.

(Signed)

CHAS. E. BAILEY, &c."

Gen. Francis. The next order that follows is in relation to the same matter ; but between these two, there is another order in relation to another squad.

Chairman reads order 6th November—

"You will please pay Major J. C. Engley, 250 dollars each on account of bounties to fourteen recruits, contrabands from Kentucky and Tennessee, rendering the names of the same to this office."

Q. This is limited to fourteen particular recruits ?

A. Yes, sir ; there were but thirteen paid from this order. The order was for fourteen, but when I came to the company, finding but thirteen, I did not pay it, although the order was for fourteen—I held the order in abeyance. This was where Major Engley got \$250 out of pocket.

Q. Have you the contracts made by these 14th Regt. men, with the recruiting men ?

A. They are among the papers.

Q. I would like to see the form ?

A. They are in the same form as the others.

Q. Can you find them ?

A. I might find them, but it would take me half an hour ; if you can wait, I will find them by to-morrow.

Q. You paid the \$250 ?

A. I considered that order as imperative, that I was to pay the \$250 for these men.

Q. You were under no obligations to investigate ?

A. No, sir ; I will tell you of this class of recruits, called contrabands, as they have been called. I apprehend there might be misunderstanding. I have questioned them. To these thirteen I paid \$50. I paid the first payment, and several of them came back and asked me what it meant. He said he had but \$50. I took him alone ; "where did you come from ?" said I. "From Kentucky," said he. "How long since you came ?" "Four or five weeks ago, sir." "Who owns you there ?" "I don't know about you," said he. He turned his head and off he went. Every one of these men that I paid confessed it.

Q. Major Engley did produce to you the written contracts of all these men, I suppose ?

A. It is my impression that he did. Most of the orders that follow, of that nature, were drawn in this form : [shows one.]

Chairman reads, giving the names of the men.

Gen. Francis. Here is an order, No. 24.

Chairman reads :

"You will by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, pay for such recruits for the 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery, the sum of one hundred dollars, their signature authorizing the same. This order under the same restrictions as previous ones.

(Signed)

CHAS. E. BAILEY, &c."

Q. This order seems to differ materially from the others. There is no other order requiring their signatures. To whom do you un-

derstand that that money is to be paid? the order does not seem to express.

A. To Major Engley, sir; I presume that order—he went to the Governor and obtained a particular order. That was sometimes the case, and particularly so with these contrabands. He would report the case to the Executive. I don't know the circumstances. I presume that he would obtain the order without reference to the method in which they were to go on record, and then, when he brought in a list of names they were paid for. That was the case, probably, in this instance. He brought in a list of names of what he termed \$100 men; upon this order I would pay, and report the names to the Governor, conforming myself strictly in every instance, to the first order.

Q. You understood this was payable to Major Engley?

A. Yes, sir.

Chairman reads order of Dec. 6th, 1863—

“You will please pay for such recruits as may be furnished by Major Engley for the 14th Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery, one hundred and fifty dollars respectively in accordance with other orders and under the same regulations as the previous payments of \$50, \$75, and \$100.

(Signed)

CHAS. E. BAILEY, &c.”

Reads order December 16, 1863.

“You will please pay to Major J. C. Engley, two hundred dollars bounty for the following recruits,” (naming nine recruits.) “Two hundred and fifty dollars to the following contrabands,” (naming three.)

Q. Are these all the orders that you have from the Governor?

A. No sir, they are not; they follow along. I have confined myself to these orders. He gave special orders occasionally when a man would go to him and represent the circumstances in which he was placed; if they were peculiar, the Governor perhaps would issue an order to have \$50 bounty paid him, or perhaps, the whole bounty of \$225. Then whenever these contrabands followed, or these high priced men as we termed them, then the Governor always issued a special order to cover these cases. I will state another case now. Sometime in December, Major Engley, reported the names of twenty-one which were termed \$200 men. Upon his furnishing that list of names, I took the names and declined any further connection at that time. I wrote a letter to the Governor, saying that I have the honor to inform him, that I had a list of the names of twenty-one men preparing to enlist in the 14th Regiment, and Major J. C. Engley furnished the sum of \$200 which was demanded. In the absence of any order (from the Governor), covering these men, I declined paying them. The Governor writes in reply—

“Your letter is just received. His Excellency directs me to authorize you to pay to Major Engley two hundred dollars to whom he may direct.

Yours, Respectfully, &c.

I then paid him on these twenty-one men \$200 each, and the Governor immediately then sent for the parties that brought the men in, for an interview. He had them there, and put them under an examination. What it was I don't know; but the result was that in the course of two or three weeks after, he handed me back \$2,100, recov-

ered from these parties, from these twenty-one, to be given to these men—adding \$100 to their bounty. That is the only instance where any attempt that I know of was made to take advantage of the circumstances of these men, that has come to my knowledge, or of the Governor; and in that case the Governor took it promptly in hand, and made the parties refund. I believe these were men living in the city.

Q. This money was paid by you to Major Engley? \$4200 under this order?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time you paid it did you take any contract?

A. No sir, I took the names the same as I had taken the others—just in the same way.

Q. There was no written contract between the recruiting officer and the men?

A. No, sir.

Q. You had these special orders varying from time to time, under which you paid these bounties, of course there has been no question raised but what the Paymaster General has paid all the money under orders, and from proper authority. I don't know whether it is best to go through all these orders. Are there many?

A. Yes, sir, there are a considerable many. I am perfectly willing to show you, that all this money has been paid upon these orders.

Chairman. The Paymaster has shown us the orders of the Executive. They vary considerably, not only in amount; but they vary in principle very much. Some of them are absolutely to pay to the recruiting officer, and some to pay to him on the order of the recruits, which makes a very great difference in the nature of the orders.

Chairman reads an order for ten recruits—

“December 9th, 1863. Please pay J. C. Engley, \$250 each of the State bounty for the ten following recruits—contrabands enlisting in the 14th regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery. (This gives the names of ten men.)

(Signed)

JAMES Y. SMITH.”

Mr. Francis. There is an order for paying a battalion.

Chairman reads—

“January 15th, 1864. I am directed by His Excellency Governor Smith, to request you to pay the members of the Second Battalion 14th Regiment, &c., \$75 dollars advance bounty, instead of \$50 as heretofore. This will, of course, reduce the bounty certificates \$25.”

Gen. Francis. What he refers to there is, the first battalion was paid \$50.

Q. This \$75 was paid to the men, and not to the recruiting officer?

A. Yes, sir, to the men.

Q. That was all?

A. No, sir; I will explain, for instance, when it refers to \$250, when these men were mustered in they were paid \$75; then he ordered \$75 more. Then he had been paid \$150, and there was a balance due him of \$100, for which certificates were issued.

Q. Did you issue these certificates?

A. Yes, sir; would you like to see the form of these certificates filled up?

Q. By the Chairman. Not now. Are there any other orders from the Executive, bearing upon the payment of bounties to this regiment?

A. There is the first one which provided for the payment of the first battalion.

Chairman reads—

“December 15th, 1863. First Battalion, 14th Regiment, &c. Major J. J. Comstock:—You will take the steamer for Newport on the morning of Friday next, at 7 o'clock. You will see that the arrangements for the payment of bounties are promptly carried out as previously agreed upon, so that no delay shall occur for the embarkation of these troops for their destination. You will report to His Excellency the Governor on the receipt of this communication.”

(Signed, &c.)

Q. That was \$50?

A. Yes, sir; there are other orders.

Chairman reads order, Oct. 22d, 1863—

“Col. John N. Francis:—Pay the enlisted men in Co. C, \$25 on account of the \$75 payment of bounty.

(Signed)

JAMES Y. SMITH.”

Gen. Francis. For every company that was mustered in one order followed similar to that.

Chairman reads order Oct. 6th, 1863—

“You will proceed at once to pay Co. C, 14th Regiment, &c., their advance bounty if the rolls are all right.”

Q. This was paid to the men?

A. Yes, sir.

Chairman reads order Sept, 21st, 1863—

“To Co. D. By direction of the Governor, pay fifty dollars of the seventy-five dollars advance bounty to Co. B, 14th Regiment, &c. Sept. 15th, 1863.”

Q. That is where the previous \$25 had been paid?

A. Yes, sir.

Chairman reads order, Sept. 11th, 1863—

“By direction of his Excellency the Governor, you will please pay the 4th Company of Colored Heavy Artillery, the twenty-five dollars advance, the same as you did the first three Companies, taking the same precautions that the men pass the examination of the mustering officer before receiving their pay.

Second.—To-morrow the 12th inst., you will proceed to the camp of the 3d Cavalry and pay the men of the first two companies upon the rolls being properly made out.”

Q. Previous to the date of this order of Sept. 11th, had a part of this bounty been paid to this fourth company—paid to the recruiting officer?

A. I cannot say, unless the \$50 order you are alluding to bears date prior to that—nothing had been paid, sir.

Chairman reads order, Sept. 1st, 1863—

“By direction of His Excellency the Governor, you will pay the men enlisted for the 3d Company R. I. H. A., twenty-five dollars; the same as the first Company, taking great care in examining the men.”

Q. What does this mean? What sort of an examination did you have to make?

A. It means this ; when they were enlisting men, they would report, and the men were calling for \$25 to be paid. Some complained that it was not paid as quick as they took the oath, although I visited the camp twice a week—certain men might be under-size—I considered it to mean any such men as Capt. Silvey would pass ; as when we paid the first company, there were nine men who would not pass Capt. Silvey's inspection. That was what was required in the examination. In fact, the Governor appointed an examining board, to see if they were entitled to pass, and I relied upon their judgment. That was the general mode. I asked if the examining committee had seen them and Col. Viall, and they were passed over to the mustering officer. If they were rejected after that by the U. S. mustering officer, there was no help for it. That is the reason why these orders were so guarded. Another order he gave in relation to contrabands—

" You will please pay Major J. C. Engley for four contrabands named below, when you are satisfied on examination that they are such."

Of course I did not pay that order. I waited, and when the day came, I asked the men, and I did not find but two. Capt. Silvey rejected two of them and the others both confessed that they had been slaves.

Order September 1. Second part—

" You will allow the officer on duty in this city, &c."

Gen. Francis. There follows in between these orders very frequently, special orders which relates to certain men. " Pay such a man \$50 or \$25, on account of bounty. Here is one such :

Chairman reads order, October 13th—

" By direction of the Governor, you will please pay to Wm. M. Bailey, two hundred and twenty-five dollars for private George Fuller Johnson, 14th regiment, &c."

Q. Mr. Bailey did not go into this business. It is endorsed by him ?

A. No, sir.

Chairman reads order October 22, 1863—

" Col. John N. Francis :—Pay enlisted men in Company C, 14th Regiment, &c., twenty-five dollars on account of seventy-five dollars payment of bounty."
(Signed, &c.)

Committee adjourned to 7 1-2 o'clock, evening.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

Question. By the Chairman. I think you stated that ail of this money covered by these several orders you have shown us has been paid to Major Engley, whether the order named him or not ?

Answer. Yes, sir, I did so state. He is the only person to whom I have paid any money, other than to the man himself.

Q. The order dated September 17th, ordering you to pay Maj. Engley out of the bounty of \$225 payment, also contained another order for the payment of \$25 to him, on the receipt of the enlisted men ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you the receipts of these men for that \$25 ?

A. Yes, sir. (Produces them.)

Q. Those two documents are very different as you see, and it illustrates what I was speaking of. The other on its face does not appear to be any thing of the kind. It does not appear to touch the \$25 or cover it at all.

Gen. Francis. Do you mean thus : Suppose it read \$225 instead of \$200.

Chairman. Then I don't think it would cover—

Gen. Francis. I think it would in the sense which they meant to express.

Chairman. Without any other light than this paper it would not allow you to pay \$100 to any other man ?

A. No, but it ought to be paid under the order. In the first place, he (recruiting officer), elaborated in his contracts ; but it did not mean really any more than this language.

Chairman. This is all plain—

“ Received of J. C. Engley, twenty-five dollars which is to be deducted from our bounty.”

There should have been an order from the men to pay \$100 to the recruiting officer, if this was the meaning. The moment he enlisted he would be entitled so \$300 ?

Gen Francis, produces another order—

“ Please pay to Geo. T. Downing of the city of Newport, R. I., the sum of sixty-seven dollars of the bounty money due us by the State of R. I., the same being in consideration of expenses incurred by said Downing for passage money, &c.”

Chairman. That is all straight.

Gen. Francis reads another—

“ January 23, 1864. Pay to the order of Ranson Parker, seventy-five dollars on such bounty as may become due me by the State of Rhode Island. This order is given in consideration of expenses incurred in my behalf.”

Q. I suppose this man understood that the bounty was \$300, and that this was for expenses ?

A. In every instance, I suppose.

Q. Now, here is an order—an agreement, signed by two recruits, in which they agree to enlist for a bounty of \$200 ; the other hundred dollars due to each of these men, under the laws of the State, was paid to Major Engley ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When it was paid, you were satisfied from an examination of the men, that it was paid to him by their order and by their consent ?

A. Well, in reply to that, I can only say that I had questioned Major Engley very closely, in every instance, almost, to know if his contracts were understood by the men ; he always said they were. He said he had taken his men all into a room alone, and had taken them privately, to prevent any difference or dissension hereafter.

Q. You did not examine the men themselves ?

A. Frequently, when paying them off, I asked them what was

the price they agreed to enlist for, and nineteen out of every twenty, when I have asked the question of the recruit, has told the exact amount, and that has been a matter of no little astonishment to me, because I thought that some, after talking the matter over here, might get different ideas ; but the truthfulness of the men surprised me.

Q. It does not seem to me that it would be necessary to go into the question as Paymaster ?

A. No, sir ; I did this because the gentleman enlisting them (Maj. Engley) was the first man to say to me, "if there is any complaint I wish to know it ;" and I always reported to him at once, if there was any discrepancy. If a point was overlooked, we have always aimed to make it right. Taking the whole thing clear through, to sum it all up, I will venture to say, that you cannot take the same number of white men and go through with them, without ten times the trouble had with these. They would hardly be quite as honest as the colored man.

Q. These agreements of this character, I would like to have sorted out by themselves.

A. If you wish them, we could do that.

Chairman. There is an agreement, to accept, and be satisfied with a bounty of \$250. On the back is an order signed by Wm. H. Helme—

"Please pay to James Jefferson or order, the sum of fifty dollars, the balance of bounty for each of these enlisted men."

Another order—

"Pay to the order of J. C. Engley.

HELME."

James Jefferson witnessed signature and agreement.

These men understood the necessity of Dr. Helme's ordering it paid, but did not understand the necessity of the recruits ordering it.

Another—

"Cleveland, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, agree to accept and be satisfied with a bounty of two hundred dollars, besides the Government (U. S.) bounty. In this agreement the words twenty-five dollars are erased."

This was explained to be owing to the lack of proper blanks—it was understood to be irregular.

Another—

"Belleville, Ill.

We agree to be fully satisfied with a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars."

Another—

"Providence, Oct. 2d, 1863."

This agreement is endorsed, "Pay to the order of James Jefferson, fifty dollars for each recruit. We, the undersigned, agree to accept, &c., a bounty of fifty dollars, we being contrabands from Kentucky and Tennessee." (18 signatures.)

Q. These are the men covered by the previous order referred to ?

A. I think they are the thirteen men covered by that order. I am fully sure they are.

Another—

"New York, Nov. 21, 1863.

The undersigned accepts a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars, the balance to be paid to F. N. Ballou, for expenses paid for us."

Q. An order written apparently by Chas. Brown, to Goodrich the recruiting agent, in which there was some inquiry into the character of the signatures, and the date and place of signing.

Another—

“ November, 1868.

Pay Davis H. Turner fifty dollars of the bounty paid me for the cost of transportation.”

Chairman. Here are three orders signed by three recruits, all in favor of Davis H. Turner, and all witnessed by S. P. Robinson. It appears to be \$50 which seems to have been altered from \$25. The \$25 was erased and the \$50 written.

(Major Engley was allowed to explain.)

Maj. Engley. The man (recruiting agent), said he must have \$50. I told him if the men were satisfied we would pay it, and he came back and said it was all right; but I found that it was not all right and we took but \$25 from the men.

Gen. Francis. That is a point upon which a question was raised and I paid him only \$25 each. There were eight men.

Q. How did you ascertain this was wrong?

A. Just the way you did. It looked suspicious.

Q. By the Chairman. The sum might have been altered after it was signed?

Major Engley. It was—and that was the reason it was not paid. As soon as I ascertained it was wrong, I rectified it.

Chairman. Order. November 14, 1863—

“ Agreed to be satisfied with two hundred and fifty dollars, the balance to be paid to R. Fessenden for expenses paid for us. (Witness,) **ALDRICH.**”

Another—

Providence, Nov. 8, 1868.

“ Agreement. We, the undersigned, agree to enlist in the 14th regiment, &c., for two hundred and fifty dollars. The remaining fifty dollars to be deducted for transportation, subsistence, &c.”

Another—

Washington, Dec. 26, 1868.

“ The undersigned agree to enlist and be fully satisfied with a bounty of two hundred dollars, to be paid by the State of Rhode Island.”

(Signed by two recruits.)

Chairman. We had collected a number of agreements by which the recruits agree to accept a certain sum in full for their bounty. It may be important to ascertain how much money has been paid in this way, to whom and on what authority. All these I have seen, and except those in my hand, provide for the payment of the balance. The recruit orders it to be paid to somebody.

Mr. Francis. I can give you the aggregate, but I cannot give you the amount of payment on different kinds of agreement.

(To Mr. Blake.) The Governor has given orders for various sums, \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100 and \$250.

Mr. Francis. Produced and read a letter from George T. Downing, dated New York, Feb. 7, 1864.

Chairman. Gen. Francis is prepared to furnish a statement of the

whole amount of bounties paid to the 14th Regiment, the amount paid to the recruiting officers, and the balance remaining on account of bounties.

Gen. Francis. The 14th Regiment is composed of twelve companies of 141 men each, making 1692 men—not including commissioned officers. I deduct from this number, drafted men, and men sent here from other States, which leaves 1580 to receive the bounty of \$300 each. It cost the State \$474,000; of this amount, thus far, there has been paid to the recruits themselves \$180,000; to recruiting officers, \$66,000. There remains to be paid to the men, as the balance of their bounty, \$228,000, which sum is to be paid to the men, and not to the recruiting officers. The whole amount is \$474,000, of which sum, \$66,000, has gone to the recruiting officer.

Q. Do you know what portion of that balance is to be paid to the recruiting officers?

A. No part of it.

Q. No part of it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Of this \$180,000 which has been paid to the recruits, do you know how much has been in person and how much on orders coming from them to you?

A. Let me see if I understand your question. I should think it would amount to full \$180,000, perhaps less, \$12,000.

Q. The balance has been paid on small orders given to traders, &c.?

A. Yes, sir; they have had the money either of me, or Major Engley and his men.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Does this money, paid to recruiting officers, include all that has been paid?

A. That covers all the expenses of the recruiting.

Q. Do you know of any persons who have sold watches, or goods of any description, to these men in the 14th Regiment, and taken orders on the Paymaster?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any considerable amount?

A. Well, there are a good many people—a considerable many are engaged in that way.

Q. Is that included in the \$180,000?

A. By way of explanation, let me qualify; a large portion of these orders I never saw. I am in camp at the table paying the men; the sutler sits there; the amount due the sutler is thrown down, marked \$10; I say to the man, "here is \$10 due the sutler;" "yes, sir," he says, "that's right." I say to another man, "here is a watch you bought." "Yes," says he. "Shall I pay that?" "Yes," says he. To another man I say, "here is a lot of stuff you bought." If any man says it is not right, I say, "go to your Lieutenant and see if it is right." I never paid a man's order where the order came through him, who showed the slightest unwillingness, and I never paid an order except in a man's presence, and with his assent to it.

Q. And you have no reason to suppose that there has been any

fraud practiced upon the men in any of these cases, to your knowledge?

A. Not to my knowledge. I, with Col. Smith, who has been with me and has seen my method, and when, at times, many men would have been irritated, I have been surprised to see how I have maintained my self-composure. I have talked to them pleasantly, heard what they had to say, and then let the men have their own way. Col. Smith, from the kindness of his heart, made an arrangement for that first battalion to be furnished with boots. He furnished these goods which were furnished by different parties, he took the bills of these different parties and went down to the companies which were drawn up by a sergeant to verify each man's account, and then the amounts were brought to me and I penciled them on the margin of the rolls, and I will exhibit these accounts to show you how I have done the business.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What did you mean by one hundred drafted men which came from other States?

A. We had some drafted men, and the Secretary of War assigned some men from other States to this regiment; no bounties were paid to them.

[Gen. Francis exhibited the company roll, which shows how much is due each soldier for bounties, and how much is due from him for goods.] This column shows all they have bought. They have made me responsible for all this gratuitous work in payment of these bounties. I would not go through with this work again for any small consideration. Here were four companies to be paid at a time. All accounts had been compared by two or three clerks, and were expected to correspond. As to the watches, I think there have been more watches sold in camp than anywhere else. I have not been in camp when they were not selling watches.

Q. Has there been any complaint made by the men to your knowledge of being cheated in trades.

A. Yes, sir; there have been cases of that kind, when men demurred against paying. I would ask them about the matter. I could not find a man who had a watch—they would say they sold them for three dollars, and gave twenty. There might have been twenty-five cases of that kind.

Q. Has there been any recruiting officers connected with either of these twenty-five cases?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. In any case where men have complained of being cheated has the mustering officer been connected with it to your knowledge?

A. I do not know what may have been done, except what has been done at this office. I estimate that there has been twenty-five cases where men have claimed that they were cheated in buying watches. These men that complained, invariably disputed the amount due the sutler, and I found but one way—to open the sutler's checks, and found the sutler was invariably right. I would count the sutler's marks and hand the man his checks, and then tell him to go to his Lieutenant and see if it was wrong. It proved right. We found

that these men who disputed the sutler's checks would dispute everything. To another man we would say, "you owe the sutler \$8—the Major, \$25." "Yes," he would say, "that's right." Now I think these exceptional cases, where they have been disputed, I think they may be reduced down to less than fifty men. To my mind, it has been a matter of astonishment that the thing has been distorted so much. I think the officers in camp made a mistake when they told them they need not pay for these things. I will give a case in point. A man by the name of Bristol Francis—whose receipt I found to-night—he owed on his order twenty dollars for a watch, and ten dollars for money paid, and then he owed the sutler thirty-eight dollars; I took thirty dollars on his order; I then paid the sutler thirty-eight dollars, and gave him seven dollars and he went away and moaned over it. The next time he came, he said he had been cheated of fifty dollars. The lieutenant examined his checks and found it all right; he was noisy about it and wanted the lieutenant to come and see me about it, and he said he would come, and I explained. Every time I went there, he would send me a writing, and the next time I came I took the writing and showed him how it was. "Now," said he, "I think I understand it." Next time I found him, he said, "I suppose I shall have to pay that twenty dollars; they told me that I need not pay it." I think he said, that I differed from him ten dollars. Said I, "I will tell Major Engley." That was one of the most determined men in the lot, and I think he told me that he had been encouraged not to pay it.

(General Francis here related the case of a substitute from New Hampshire who having received his money as substitute, claimed the bounty of Rhode Island.)

Col. Smith and myself did the best we could to get the men to save their money. We talked to them about putting it in the Savings Bank. He has collected all the way from \$3000 to \$5000 for money deposited with him to be sent to their families, &c. The night Co. K, was paid off, twenty-two of their checks were stolen, and some of them complained that they had money stolen from them that night, and under such circumstances it is fortunate that they were checks. Here is a case of a contraband—as high as \$250; when I came to pay him, he had all that was due him and more. Perhaps a watch peddler would come down and sell him a watch, and the sutler would have another claim, and when the company roll was called, that man would not be called. When they asked the cause why they were not paid, I had to say there is nothing due to him. I have an order now for \$42 from Lieutenant ———, who went out in the 2d battalion, and I guess I have one of these orders on file, for more than the whole amount of his bounty. He went in for getting everything he could and giving an order, and then he deserted, and they have not caught him yet. There was another extreme case, as told me by one who accompanied us: I went down to pay off, and found a man whose wife of a recruit lived with him; he went down with us. After a brief interview, he asked, "how much money do you think he had with him?" He said, he "gave him \$85." He had

but \$75 bounty paid him at that time. He had bought cigars and sold them for a dollar a box more than he gave for them, and increased this funds by other sources.

Q. When a man enlists, do you give him a certificate for his bounty?

A. No sir. When men enlist and they make out the rolls—Capt. Silvey certifies the rolls—then I take the rolls and compare them with my record, and then I get my funds and get ready to pay and await an order from the Governor. There is every phase of character to be found among that class of people. Sometimes there would be a squad where every man had \$75 due him; and then another man had spent nearly all; but few of the latter however.

Q. Have you in any instance in this, or in any other regiment, given certificates of the bounty before the bounty is payable?

A. No, sir; I never have issued a certificate of that kind?

Q. I will explain why I ask that question. I have heard a story in the street, that one person who had enlisted for some of the regiments, I think the 3d Cavalry, wanted some money, and the bounty was not due. He had a certificate of the paymaster, and that certificate was discounted by some friend of the paymaster's.

A. No, sir; that shows how things can be distorted for a purpose. That was the reason why I let a man have twenty-five dollars. Those cases were so common they annoyed me much. I had to send them from the office, and what did they do? They would go down to some brokers or parties who had money and sell an order on their bounty, upon such terms as they could agree. Some would ask where shall I get this money that I want? I said, "you must go to some man who has money, who is willing to loan you or cash your order." I did send one man to Stokes, and said, "I will give you a piece of paper to show that you are a veteran and that there is so much due you." There were some men who had been in A. & W. Sprague's employ, who said they could go to Amasa Sprague and he will give them the money, and he would perhaps get it in that way or of some one else. Some men would go to the Governor and say that their circumstances were peculiar, and the Governor would issue an order to pay them.

Q. It is important for you to state this distinctly. Have you ever done this with any knowledge or suspicion that there was any unfairness or any advantage taken of the necessities or imagined necessities of the men, on the part of the men who furnished it?

A. I have had no knowledge of what was done because in most instances I had no means of knowing what the terms were any more than of mercantile firms getting discounts, on their business transactions.

Q. There has been no arrangements between you and any one else?

A. No, sir. That is to say, I am no participant with any parties. I was sorry I ever gave any knowledge to men out side, that there was any thing due them, because it was so easily distorted. There are some peculiar cases which arise that tries a man and you scarcely know what to do,—women sometimes come in pleading and crying, and stat-

ing they were in a suffering condition. Col. Smith perhaps would be here. The money is due and he would kindly advance a sum to meet the wants of the women until the certificates were ready.

[This closed the examination of Gen. Francis at this session.] Towards the close of Major Engley's examination on the 3d day, he was recalled, and testified as follows :

GEN. FRANCIS—recalled.

Chairman. Have you personally come in contact with the men of this regiment?

A. I have come in contact with every man personally—every individual in that regiment on more than one occasion. I have with two-thirds of the regiment come in contact with them twice in two payments—with the last or third battalion the first time. With the first two battalions no dissatisfaction was expressed, and all the dissatisfaction is confined to the last one or two companies of the third battalion and the sums disputed in the aggregate will amount to less than \$500. One thing further with regard to this disputed money which is thus spoken of. Some men, quite intelligent men, would come and the Major would talk with them, and ask them if there were any colored men living in their neighborhood and if they could go and get recruits—"oh yes; they would say;" "suppose I let you have some money and go back, do you think you could get recruits." They would say yes. Now, he would say, I will tell you what I will do, I will let you take seventy-five dollars, and take your receipt for you to go and get recruits and that seventy-five dollars shall come out of your bounty, but if you do well I will not take it out of your bounty. I have met with six or eight men who admitted that they had had the money, and it was Major Engley's money. He says that to every man he carried out his promise faithfully. Where the men earned the money he let them have it. When they were gone three weeks, and spent the money, and did not bring any men into camp, he took it from their bounty. That coupled with the other statements I have made covers everything that I know of which can be called dissatisfaction.

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF COL. JOHN N. FRANCIS.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Question. Have you seen that statement. [Examines a copy of the statement of Wm. Mercer.]

Answer. I have a copy of this statement in my pocket—of Wm. Mercer. I would like to take this statement beginning at that portion which refers to the State bounty—of that portion that refers to Major Engley I have no personal knowledge. He (Mercer) says, "that, furthermore of the \$300 bounty, which he was to receive when he was recruiting for the 14th Regiment, he has received only \$75, which was the first instalment." That is his assertion very plain, that he has received but \$75 which was the first instalment. Now Mr.

Chairman I would like to show his contract for enlisting for \$250 bounty, because he refers later in this affidavit to \$300 bounty. There is his agreement to enlist in the 14th Regiment for \$250 bounty, with other men.

Chairman reads—

Detroit, September 8d, 1868.

"We, the undersigned, each agree to go to Providence, R. I., under the direction of Capt. Works and Engley, and enlist in the colored regiment of Heavy Artillery for a bounty of \$250, besides such pay, bounties, rations and clothing as the Government allows.

Signed by William Mercer, and 10 others; Robert Winn, Osten Miller, Calvin Rouse, Edward Lasnett, Richard Studge, William M Mercer (his mark,) George M Washington, (his mark.)"

Mr. Francis. I would like to show the record taken at the time (exhibits book.) Here is the amount \$250. Here the \$50 to come out of the \$225, \$50 was to come out when they were assigned. Here is a receipt dated August (it should be October 8th, probably) where \$25 was advanced.

Providence, Aug. (Oct.) 8, 186 .

"Received of J. C. Engley, twenty-five dollars of my bounty from the State of Rhode Island."

I think there is an error in the date. This man admits of having received \$75 of his first instalment. There is a receipt given at Terre Haute, signed October 27th, 1863:

"Received of C. A. Fuller, this day the sum of forty-five dollars."

Providence, Nov. 2, 1868.

"Received of J. C. Engley, \$20 in full for transportation of ———, to Chicago, \$18, the balance of transportation for himself, to Indianapolis, \$2."

There is a receipt dated November 13, 1863:

Providence, Nov. 18, 1868.

"Received of J. C. Engley \$175, of my bounty." (Signed) WM. M MERCER, (his mark,) and witnessed by Mary Engley.

He came to Major Engley's house and he paid him \$175. He says further in his affidavit; "The certificate of the balance of his bounty, bears on its face only the sum of \$85. There is the certificate. When he went out with the battalion it was made out for \$100 and certified to by this officer—

State of Rhode Island, Jan. 20, 1864.

"It appears from the record of this office, we find the sum of one hundred dollars due William Mercer, a recruit for the 14th col'd regiment, R. I. H. A., Co. E."

JOHN N. FRANCIS,

Paymaster General, R. I. Militia.

"I certify that the above named William Mercer was duly enrolled in Co. E, 14th, &c., and has been received into this camp, &c."

Turning this over, he refuses to sign and it is written on the back, "J. M. A." (James M. Addeman,)

"Declines the settlement on the ground that the amount due is not sufficient, and that he has not received his second bounty."

There is endorsed upon that—

"Due, John N. Francis, Paymaster General, \$15."

Gen. Francis. That is mine; I advanced the money to Col. Smith

for a pair of boots, \$9, and he paid Mr. Barnaby \$6. He had bought clothes of Mr. Barnaby; that is the way he gets at the \$85; but the certificate bears upon its face the sum of \$100. There is the contract for \$250 that I showed you, and he has had it appears \$365. Mr. Fuller who was engaged in enlisting for Major Engley, said to-day, that he had other receipts for amounts where he had advanced this man money—lesser sums than those receipted here—\$5, \$10, \$15 at a time. To show you how this is carried out, I will show you the roll of Co. E, and how it is made up, and take this man's case. (Produces it.) These men are marked here “\$50 out of \$225 ———,” “men enlisted for \$250.” Most of these enlisted for \$300. All these certificates came in from this battalion on the 12th of March, and were paid to Col. Smith. All the men signing until you come down to Mercer. I had paid Mercer seventy-five dollars, and Major Engley fifty dollars, and seventy-five dollars besides on the other receipts, making two hundred dollars, and there is his certificate for the other one hundred dollars. These rolls and the book of course must correspond, and would show an error at anytime when made. They are made out with a great deal of care, and take a great deal of time. So responsible a work is it, that I do not allow them to go out of my office, until I personally examine them.

Take that deposition of David E. Howard, thrown in to day with the two orders. I know there was but one order. The order was in my office and I am ready to testify to it most fully. Then again he says he has made three applications for his bounty, and could not obtain it. Now I will show you gentlemen. Here are the man's enlistment papers which bear date February 19. Here is the Governor's order dated February 24. It reads—

“Col. John N. Francis, Paymaster General:

I learn through Major Engley that David E. Howard was enlisted by him for Quartermaster Pearce; Engley has no charge of the recruit. I enclose an enlistment paper and the certificate of muster, which will be proof of its correctness. His Excellency requires you to pay \$150 of the \$300 State bounty.”

“Received \$150 of John N. Francis, Paymaster General.”

It was paid in fifteen minutes after it was presented.

Q. Was not that paying more than you were paying to others?

A. I pay just as the Governor ordered. When Howard first called on me in the morning, I said I have no evidence that you are a recruit, nor evidence that you are enlisted in the 14th Regiment. If you will bring the necessary papers and order, I will pay you. Then he went to Col. Bailey, and got his enlistment papers and I paid him. This man was a recruit who had enlisted afterward, and would not have been entitled, until ordered to be paid in the usual form to the others. Then he would have had \$75; but the Governor was liberal and ordered him to be paid \$50. I will testify further than this, that when I paid this \$50 Chace was by, and he says: “What are you going to do with that order?” “You furnish me the order (says Howard) and I will pay it.” Chace says West destroyed the order and I have nothing to depend upon but your honor.” “Well,” says he “bring me the order and I will pay it.” As this order was drawn, the upper

part of the order represented a bill for services rendered by a Mr. West, and went on to say what for, and that was acknowledged by his signature, and below that was an order for \$20 to be paid for the above services. His signature appeared on the paper twice. When the order came in Major Sanford was present, and I took it and says here's an order, I want to show you in what form orders come to me. So I read it to them and I have a pretty good recollection of the whole affair. Now says I there's a man who has had this service ; I shall ask him about it and see if it is correct.

Q. Mercer did not deny that he had the goods ?

A. No, sir ; Mercer did not deny that he had the goods ; but what he complained of was that he had a pass approved by the Adjutant and Colonel, and that Major Engley took his pass and sent him back to the Island. Mercer admitted that the bills were all right. I do not know of any of these men that have received the bounty of Major Engley, but what they complain—they say that the money paid them by Major Engley was not to be a part of their bounty, but their receipts show that it was. They say that the money was to be received by them for recruiting services. (Reads the letter to Maj. Engley dated November 13, 1863.)

Statement of William Mercer.

" Camp Smith, Providence, R. I.

Received of Major J. C. Engley, one hundred and seventy-five dollars to be used in recruiting men for the 14th regiment R. I. H. A., and if not properly used to be deducted from my bounty."

That's the way he heads his statement under his own signature.

TESTIMONY OF COL. AMOS D. SMITH, 3d.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Question. Explain, Col. Smith, what military office you hold ?

Answer. I am State Commissioner for Rhode Island. I am one of the Governor's personal staff with the rank of colonel.

Q. What are your duties as Allotment Commissioner ?

A. To receive moneys sent me from time to time from the Allotment Commissioners whom I send to the army, and to collect myself, and to disburse the pay of the soldiers to the families of the soldiers.

Q. Receive their bounty or their pay ?

A. Their due whatever it is—their bounty or their regular monthly pay.

Q. Explain what the arrangement is for the payment of bounties to the men after they leave here ?

A. After they leave here there is sent to the proper officer—the Adjutant of the battalion or whoever may be in command ; perhaps the Senior Captain—it is in the form of a certificate. When they arrive in camp each man signs his bounty certificate, it is witnessed by the Adjutant and the camp is named, and they are returned to me. I endorse them and draw the money from the Paymaster General and disburse it as money allotted.

Q. According to the direction and orders of the men?

A. Their own direction, sir. I am merely a servant to the men as it were,—

Q. You understand now that I wish to explain the whole mode of procedure in reference to these bounties?

A. The last bounty is paid to the men in the form of a Bounty Certificate; that is, it goes to them—it is sent to them in that form. The reason is, that before we pay the last bounty we wish to know that the men are in camp, and witnessed by the Adjutant or whatever officer is in command, and after they are signed and witnessed, they are returned to me and I send it in each instance by the Allotment Commissioner. He takes his book with him, and I take their disposition of it upon a book, and to save labor he takes this book and gives them a check. I instructed him, if they wanted it, to let them have \$50 and take their check for the amount, and give whoever they send it to here—give them their check for the balance, and return me the other check as cash, and then I collect the whole of the certificate.

Q. You collect the certificates ere?

A. Yes, I endorse them all, sir.

Q. And disburse the money according to the orders of the men?

A. Yes, sir; according to their orders. Now I will state that again. The men say we want money. Very well, you shall be accommodated. I told the Allotment Commissioner I would limit them. Do not let them have more than \$25 if you can help it—\$50 at the utmost. Let them have that money and let them sign that check as a receipt—as a voucher. Then there is \$125 left and he makes out another check for \$125 which the man takes and puts it in a letter for father, mother, sister, brother or friend, and they come to my office and get the balance. The \$125 and \$50, balance the certificate, and then \$125 dollars only to draw from the Paymaster General.

Q. On this system there is an opportunity for sharpers to discount these certificates.

A. Well, they do sir, they have in New Orleans. They have in the cavalry regiment. The men there have endorsed them over and sold their checks, some of them, but not to such a degree as before. In every instance I denounced it. I have told my commissioners of it, and I have particularly presented to them the temptation placed before them, but they never have yielded.

Q. Are these certificates payable without your endorsement?

A. No, sir; they take the risk and they buy them at the risk of the man's desertion.

Q. How can these be sold in New Orleans?

A. The man says here is the certificate, and he makes it payable to the man he sells it to instead of myself.

Q. Mr. Thomas. He may have given two checks?

A. Yes sir. Some of them have given five. The Paymaster does not pay them until they are endorsed. It is their property after all. And here is a man—in several instances down in New Orleans—the

man says to another, "my friends have died and now I want to negotiate this; I want to sell it." Well, the man bought it, for what discount, I do not know. It is something over which we can have no control, because it is their property. If they propose or desire to make it over to you or payable to your order, why they have a right to do it.

Q. Has any money been put into your hands as Commissioner by the men of the 14th regiment.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state somewhere near the amount?

A. Well, sir, I will state as near as I can. I have received from them, I should judge, well on to \$200,000. Take it altogether, I should think one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars, perhaps more than that. The bounty certificates of the 2d battalion for the last payment alone amounted to \$85,775, and for the 3d battalion \$78,670; some desertions and some deaths reduce it. This is only two battalions and that their last payment. There is over \$165,000. I think I received \$200,000 and upwards. I brought here \$23,000 as one time. Have over \$3,000 dollars from each company that has been paid.

Q. You visited these battalions yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were present when the Paymaster was paying them off?

A. Yes, sir; with the exception of three companies when I was at Morris Island. Cyrus G. Dyer I appointed in my stead, or Capt. Dyer he is now.

Q. State whether or not you have heard any complaints from these men of the 14th Regiment of their being defrauded out of any portion of their bounty by recruiting officers?

A. I have, sir.

Q. Have you had occasion to examine into any of these complaints?

A. I have sir thoroughly.

Q. Did you satisfy your own mind whether the complaints were well founded or otherwise?

A. I am well satisfied sir, that they were unfounded.

Q. In every instance?

A. Yes, sir, without an exception.

Q. Do you recollect any particular instance of complaints of this kind?

A. Well, sir, I know in the case of Mercer—I am familiar with that, and there are others, but I do not know as I could call the names of the parties, it was Wm. Mercer.

Q. Do you know this Wm. Mercer?

A. I knew him sir, well. I know that this man had received all, and more than he had deserved. I know that he was paid seventy-five dollars first. I know that Major Engley has sent him away. I have seen the paper that the man signed, agreeing if he did not procure men—which he did not procure, as I understand Major Engley,

if he did not bring the men, that the money should be taken out of his bounty. If he did bring the men he should receive that as a present for his work. He went away to New York, was gone sometime, squandered money in drinking and excess, came back and persuaded the Major to let him go again. He went and came back—no men, and the Maj. found him up here in the Hollow, in one of those houses of ill-fame in bed with a woman, and then sent him down to the Island, taking the money which he advanced as his bounty. Well the man's orders and bounty too—he has received more than \$400 which General Francis will give you in detail.

Q. Who is this Wm. Mercer? Do you know where he lives?

A. I do not, I only know him as a recruit of the 14th Regiment.

Q. Do you know any thing about his reputation for truth?

A. No sir, none of his antecedents—nothing only floating rumors that he was a fast man, and men in the regiment that now I could not name, looked upon him as a sharper.

Q. There is a statement or deposition which purports to be made by him—the same thing has been printed.

A. This is the same as is in the papers—(after examination)—yes, sir, Major Engley's books show that he did not, of course I cannot vouch for the fact—but I have no reason to doubt the gentlemen who say they did not, for where men have been away, and brought other men, they have been dealt with fairly and gentlemanly.

Q. Do you know that Captain Alwyn?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that deposition in the Captain's writing?

A. Yes, sir; I had two letters from him to-day, which is the same writing.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did this captain stand in some such unfriendly position that he would be likely to seek opportunity to make this testimony?

A. I should think he did. From his letter this morning I do not know what reason he has for doing so. Unless it was that the men—I do not wish to cast aspersions on his character.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. He is supposed to be one who wrote anonymous communications to the papers respecting State officers?

A. Yes, sir; the correspondent who has written letters signed H.

Q. You speak of a letter received this morning?

A. Yes, sir,

Q. Will you look at that letter?

A. (Examines.) Yes, sir; that is my writing.

Q. Will you explain the letter?

A. I shall have to go back to the 1st battalion. They were clamorous, the men were. We could pay them no money. We were fearful that if they were paid they would desert. They came up there in the mud above their shoes and over their shoes. They came to the point of taking the disposition of their bounty. There were a hundred of them. They said they must either have money, or boots and tobacco, shirts and mittens. I did not know what to do. I came

down and saw the Governor, and they said (I told him) that they would not come away from the ground, unless they had what they wanted. I laid the matter before him: Well, he says in his way, "they must have them." "I shall get them, shall I?" "Yes, sir," said he. I went right out then. That was the only consideration or consultation I had given the subject. It came upon me quick. I made my decision quick and acted upon it. I went to Huntoon's first. I never knew the man and when I arrived there he was not there—neither his son. His clerk was there and I told him these men wanted tobacco, and I should like to have him furnish them, not to exceed \$5, each, and he said he would. Said I they will be coming in now. I told him I would make arrangements to pay him. I went to Mr. Snow; I knew he had the best stock of cavalry boots in town and everybody knows so who knows any thing about it. I went to school with him. I told him that these men wanted boots. I told him to "sell them as reasonably as you can." I then enquired who had furnished clothing for the soldiers, and I was told "Mr. Barnaby provides that." Previous to that I did not know the man lived. Mr. Barnaby was not in; his clerk was. I told him these men wanted shirts a good deal—gloves drawers and stockings and that I should like for him to have the trade, as he had made the clothes for the soldiers previously. He said he would lay it before Mr. Barnaby when he came in. I then went to the camp ground, and Captain Fry took his men down. I think Co. A. When he took in the men to Mr. Snow's, there has been no dispute; the other men let their men come down and go in like sheep. They came down and wanted boots—Mr. Snow bought boots of extravagant sizes—10's to 14's, sizes that he could not sell to other men. Mr. Barnaby bought 40 dozen shirts; and they come to me and stated that parties were down on the Island selling these goods; and said they, "if I have this stock of goods and they supply the men, certainly I cannot move my shirts or my extravagant sizes of boots from 10's to 14's, but it would be a loss on my hands, and I must sell them at auction." I had seen these men and told them I would see that they were paid. That was the reason I wrote this letter. Their sutlers, Chase and Bowen said—"as Mr. Barnaby has this contract, can't we sell caps." Certainly, said I. There is a man selling caps there now. Says he, that's us. Said I, "if you are selling caps, why come and ask me." Upon the strength of that they bought goods, shirts, gloves, and then Mr. Coffin, he took his boots down and peddler's trash—so that these men, had I not written this letter would have suffered. I wrote Mr. Coffin in protection to the men, (Barnaby, &c.)

Q. Who is Mr. Coffin?

A. He is a peddler—not a sutler sir.

Q. Was he in camp selling these goods then?

A. Yes, sir; down on the Island. I sent that letter to Dutch Island to Mr. Coffin. I think I sent it down by Mr. Chace—my impression is that I did not put it in the office. Col. Viall was well aware that the men were coming down, and I wrote him this after he

(Col. V.,) and been up the week previous, and I would write him about it. (Another letter?)

This was a letter informing him of the fact that they were coming and as it was now cold weather, I wrote that letter that they might be as comfortable as they could be while there. It was no seeking of my own, this furnishing goods to the men. It was their own seeking. They were clamorous. They said they would not leave the ground unless we did. We could not pay them the money, because if we had we should have been minus the men.

Q. Mr. Thomas. You say that Col. Viall knew, previous to that letter, that they were coming down.

A. Yes, sir. By the way, Col. Viall played me double. He was saying "all right," "let them come," and at the same time he was throwing his influence for Chace and Bowen, for reasons which you may guess. He received, I do not know what, from them; but he said he would see that they sold no gloves. I talked with him, gentlemen, because I felt interested; because I had said to Mr. Huntoon and others, that I would see that they got their pay. Chace and Bowen, wanted to buy tobacco of Mr. Huntoon; said I "take it," and so for the 2d battalion. Mr. Huntoon sold his tobacco to Chace & Bowen. But these men (dealers), had got their goods—their shirts, &c. It was in February, and March was coming on and they certainly could not move their goods—their shirts and their boots on hand of these extravagant sizes 10's to 14's, which none but colored men could wear, and therefore I felt interested in protecting them. Therefore I said, if you do this, I will see that you are paid—because it was not of my own seeking, and it would require a great deal of persuasion to do it for another regiment.

Q. Did you assume any responsibility for the goods to be delivered?

A. No sir, not really; though Mr. Barnaby made out his bill "A. D. Smith, 3d to J. B. Barnaby, Dr.—The others made them out to Company A, &c. I told Mr. Barnaby that was rather steep. I did not like it. He will testify that I told him that I did not like it or think it right.

Q. Was there any understanding whatever between you and Mr. Barnaby, or these traders, that you would be responsible for the *price* of the goods?

A. No, sir; I told these men "sell as reasonably as you can."

Q. Did you not in any way become responsible?

A. No, sir; I merely by word of mouth said I will see you paid. Of course they said to "we shall look to you" and we said "when we settle with the regiment"—the men want the goods and we will see that you are paid—we had to say that.

Q. Individually you took no responsibility?

A. Not at all, sir.

Q. Did you have any compensation at all?

A. No, sir, nothing was ever said about it.

Q. You have not received any thing directly or indirectly ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nor any promise—you have no expectation of receiving any thing ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Thomas. Your reasons then for sending these men down to sell, was because the sutlers did not keep a supply ?

A. Certainly, sir. They had not the means to buy such a stock of goods as was necessary to furnish those men, and then the arrangement was made before any—what I mean is the arrangement was made right upon the spot, and there being other companies who said they wanted the same. I told the parties they probably would want them and they could have the chance to supply them. The reason that I gave it to these parties, was not that I had any preference for them above other men, but it was a great deal of work even to take three accounts and consolidate them and put them upon the roll and then pay them.

Q. Have you read that statement of Col. Viall ?

A. (Examines it.) That sir, is in any light—unequivocally false. He knew that we were coming and knew that we were to furnish the men with these goods—for I talked with him before that letter (of mine) several times in regard to the matter.

Q. Did he make any objections whatever ?

A. None at all, sir. The only objections he made were to the boots. He said the legs were too long, and he himself advised Snow, in furnishing the 2d battalion, to cut their legs down so that they could get their pants in, for it did not look well on parade. That was after the 1st battalion was furnished, and that was while the boots were being made for the Second Battalion, about which he says, he never knew they were coming until I wrote him that letter. He himself had been into Snow's and told him that he had better alter them and make the legs common size instead of high legs.

Q. Previous to this letter then the first battalion had been supplied by the same parties ?

A. Oh, certainly, yes sir, and that is where he made the objection about the high boots, and he went in after that and called at Mr. Snows, and himself suggested to Mr. Snow, the propriety of the legs for the second battalion being made shorter.

Q. Have you any knowledge whatever as to the truth of the first assertion there ?

A. Do you wish to know whether he has received any thing ? I know Barnaby gave him a whole suit of clothes. I know that Snow informed me that he had given him a pair of \$18 boots, and what else he might have received I know not, sir. That nice suit of clothes that he wears now is one that Barnaby gave him for his kindness and attention while down there.

Q. Did you know the sutlers that were employed in the camp.

A. Chace & Bowen ? I do sir. Those were the two parties who came to me.

Q. Did you order them out of the camp.

A. I ordered the Colonel to close them up, and when I went down the second time to pay the second bounty, and from the fact that they had repeatedly told that they would not sell those boots and shirts, and the Colonel had said that he would see that they did not. Whenever we went down these things were placed aside, and as soon as we left, they were selling. Well, I thought it not quite respectable. I like an open enemy; but when a man tells me he will do so and so, and does different, why it touches me. I went down there and I said to the Colonel, those men are not doing as they agreed to do, and they are selling these things after these parties had these goods, and if they were furnished by these sutlers they were a loss to them, and it was a reflection upon me as I had told them to go there and sell those goods. I ordered them closed. Well, sir, he was closed that day, and the next day until 10 o'clock.

Q. This letter was signed by you as Allotment Commissioner?

A. Yes sir: I gave him that order in my official capacity as Colonel. This was a verbal order. Well, sir; he came to Providence and the Sutler. I had no desire to injure him or to do any unkind or ungentlemanly act. I merely wished them to know that there was a power in Israel. He came up to see the Governor and the Governor told him it was in my hands. He came back and we had a talk, and he told me that the thing should be all right, and though, sir, I could have removed the men from the Island, still I was magnanimous and they opened the very moment we got through with our conversation, when he gave me his word of honor as a man that those things should not be sold. And I came to that very slowly. I did not seek notoriety, neither did I desire at any time to show my authority. I seek to live quietly. But there was this continued invasion of men landing when he had put up a placard, that no men should land to suttle or sell their goods. While to have them go on, and know, that they were selling articles that these men were looking to me for protection in, why perhaps I did as some members of the Committee might have done.

Q. You sent these traders down without any personal interest whatever, and without any persons connected with the State government having any interest in it?

A. Yes, sir; I had nothing that actuated me but the good of the men, and if it had not been the result of thoughtless action, I never should have done it, because I was not aware of the magnitude of the thing.

Q. You did it, supposing it to be for the interest of the regiment and the good of the men?

A. Yes, sir; and I believe, to-day, gentlemen, that seventy-five per cent. more of those men have been kept from the hospital by having those things—those nice boots and warm shirts—than there would have been, had they not had them; for if you could have seen the men up there in their condition then, and with the coughs and colds they had, you would have hastened for them. But had I considered the magnitude of the thing, and the trouble in whatever

direction you might look at it, it was going to cost, I should never have entered upon it.

Q. Do you know anything in regard to the prices they were paid for these goods? Whether they sold them at a fair price or not—at reasonable or ordinary prices considering the risk?

A. Well, sir; Snow sold boots to them for \$9, which he sells in his store for \$9. He sold last week to the cavalry, boots for \$8.50, which he sells in his store for \$9. I am not aware that either of them charged any more than other traders would have done, and I am not aware that their prices were exorbitant.

Q. Were the men required by any order to purchase goods?

A. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Q. Do you know of any person having authority, who issued such an order?

A. No, sir; so far as I know.

Q. In your judgment, the goods that were purchased of Snow, Barnaby, and Huntoon, by individuals, were needed and suitable for the men?

A. Yes, sir; I should say so, for men who were to be subjected to all kinds of changes of the weather and exposure, they are needed. They felt the need of these articles; but I did not know that some bought skates to take with them down to New Orleans.

Q. Who sold them skates?

A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Have you ever heard?

A. I have not, sir.

Q. Were they sold in camp?

A. I do not know, sir. I could not tell. I know nothing about it—merely a statement that some of the men had taken skates?

Q. Do you know how much Col. Viall's sutlers paid for the privilege of sutling.

A. I do not know what these men pay; I know that Mr. Rathbun paid him \$75 per month, and whether there be any evidence to go in about it or not, I can't say. Mr. Rathbun's reason for why he was discharged, was because he did not pay the Col. a hundred dollars.

Q. Is this a perquisite of the Colonel, or is it paid for the benefit of the regiment?

A. For the benefit of the regiment. That goes into the regimental fund—always so considered.

Q. Did you notice the endorsement on that letter? (About Mr. Coffin, &c.)

A. Yes, sir. Well, sir, he told me that, that man should not come on to the Island, nor no other man. This was his word. He showed me a notice written; put up by order from head-quarters forbidding coming on the Island, and at the same time he was admitting men; that is why I wrote him that letter. You can see why I wrote that letter.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. He said he was trading from a basket?

A. I know he sold boots, and if he (Coffin) carried them in a basket, it must have been like Esop's basket—very large. I have

worked hard for these men, and they have given me more trouble than all the other regiments in the field put together. When Co. L was paid off, thirty of their checks were stolen in one night. I will venture to say that, twenty-five checks were so lost—checks which in a reasonable time I shall make them duplicates for. They steal from each other. They practice those games which are not practiced in other regiments.

Q. By all your connections with this regiment has there come to your knowledge any instance of fraud or swindling practiced upon any of the men by any recruiting officer?

A. No, sir; I do not know that there has.

Q. You say you have heard complaints among the men—do you recollect any particular person that they have complained of as defrauding them?

A. Well, sir, it has been as varied as the men. This one would say that he had paid his own transportation. Another would say that he enlisted for \$300, when, in fact, he enlisted for \$200. Another would say that Major Engley sent him off recruiting and did not do right by him. Another would say this thing, and another that. They were as varied as the men and their dispositions.

Q. Did most of these complaints relate to Major Engley?

A. Well, sir, very many of them. As to the watches I think many of the watches were sold in New York. I think I have heard the men say that a recruiting officer there sold them the watches, or some one else.

Q. Did you hear the name of the recruiting officer in New York who sold these bogus watches?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you heard any of the men say that any of those watches were bought of Major Engley?

A. No, sir; I have heard that they were sold in a room adjoining his office. I have heard one or two of these men say so.

Q. Have you seen this letter of Col. Viall to Mr. Sheffield?

A. No, sir, I have not; I have read this in the paper. [After examining it.]

Q. Have you ever heard Col. Viall speak of that transaction?

A. I have heard him say that the men had been defrauded, and it was too bad; but in the latter part of the letter he speaks of bringing an action against the State. I have never heard anything of that kind.

Q. You have never heard him speak of going into that office and stopping the sales of watches, have you?

A. No, sir, not in the office; I heard him say that he had spoken to Engley, and that Engley would stop it. It is something I paid very little attention to, and did not, of course, expect ever to testify in the matter.

Q. You have seen Col. Viall frequently since this letter was dated, Dec. 27th, 1863?

A. Yes, sir; I have seen him very often—probably twenty times or more.

Q. He has made no particular complaints to you in regard to this matter, has he ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has he to the Governor ?

A. Not to my knowledge, nothing more than to say that the men had been swindled.

Q. He has never called particular attention to this thing, which he speaks of in that letter ?

A. No, sir ; until last week, in my office, he stated that he was going to write a letter—he said he was going to show some of these parties in regard to these bogus watches. That was last week. He stated that he was going to show up Luke Chace. He said he was going to whip him again. He called him all sorts of names. I said if he was as bad as he said he was, it was not worth while to strike so vile a man. But he was determined upon giving him a thrashing, he was bent on writing a letter, and going to show him up. I think that letter appeared in the Press of Saturday or Friday. I think that that letter was written since he came up this time. I think that is the letter he had reference to.

Q. Do you recollect whether he said he was going to write or send ?

A. He was going to write a letter. That was his statement. He was going to show up these parties.

Q. Did he mention the parties ?

A. Yes, sir ; Luke Chace particularly—that seemed uppermost, and the swindling operations generally ; I think he made that more prominent.

TESTIMONY OF LUKE S. CHACE.

Monday, Feb'y 13th, 1865.

Question. Have you had anything to do with the recruiting service of the State for the last two years ?

Answer. I have had little do with it, writing mostly.

Q. In what capacity ?

A. Clerk for J. C. Engley ?

Q. Were you familiar with the mode of enlisting men into the 14th H. A. ?

A. I was familiar with filling up the papers, sir ; that was all I had to do.

Q. How were those men dealt with when they come to the office ?

A. As a general thing they came in reported their names, and ages, which with a general description of the men were taken upon a sheet of paper and passed over to me, and I would fill up the enlistment papers from that, three for each man.

Q. What was the practice about their signing orders for their pay or bounty ?

A. That I don't know anything about at all. I had nothing to do with it. I might sometimes have witnessed papers that were brought to

me by the parties to be witnessed. My desk was in one corner of the room, and the desk where these matters were being transacted was in another corner. I had as much as I could do to fill up enlistment papers.

Q. Do you know whether the orders were read to these men?

A. I have heard orders read to these men, but whether in every instance they were read I could not say.

Q. Have you, or have you not, heard a great deal of complaint from the men that were made to sign orders, without knowing what they were?

A. I have never heard a complaint while we were enlisting, till after the regiment was full.

Q. Then you heard such complaints?

A. I never heard the men say anything about it, I only heard the rumors, the men seemed to be perfectly satisfied with everything that was done.

Q. Was there a practice of putting men in a close room in this building?

A. We had a separate room that was assigned to them especially, and it was locked sometimes, whenever they became troublesome, running back and forth, we were very busy, and would turn the key on them. There was another door through which they could go out, unless it was nailed up, they nailed it up themselves. I could not say why it was nailed up, and I do not know positively who nailed it up.

Q. These men were fastened in this room? How long were they ordinarily kept there?

A. That might vary. It would depend upon whether we could get ready to take them away. We locked them up to prevent their running through while we were busy. Sometimes in an urgent case, we would let one out, and he would come back again.

Q. Do you know anything about any watches being sold to these men in that establishment?

A. I know that I sold one of the men a watch.

Q. Do you know anything about other watches being sold?

A. I know that parties said that other watches were sold to the men.

Q. Do you know who owned those watches?

A. I do not.

Q. Were you informed by any one that they owned the watches?

A. I could not swear that I was ever informed who owned the watches.

Q. You have no knowledge about the ownership of the watches?

A. I have understood that a certain party says that he carried it on. I understood that it was before the committee that were on this business the previous session, last spring. Mr. Sheldon, I believe, had charge of the business. It was all done in his name, at any rate, that is, I understood it was.

Q. Do you not know that that business was Major Engley's, and carried on by Mr. Sheldon?

A. I do not, sir.

Q. You were not so informed?

A. Mr. Sheldon acknowledged that the business was his; said that it was his; claimed that it was his so far as anything that I know.

Q. Did you keep the books of Major Engley?

A. My business was filling up enlistment papers. I kept no books. Mr. Noyes was bookkeeper.

Q. Did Major Engley carry on business on his own account, or was he interested with other persons?

A. I could not tell you, sir; I was hired and paid by him, and knew no other party in the business. I received very few instructions even from him, and none from any other party except Mr. Noyes.

Q. Do you know anything about the mode of issuing transportation?

A. All the transportation I know anything about, I bought and paid for with the funds, that I did a good deal of.

TESTIMONY OF COL. CHARLES E. BAILEY.

Tuesday Feb. 14, 1865.

Question. What office if any do you hold under this State?

Answer. I am Aid on the staff of Governor Smith. I act as private secretary, but there is no appointment of that kind.

Q. Under what authority do you hold that office, and what is your compensation?

A. Under the authority of the Governor. The compensation is \$1500 per year.

Q. What are your duties?

A. I have to attend to all of the correspondence of the Executive Department, particularly the military, and do any other business that the Governor orders me to do.

Q. Have you any knowledge of how the recruiting service in this State is carried on, and how it has been carried on from time to time, since you have been upon the Governor's staff. If so state how it has been conducted from the commencement, what was the bounty, who paid it, and who was superintending recruiting?

A. As to the bounty, it has been changed so many times, I should not be certain to give a correct answer, in regard to what it was a particular dates. The bounty at the time the Governor first came into office, I think, was \$15. Afterwards, a bill was passed making it \$300 for three years. Then, at the time the enrollment act was changed by Congress, making it allowable to place one and two years men in the service, the bounty of one and two years men was made proportionable to that of three years men. At that time there was a \$10 premium paid for recruiting, under a special act of the Legislature; after that the 14th Regiment came on the field. Authority was given by order from the War Department, June 14th, I think, for raising the first company, (the authority came by companies,) the order was issued by the Governor just subsequent to the receiving of the authority.

Q. At what time was the order issued for the Third Cavalry?

A. That was organized first, as a six months regiment, I think, and afterwards the order was changed.

Q. When was the first order and when the second order?

A. The first order was the last of June, and the second in July, I think.

Q. Do you remember whether it was before or at the time the order came to break up camp?

A. It was just before sir. The first order was for a company, the next for a battalion and finally for a full regiment (I recur now in relation to the 14th Heavy Artillery) of Artillery which was in September, I think about the 5th.

Q. How many men were then enlisted?

A. One battalion had been filled of four companies. They would not give authority for a battalion until the 1st company was filled, nor for a regiment until the first battalion was filled.

Q. Under what arrangement?

A. The first company was enlisted I think chiefly from this State, by Dr. Wm. H. Helme; they were enlisted and of course received the whole bounty, all of them. The next company we got from out of the State, mainly from N. Y., and perhaps other places, I think that they received the whole bounty also, except perhaps an advance that had been made by the recruiting agent which they got to leave with their families, when they came on here, generally of \$25, that advance and order, was received from, and was therefore paid to the recruiting agent. After that field and been pretty thoroughly gone over, the men of course came from farther West and South. An arrangement was then made, by which the recruits should give an order on his bounty for \$50. This \$50 was to cover the expense of transportation and subsistence, and any other contingent expenses that might be incurred in bringing them on.

Q. Was not Maj. Engley paid \$25 afterwards to pay the expenses of this transportation and subsistence?

A. There was perhaps a bill made out in that way, to cover certain expenses, or head money, but of course the head money was not sufficient to pay, (witness was interrupted.)

Q. Was there not a bill of \$25 per man?

A. I have seen the bill but can not say exactly what it was, I think it was not of that amount.

Q. Resume your history of the regiment?

A. Finally the men came from as far west as Ohio, and as far south as Kentucky, and even Tennessee; these of course, the \$50 was not enough. An arrangement was made by which the agent should be allowed to take orders for \$100. Finally they came I think from Missouri, I understood so. Either \$150 or \$200, I cannot say positively which it was from that State was taken. In some cases I understood that contrabands were placed in the regiment, and in those instances the men had but \$50, it took \$250 to get the contraband his freedom and to bring him to Rhode Island. But in no case was a re-

cruit to be enlisted for the regiment unless he received \$50 which was at that time the highest bounty that any colored man were receiving from other States, generally they did not get as much. That, I think, sir, would close up the 14th regiment. The next that was enlisted was the 3d Cavalry. The enlistment of this regiment was going on at the same time with the 14th Heavy Artillery, but the Cavalry did not get filled up as soon as the other. The last company of the 14th, I think, was about the 4th of April. The bounty to the 3d Cavalry was the regular \$300 bounty.

Q. Was the head money \$10?

A. I cannot say positively about that, without looking at the record. Whatever was the established head money at that period, was paid for those recruits.

Q. What do you mean by the record?

A. I refer to the orders of the Governor, to the different departments, in reference to paying head money.

Q. Where are those orders?

A. Copies of them are in the Executive Department.

Q. Are they recorded in the Adjutant General's office?

A. Not all of them, sir.

Q. Go on, with reference to recruiting last fall?

A. The next orders were in the autumn of 1864, I think; in that autumn the order for premiums was changed; I believe that was under the act allowing a special fund for bounty, and the arrangement was \$20 for one year recruits, \$40 for two years recruits, and \$50 for three years recruits.

Q. Were vouchers there to be issued by the Provost Marshals?

A. The Provost Marshals were to give certificates that the men were mustered. That system went on for some little time, and, finally, it was not found to be doing as well as it should. The premium was not sufficient, compared with that paid by other States. The Governor then employed certain agents.

Q. Who were those agents?

A. The superintendent of recruiting was Maj. S. P. Sanford; he did not come in as an agent of course.

Q. Under what arrangement was he employed and paid?

A. He was employed as superintendent of recruiting and State agent. I think his pay per annum was a Major's pay, about \$225 a month, I believe. His duties as State agent would be the collecting of any accounts with Washington. Of course, if the Governor ordered him on there, he would have to attend to that and also to keeping things straight.

Q. Who else?

A. The agents were, Col. John N. Francis, Maj. J. C. Engley, Col. H. C. Jenckes, Capt. L. T. Starkey, and, at a subsequent date, a Mr. Angell, I forgot his christian name. He was recruiting for the first army corps on the same basis.. I think those are all, sir.

Q. What were the duties of these agents?

A. These agents generally had a corps of recruiting runners

under them, whom they kept in proper working order, and prevented them having any competition among themselves, so that they helped each other rather than worked against each other.

Q. What was their compensation?

A. The agents, in the first instance, had, I think, \$60, \$80, and \$90, finally, the premiums for runners were fixed at \$60, \$80, and \$90, and the agent had \$80, \$90, and \$100; and at the close of that system, the premium for the runner was \$150, and for the agent \$200.

Q. That is, the agent had \$50 per man?

A. Yes, sir; the agent had \$50 per man for managing the business and taking all pecuniary risk, which he had to do in every case. The State did not look back of the agent in case of any irregularity of the credits, or anything of that kind. The agent then had to return the whole money.

Q. By Mr. Jackson. Did he ever return any?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what case?

A. In the case of John Morris Jones. I can't remember the runner's name who enlisted him. Maj. Engley was the agent who returned the money. It was afterwards returned back again to Maj. Engley, as the credit was established.

Q. What regiment was that?

A. I can't say positively, I think it was the 2d Rhode Island. That comprised the whole of the orders up to the 26th of January, in reference to recruiting.

Q. Have you been in any way connected with the business of recruiting in this State, or in any way directly or indirectly received any gratuity, emolument or profit from that business?

A. To the first part of that question, I should answer, that I had no connection, except as my opinion was asked sometimes in regard to certain points, and the propriety of doing certain things, I, of course, have had knowledge of the system as it has been working, but in no other way, and have issued the orders under the direction of the Executive. That is part of my duty in connection with carrying on the correspondence of the Executive Department. To the second part of your question, I should answer, decidedly, that I had not received any gratuity, emolument or profit from the recruiting service.

Q. How were these bounties paid to the 14th regiment? What was the system of keeping accounts? Did the Governor issue orders, for instance, to the Paymaster General in relation to it, or how were they paid?

A. They were paid under orders of the Executive. I mean this to refer to the sum that was to be taken from the recruit upon his order, the payment to be controlled by the orders of the Executive.

Q. But there were other orders issued by the Executive; refer to this file and see that there were certain amounts to be paid upon orders of the men. There were two classes, one ordered to take so much from the bounty, and the other to take so much upon the order of the men?

A. The understanding was, that when a man gives an order in each case, he makes an agreement. The enlistment paper is not the agreement that I refer to, it is the first agreement or contract of enlistment with the recruiting officer, that would not be strictly termed an enlistment paper.

Q. Suppose men contracted with the officer to enlist for \$50 bounty, what would be the mode of paying that bounty?

A. The man would be paid the bounty for which he agreed to enlist, and the recruiting officer (Major Engley) would receive the balance upon proving the agreement to be in accordance with the orders of the Governor.

Q. I want to call your attention to the bounty and head money to navy recruits, that had been enlisted since the 1st of September. How was that paid?

A. Those at Newport were enlisted under one arrangement, which was, first, to be \$20, \$40, and \$50, or \$60, \$80, and \$90, I can't say under which arrangement it commenced; finally they were paid \$150 premium; that commenced a little before the 1st of January. The copy of the order is probably in the Executive Department. There was one order issued as to navy recruits, when the bill was paid with a certificate of the recruit's enlistment, and approved for a certain amount. No order was generally issued as relating to the navy recruits.

Q. Was there any order in relation to army recruits upon that subject?

A. I think there was.

Q. How were bounties paid to navy recruits?

A. In Newport, they were paid by certificates being issued by the Paymaster General for the regular bounty; Col. Smith, the State Commissioner, was sent to Newport for that purpose.

Q. What compensation did Commissioner Smith get for his services?

A. None, except the regular pay of his office.

Q. What is his office?

A. State and Allotment Commissioner. Then there were certain navy recruits enlisted at New Bedford. Those who paid the bounty upon regular certificates being filled out in proper form and presented to Commissioner Smith who paid it. Upon receiving the certificate of the mustering and upon the credit of the man, the premium was paid to the man who presented it; \$150 I think was paid for the New Bedford recruits; I think there were none enlisted previous to that arrangement. At Boston there were certain Naval recruits enlisted. The arrangement there was that the Boston recruits were paid the bounty by agents sent down there for the purpose of paying them. The agent was J. W. Hill. He paid out the bounty upon receiving a regular and proper certificate.

Q. Who drew the money from the Quartermaster General's department?

A. D. J. Peirce. He drew I think \$200 premium.

Q. Did he draw it himself?

A. Yes, sir ; that is he receipted for it in every case, and if here, drew it personally.

Q. Is there a man by the name of Peck connected with this business?

A. I don't recollect any such man.

Q. Who received these moneys from the Quartermaster General and Paymaster General. Were any received and paid directly through the Executive Department?

A. The moneys that were drawn from the Quartermaster General's Department for this purpose were returned to the Executive Department.

Q. Who were they drawn by?

A. They were drawn by Senator Hill to the amount of \$10,000 and by Col. Francis to the amount of \$10,000?

Q. What did they do with it?

A. They returned it to the Executive, who returned it to the General Treasurer, and had it credited to that account.

Q. What was the occasion of doing that?

A. Because all moneys received have to go to that department. The money was drawn from the Quartermaster General's department for the simple reason that the Paymaster General could not issue bounty until he had a properly vouched certificate. It was placed in the hands of this gentleman who goes to Boston, and does not pay it until he receives a proper certificate which will draw it from the Paymaster General ; on his return here he draws it from the Paymaster General and returns it to the Executive, who returns it to the General Treasurer.

Q. Did not an employee of the Executive Office draw a large amount of money from the Quartermaster General's Department?

A. Well, I don't know what you mean by the term employee.

Q. I have been informed by the Quartermaster General that there was some person who drew a large amount of money from that office?

A. I think not, sir. I don't remember any orders of that kind that were issued, except perhaps to myself for salary. It may have been that the receipts for the head money were sent to the Department and drawn by this party. Of course those receipts were vouchers for the Quartermaster General. It may have been that this party did not always present himself to the Quartermaster General to draw that head money ; when he was here he always drew it himself. When he was not, the amount was sent to him, on his receipt. In every case he receipted to the Quartermaster General for the money received.

Q. Under what arrangement was recruiting carried on for the 15th Regular Infantry in this State?

A. The last time the officer recruiting for that regiment was stationed here it was carried on by his receiving a fixed amount. Lieut. W. B. Occleston was the recruiting officer. He received the

amount paid to the runner, which he was obliged in every instance to pay out to the runner, and Lieut. Occleston being a salaried officer, it was not thought proper to pay him any premium for his services. Before drawing this premium he was obliged to show receipts that he paid it out to the runner.

Q. Was he put in all respects upon the footing of the runners, and not upon the footing of the special recruiting agent.

A. The first time he presented his bill for four men he was placed upon the basis of the agent, it being a misunderstanding, and he having supposed he could draw that amount, and he did I think pay out that full amount to the runner; in fact, I have receipts to show that he did so. Thus he still acted on the basis of the runner although he received \$110; in all other cases he was treated as a runner.

Q. Does he continue to recruit under the same basis at the present time?

A. Since my return from Washington I have not seen any bills. I know there was some trouble in relation to a Sergeant he had here, who was caught in issuing bogus exemption papers to men coming in from the country, and the Governor requested that he should be removed.

Q. He was in the service of the United States?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Governor had no control over him, had he?

A. I believe the local authorities of the State have control in such cases.

Q. Did Lieut. Occleston have any control over the Sergeant, other than his being a superior officer; he had no power to discharge him?

A. No, sir, but he could have had him returned to his regiment at the Fort undoubtedly. The Sergeant was J. W. Nye, I believe.

Q. Is he a son of Senator Nye of the U. S. Senate?

A. I don't know that he is, I never heard it before. The fact of his issuing this certificate is beyond denial. It was a certificate claiming to exempt certain men from liability to the draft. It was signed "N. B. Squills."

Q. Do you think it was intended to be a certificate?

A. The fact of this board being established there was reported to the Governor by one of the United States Provost Marshals, as being a board regularly established and doing a very good business. Capt. Chadsey reported it.

Q. Do you mean to say that the Governor refuses to give Lieut. Occleston any head money?

A. I do say, that for a certain time he did decline to have any recruiting done here by that recruiting officer, while the sergeant remained here.

Q. What amount of the bounty of the 14th regiment was paid to Major Engley.

A. I am unable to give you the amount, sir.

Q. Have you the means of information?

A. That information should come from the Paymaster General's department.

Q. I want to enquire about the vouchers in the Quartermaster General's and Paymaster General's departments. Did they have further charges?

A. The Paymaster had a bounty certificate.

Q. They pay nothing but what is upon order of the Governor?

A. They pay either upon special or general order of the Governor, but still have to take their vouchers. They have the bounty certificate or else pay upon the roll where the recruit receiving the bounty receipts for it.

Q. If orders are issued, where are those orders and where are they preserved?

A. I cannot say where the orders are preserved, they have to be presented to the Paymaster General.

Q. Would they be filed in his office or in the Executive Office.

A. They would not go to the Executive Office.

Q. Then they would be filed in the office of the Paymaster General?

A. I cannot say, sir, where they would be filed.

Q. By Mr Jackson. What was J. W. Hill's pay as Paymaster General in going to Boston.

A. He was not acting as Paymaster General. He was acting as Pay Agent. He has not received any compensation yet, sir.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES JEFFERSON.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. What is your name?

A. James Jefferson.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. In the city of Providence.

Q. What is your business?

A. I am a barber by trade.

Q. Have you been engaged in the recruiting business in this State?

A. I recruited for the 14th Heavy Artillery; I did from the commencement; I believe I have a right to claim the first recruit that was put into that regiment.

Q. About what time was that?

A. It was about the first of August, I believe—somewhere near there.

Q. Early in August?

A. Yes, sir; I do not know as I could give the date. I know we had some meetings in July, in which we considered the matter among the colored people, and by the time we had made any progress it had got into August.

Q. By whom were you employed in this business?

A. At first, when I went into it, I cannot say, I was, really, em-

ployed by anybody. That is, I called on the Governor, at the request of Dr. Helme, and they were about giving up the idea of raising a company. It was only a company we contemplated raising at first. I told Dr. Helme that if the Governor would issue an order establishing a company, and open a recruiting office down street, that there would be no difficulty in raising a company—the people did not believe they were in earnest. Then, without further consideration, at the suggestions of Dr. Helme, I went to work to see if I could induce men to join without having any consideration. At the first effort a few did join, or went and volunteered. I didn't know as anybody got any head money. Soon after that, Dr. Helme told me there were \$10 a head allowed for recruits, and I thought I would go in with him and do whatever we could.

Q. This first man that you recruited, you got no head money for?

A. I did not. I do not know as anybody did. It was merely some who volunteered. I merely urged and suggested.

Q. Did Major Engley have anything to do with that?

A. Not that I know of—at the time, I did not know that he had anything to do with them; because I had not heard of Major Engley at that time, and so I continued on.

Q. How many were there that you enlisted in that way?

A. There was not more than half a dozen enlisted in that way—very few consequently after that.

Q. They were people that resided here in the city?

A. Yes, sir. Then I went on with Dr. Helme, and recruited through the State, and got what men we could, understanding that there were \$10 head money to be paid.

Q. The men received their full bounty, did they not?

A. The men received their full bounty, and the expenses of recruiting was taken out of this head money—what profit there might be, there was nothing to divide—afterwards Capt. Ballou came here and became acquainted with Dr. Helme, and I was employed by them.

Q. You were employed by them? Did they pay you by the day, or did you share the profits?

A. I shared the profits. I had a fair understanding that whatever was made—I knew what the expenses were, and whatever we got I knew what the profits would be, and it was equally divided, so far as I settled. Finally, after running along in that way, I met Major Engley in New York city. He was then recruiting there—had some men engaged there, and he came to me, and he asked me how I was working, and I told him. He said you can make nothing in that way. I told him, “no, I cannot make anything.” Said he, “I will give you a better offer than that, I will give you \$7 a man.” I asked him particularly was this \$7 clear of all expense, and he said “yes.” All the men I could find in and about the State of New York, I turned over to him, and when I come to have a settlement I found I had to pay expenses out of that \$7, in part of New York, New Jersey, and New York city. He said the Governor would not pay any part of the expenses from New York city to Providence.

Many of these men cost me as high as \$60, and I found I was running behind, and after running over my account, I found I was running \$400 or \$500 behind. I told him the State did not want me to pay the expenses.

Q. At this time what contract did you make with the men?

A. I gave them three hundred dollars bounty.

Q. They paid no part of the expenses?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. You took seven dollars out of the head money and paid expenses?

A. Yes, sir; and the balance I do not know where it went. Maj. Engley always paid me the seven dollars.

Q. And he paid no expenses?

A. None at all, sir. I found frequently, men that I had sent, would not be passed through. I made inquiries here and they did not pass. I did see them sometimes in camp and I asked them about it, and it was explained that the Dr. had suspended them for a day or two. After being suspended, somebody else had taken them up and they had drawn the head money and I would lose it.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Did you know why these men were suspended?

A. I suppose the Dr. had some doubts—they might be unsound for a few days but would get sound. I spoke to Major Sanford about it and he told me I ought not to be out of pocket. I told him I would like to recruit and he told me you can recruit for yourself then. I told him, I did not know but what I had rather do it in that way and then I would know what I was doing. I went to Major Engley and told him, and he did not see that I could exactly recruit for myself, but, said, he would make some arrangement that would satisfy me better, and then I learned that they were charging the men some per centage off their bounty which paid expenses.

Q. These men that you were recruiting?

A. Not that I had heard of. Not of these men, I speak of; but other parties were recruiting and stating to me what was doing and I spoke to Major Engley about it. He said whatever the men would go for—if they would go for \$275 or for \$250, I could take them for that. So I believed I could get one or two men for \$250, while I was recruiting in that way, and of course that would help to cut down my losses while I was at work with some I had already recruited. I asked him then as I had been working for him to allow me to have these men to assist me, they being acquainted with the country and could induce their friends and he did let me have three. I paid their expenses from here to Albany and Troy, wherever they would go and whatever the cost was I paid them so much a man, and the balance of the profits I concluded to have myself. Well, just as I got the affair in operation, he suggested to me to go to St. Louis, and that there was a better field open. I told him that I ought to be allowed to remain; I had got a going but he insisted, I should go to St. Louis, and he said, if you go, these men now at work for you

shall go with you, and whatever you send here shall be credited to you, and also promised me whatever I should want. He was going to start with me and I was to meet him here in the front of this building, the recruiting office. I came and waited until it was time, within two minutes, when Major Sanford appeared, and Major Sanford asked me why I did not go, with him (Helme); he said it was all the same—Sanford said this. When I got to New York I understood he was out particularly with Major Engley. I went to St. Louis, and me and Dr. Helme operated there, and while there I got a squad of recruits and sent home. When I got to Albany I thought I would see how things were there, and they presented me a bill of expenses and returned five of the seventeen men who they said were returned to Major Engley, or me—I settled partly—I had an order for \$10, which I had got of Dr. Helme on the Quartermaster. I got that order in part payment and came here to Providence. When I came to Providence I called for these men. These men he said had turned them over to their own credit and he had paid \$10 a piece to them for them. I told him I had been to all the expense and I thought I ought to share the profits. Said he you went off to St. Louis and therefore I don't think you ought to have anything. I thought I ought to have the profits on all men gained by men whom he knew were employed by me. I asked him then "will you not pay that bill?" Said he "no I will not."

Q. Do you know to whom this amount of money was paid to?

A. The head money was to be paid to him, and the \$50 was to be paid to me, but he would not pay the expenses and the only ground of dispute was my right to the men. I believe there was no dispute as to what was to be paid.

Q. Did he pay any thing to these agents of yours at Albany?

A. He said he did. They said he did not; and they say the only money received, was the money which I gave and the order. I had the letter of one sergeant Schoolmaker; he gave me a letter from ———, who, he says, was expressly turned over by another man—Hogans, in Troy—that I had ordered him to turn them all over to him, and when I returned I would settle with him; of course he looked to me for a settlement.

Q. Did you settle with him?

A. With that man, I did.

Q. And paid all the expenses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you pay these men in Albany. Did you pay them by the day?

A. I paid them so much a man?

Q. How much did you pay them?

A. I paid them for the men that they got for \$250, the sum of \$10 each, and paid all the expenses.

Q. You got fifty dollars, minus their expenses?

A. Yes, sir. That is, I did not get it; but I should have had it.

Q. Who was Hogans?

A. He was a man living in Troy, who I used to get a man from occasionally. I told him when he had a man to turn him over to the sergeant Schoolmaker and Sergeant Jones.

Q. Which he did turn over?

A. Which Sergeant Schoolmaker acknowledged that he did receive them from him, and wrote a letter to Major Engley to that effect.

Q. They were your men?

A. Yes, sir, they were. Engley is the only man I had anything to do with that did not come up to the square. I worked with Capt. Ballou, and as far as we had any understanding at all, he always settled what he agreed to, and Dr. Helme did with the exception of a little account outstanding, which I have not seen him about because he was away, and I have no fears for that when he comes. I then had some little account about some men that we disputed about when we went to New York. I finally agreed to settle when we went to Maryland. I went to Maryland expecting to find him there; and by the advice of some friends I went to Washington in Virginia. I telegraphed to him. I telegraphed to Mr. Magraw in Washington, that if he had any transportation, I wanted to get some from him. I had two or three recruits that I sent to him, and he held on Engley's account. These men were forwarded on to him. He told me I could take the men with the understanding that whatever they would go for would be their pay, and that was fifty dollars. I did get one man who consented to go for fifty dollars, and none for less than that. There were some for two hundred dollars, and one that came for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. However, this man came for fifty dollars. I had two men at two hundred dollars, and I told them that this bounty was to be taken out; there was a perfect understanding. When I got here, he asked about the fifty dollar man, for whom I had sent an order. He generally took the men and asked them what they had agreed to enlist for and they should have it. I was not present when this fifty dollar man was asked.

Q. By Mr. Blake. This man who agreed to go for this sum, did he understand the State bounty?

A. Yes, sir; he is intelligent, and I think he did; but if he did not, this was not my fault. When I got here, he (Engley) said, this man has not got sense and was a little foolish, and Major Sanford said he would have to have the same bounty that the others did. I said, whatever was right, I would do, and I suppose when the settlement was made that the man got two hundred dollars. He said, the man says he did not agree to enlist for fifty dollars. I stated to him that he did, and we did not agree. When I came back, Major Engley told me that you would not allow but one hundred dollars to be taken out. This man came from Washington. He did not say any more. He said he wanted to see me in a few days, and that was all I heard about it. The inference I drew, was that the man did not get but fifty dollars; so when a settlement was made with him on that account, after making out expenses, I understood that I had some

thirty dollars coming to me, and when he figured it up he brought me some eight dollars in debt, charging me three dollars a day for the man who forwarded the men, which I thought was pretty sharp. Said I, "you know Colonel, that I am about three hundred dollars short." I think I had done as much in the meantime. I said, "I promised the Governor when I started that I would stick to it to the end." I told him I thought it rather hard, because as I told you he had not lost any money with me. I finally wrought upon his feelings and he finally gave me ten dollars. He asked me to give him a receipt and I told him I would give him a receipt in full for work in Washington, with the understanding that I had not settled for the work in Troy. He said, he told me he would not pay any more.

Q. He brought you in his debt?

A. He brought me in debt; I thought he owed me thirty dollars, and he did owe me thirty dollars. I gave him a receipt for ten dollars. He made out the receipt himself for me to sign. I saw it covered all and told him that if he made it out for recruits in Washington, I would sign it.

Q. How many men have you procured in all?

A. I can hardly tell now. I might come very near it, if I looked over my accounts. But the manner in which they were recruited it would be hard for me to tell. For instance, I sent on a man recruiting for Dr. Helme. Wherever I was recruiting that would be put down to Captain Ballou here.

Q. Sanford put it down to the credit of Captain Ballou and Dr. Helme, and he paid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Helme, he paid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much did the men procured by you pay?

A. Nothing; except in the cases I speak of. In New York three men fifty dollars, and those that I got on from Washington.

Q. Did you get any men from St. Louis?

A. Yes, sir; when I was with Dr. Helme.

Q. How much did they deduct?

A. Fifty dollars. It cost twenty-one dollars to bring them as far as New York, to say nothing about the expenses on here.

Q. Did these men recruited by you understand what the State bounty was?

A. Yes, sir; I made it a point in St. Louis and Ohio and wherever I got men I made it a point to state to them that we were allowed by the State but ten dollars, and that ten dollars head money was to cover expenses, and this deduction was to cover all expenses and pay me. They understood it and voluntarily assented to it.

Q. Have you known any instances of any man in the 14th Regiment who has been deceived in regard to the amount of the bounty that the State pays?

A. I cannot say, sir, that I know of any case.

Q. Have you sold to these men any watches or other property?

A. No, sir ; I have never sold anything.

Q. Have you known of any persons trading with them and taking orders ?

A. I do not know, myself, of any case of that kind.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge of fraud, or of swindling, practiced upon the men in the 14th Regiment ?

A. No, sir.

Q. All you complain of is the treatment of Major Engley, who has not performed the contract he made with you ?

A. I do not think he has, in regard to that case, in New York particularly. In fact, I did not come here to complain of that. It is merely the facts I state which are drawn out—I don't come to make complaints. I was a sufferer, and I supposed there was no redress, and I remain so.

Q. In fact, you consider that Major Engley has not performed the contract he made with you ?

A. Especially in regard to that case in New York.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge of other men treated in that way ?

A. Several colored men told me that they had been.

Q. Do you know of any men who have refused to work at this business, on account of the treatment of Major Engley towards them ?

A. Yes, sir ; I saw a man working at the west ; I don't know what to call his name—that big man in New York—Delaney. They told him they wanted him to stop, and he said Engley would not deal fair after that. He said very hard words about him—said he was a swindler, and asked him to turn my men over to Massachusetts or to Connecticut ; I told him it would not do. I told him that I had promised Governor Smith to do all I could to fill that regiment, and, beside, I had some State pride of my own. I had the Mayor of Albany send for me about the matter, and the man where I was boarding told me I was a fool, and he wanted to find out the residence of the men, and told me I should have one hundred dollars for all the men I could get.

Q. How much money would Major Engley have received for the men furnished by you ?

A. I could not tell how much.

Q. Can you make an estimate, and come within the truth ?

A. I don't think I can.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Is there any way in which you can tell ?

A. Perhaps I could if I looked over my books.

Q. I would like to have you ascertain and tell us ; you can take time for it ; also, I would like to have you state how much money he paid on account of those men ?

A. I have not kept any regular accounts. I was more interested in getting recruits than anything else. That is the reason why I have been so loose about money matters. Some times what recruits I would get, I did not keep a particular account of. I might look and find all the men I had recruited ; but I might not be able to fix

it whether they were turned over to Ballou, or to Dr. Helme, or to Major Engley.

Q. By Mr. Blake. How was this transportation from New York paid—the recruiting of troops in New York—do you understand how that was paid?

A. I understand that the State paid the expenses from New York here.

Q. The transportation from New York to Providence you did not pay?

A. No, sir; I used to do this—I was so much out. Sometimes we sent recruits on that would not pass. He said so, that he would have to send all recruits back that did not pass; so that if recruits were sent here that did not pass, whoever sent them would have to pay the expenses back. (To Mr. Blake.) All that I ever sent I had to pay out of my own pocket. There was one instance—a Mr. Hamilton, editor of the Anglo African, I got him to interest himself in his paper. I paid him out of the \$7 I got for the men, \$4,—no, at that time I got but \$5—it was \$5 or \$6—no, I paid him \$4 for every man he could get, and while I was gone up to Albany, or somewhere, he got six men and sent them on to Providence. That was to Dr. Helme's account. They were not to Major Engley; but, however, these men came on, and it seems as if there did not but one out of the six pass. Well, then, I was working through Major Engley at that time, but through a mistake they were forwarded to Dr. Helme. When I learned that, I said these men were to go to Major Engley, and when he learned that, he was willing to turn them over, so this expense was made, and Major Engley would not receive them because they were sent to Dr. Helme. Dr. Helme was willing to allow the \$10. I paid Mr. Hamilton his \$4 each. I had had to feed them. Hamilton had been paid, and the whole amount was \$41 for expenses, and out of this \$41, I received \$10.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Then, you were picking up recruits for Engley?

A. Yes, sir, and I told him he ought to pay transportation for these men, one way or the other. I did not think it was fair to throw it all upon me, but he said Dr. Helme had taken them, and he made other excuses. The way he reasoned, was, when I sent my dispatch, he thought it was not fair and would not receive them. I told him the Doctor would not have any charge against him, because I felt that he had acted as I would have acted after receiving the despatch.

Q. By Mr. Blake. You were not furnished with transportation?

A. Sometimes I had a ticket presented to me; when I didn't, I had to pay my own way.

Interrogatories from the Committee to Governor Smith.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, March 1st, 1865. }*Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, Chairman, &c., House of Representatives, Providence, R. I.*

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and, in compliance with the request of the Committee therein expressed, I enclose herewith my replies to the questions asked.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island

Question No. 1. Under what law or authority did you create the office of Private Secretary and Superintendent of Recruiting, and fix their pay? And from what fund and by what authority did you order them to be paid? And under what law or authority were their duties defined?

Answer. I created neither of the offices of Private Secretary or Superintendent of Recruiting. Finding that the offices of Private Secretary and State Agent were recognized as existing, and were so paid for by my predecessor in office, I continued them. Upon the written request and earnest recommendation of my predecessor to retain the State Agent. I did so, entrusting to him the duties of Superintendent of Recruiting, which he had heretofore exercised under the former State Administration. I found these officers indispensable to my aid. In connection with this question please see papers annexed, marked A, B, C, D, and E.

(Copy. A.)

Washington, D. C., May 20th, 1868.

Hon. James Y. Smith, Governor elect, &c.

MY DEAR SIR: Maj. S. P. Sanford has succeeded in getting from the Government five to ten thousand muskets and their equipments for your re-organized militia. Our experience in obtaining favors of the Department, is to keep all such to ourselves, lest other States make similar claims, and thus, in future, cut off Rhode Island applications. May I beg you to so instruct the different State officers.

Major Sanford's indefatigable efforts has succeeded in this, as he has in almost every other application which the State has succeeded in obtaining of the Department. I commend him to your consideration, as one indispensable.

I am, respectfully, &c..

(Signed)

WM. SPRAGUE.

A true copy.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. B.)

Washington, July 18th, 1862

SIR: I respectfully request, for the benefit of the military service, that Major S. P. Sanford be directed to report to the Adjutant General of Rhode Island until further orders, for duty connected with recruiting.

Major Sanford is a field officer, First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery.

He has been acting under the orders of the Colonel in this capacity. The new order requires for his continuance in this service; special orders from the War Department. The field officers of volunteer regiments Light Artillery, not being used

in the field to advantage, Major Sanford has, in consequence performed valuable service to the Government, and the State authorities requires his assistance, which, being of no detriment to the service in the field, and saves expense.

Will you please cause the necessary orders to be issued to him in Providence.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

WM. SPRAGUE.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Official copy,

(Signed)

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy,

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

[Copy. C.]

Providence, Sept. 22d, 1863.

SIR: On the 21st of July, 1862, at my request, Major S. P. Sanford, 1st R. I. L. Artillery, was detailed to report to the Governor of this State for duty in raising a new quota, which service was to be performed in addition to his duty as a recruiting officer for his own regiment-

In the discharge of his duty up to the present time, Major Sanford has recruited more men for his own and other regiments, than *all other* recruiting officers in the State detailed from the army.

Major Sanford is now co-operating with the State authorities, having been entrusted by my successor in office with the duty of raising the negro regiment in this city, which now numbers between six and seven hundred men, and owes its success to the activity and energy of Major Sanford.

I hope you will not permit any change to be made in these arrangements, as, in my opinion, any such change would be highly detrimental to the service.

I am led to make this suggestion, because his superior regimental officers (two of whom are now in this State) appear to be dissatisfied with his duties in connection with the colored regiment, and I earnestly desire that, at this juncture, you should fully understand the case.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,

(Signed)

WM. SPRAGUE.

To HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

War Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 25th, 1863.

A true copy.

Official copy,

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. D.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Providence, Dec. 7th, 1861. }

Special order, No. 187.

You having been appointed 2d Major, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Artillery, you will immediately take charge of the recruiting for the Batteries now forming, and those also in the field, and will report progress directly to the Commander-in-Chief every morning, until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed)

AUG'S HOPPIN,
Assistant Adjt. Gen.

Major S. P. SANFORD, 1st Regt. R. I. L. Artillery, Providence.

Official copy,

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

(Copy. E.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C., July 20th, 1862. }

Major S. P. SANFORD, 1st Regt. R. I. Artillery, Providence, R. I.

SIR: At the request of His Excellency, the Governor of Rhode Island, you will please report to him for special service, in recruiting the new quota of volunteers from the said State.

This official service will be in addition to your present duties as recruiting officer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

By Command,

(Signed)

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adj. Gen.

A true copy,

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

Question No. 2. Under what law or authority were created the offices of special recruiting agents, which should have priority or preference in authority or compensation over other persons employed in the recruiting service? And under what law or authority was any recruiting officer before the present session of the General Assembly paid for obtaining recruits, a greater sum than ten dollars head money and the necessary transportation and subsistence of the recruits?

Answer. See acts of the General Assembly, passed February 11th and 12th, 1864. Also Resolution of the General Assembly, passed special session August, 1862. No persons employed in recruiting had priority or preference in authority or compensation *over others employed*. Persons *employed*, did have an advantage over those engaged in the business of recruiting *as a business*, who were not deemed worthy of appointments on account of irresponsibility. The action of neighboring States obliging me to make constant changes of the system of recruiting in order to compete successfully in obtaining men.

Question No. 3. Did you early in September, 1863, appoint and commission J. C. Engley, a major in the 14th regiment of H. A.? And if so, while he was in commission did you authorize any head money or compensation to be paid to him for enlisting recruits, and if so, how much in the aggregate?

Answer. I did commission J. C. Engley as major in the 14th regiment R. I. H. A. At the commencement of recruiting this regiment, I allowed him to draw ten dollars head money. I afterwards allowed thirty-five dollars per man additional, as compensation to aid him in causing men to be brought from distant points.

[F.]

(Copy of order to Paymaster General.)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, March 21st, 1864. }

COL. JOHN N. FRANCIS, Paymaster General.

COLONEL: His Excellency directs that you pay to Major J. C. Engley, for such recruits as may be enlisted by him for the 14th R. I. H. A., whatever balance of \$300 there may be after allowing the amount for which the said recruits agree to enlist for, to their credit on your books.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,

(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C.

Official copy,

CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

Question No. 4. Did you issue an order on or about the 24th of March, 1864, to the Paymaster General, directing him to pay to J. C. Engley the difference between the bounty for which the recruits

for the 14th regiment contracted to enlist and \$300, and to pay to him the balance of the bounties of the recruits to their credit upon the books of the Paymaster? And if so, upon what authority or law did you issue that order and for what service was it to pay?

Answer. I issued an order on the 21st March, 1864, to the Paymaster General, a copy of which is annexed, marked F. This order was designed to cover a few specified cases, and had no reference to men that had been registered as enlisted men by the Paymaster prior to the date of the order.

Question No. 5. Did you issue an order to the Paymaster General to pay J. C. Engley \$30,625 for transportation, subsistence and expenses of the men enlisted by him? If so, will you name the account upon which this order was made? And state the contract under which the money was paid?

Answer. I approved a bill and ordered it paid for \$30,625 for enlisting 875 men for the 14th regiment, including expenses, transportation, subsistence, &c., by virtue of the authority conferred by the acts of the General Assembly, of February 11th and 12th, 1864.

Question No. 6. Did you issue an order either verbal or written to the Paymaster General to pay J. C. Engley \$11,011 for 102 men (deserters and discharged) and if so upon what authority was this order issued or the payment made?

Answer. The men referred to were I presume paid for under orders issued previously, or from time to time to the Paymaster General. They embrace men enlisted from the commencement to the completion of the regiment. Most of these men were suspended by Captain Silvey, U. S. Mustering Officer, whose caprice and refusal to muster men that had passed the examining board and Surgeon often times allowed men to remain in camp two or three months. In many instances men suspended from one company would be accepted in another. Men deserted oftentimes after the first suspension and owing to this fact escaped arrest; they were probably enlisted and clothed and will be found upon the record at the Quartermaster General's office.

Question No. 7. Was an order issued by you to pay to Engley any amount of head money for recruits under date of October 24, 1864, and if so, upon what authority was that order issued and for what service?

Answer. I issued an order to pay J. C. Engley a sum of head money for enlisted recruits October 22, 1864, a copy of which is annexed, marked G. The authority upon which this order was issued was that of the War Department of the General Government for recruiting services.

[Copy. G.]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, Oct. 22d, 1864. }

Brig. Gen. D. C. REMINGTON, Q. M. Gen., Rhode Island.

GENERAL: I am instructed by His Excellency, Gov. Smith, to request you to pay Major J. C. Engley twenty-six hundred and forty-four dollars, (\$2644,) the same be-

ing the \$2 premium allowed by Government on 1822 men, enlisted by him for the 14th Regt. R. I. H. A.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,
(Signed)

CHARLES E. BAILEY.
Col. and A. D. C.

Official copy,
CHARLES E. BAILEY, Col. and A. D. C.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN GORDON.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Question. What is your rank ?

Answer. I am Captain in the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry.

Q. You are now in the regiment ?

A. I command Company E.

Q. How long have you been connected with this regiment ?

A. Since the 1st of October.

Q. Is this the first Rhode Island regiment you have had any connection with ?

A. It is.

Q. Have you any knowledge whatever, in regard to any men that have been practicing fraud upon recruits—by recruiting officers.

A. I have, sir. I have here a written statement of my first Lieutenant.

Q. You state the facts that you know of your own knowledge ?

A. On the 4th of January a man by the name of Martin Kirtledge came into camp, in charge of a Sergeant of transportation, and brought down a letter addressed to Lieut. Thomas ; on the back of the letter was an endorsement :—if this man is received into camp pay him the inclosed ; if not, keep the money until I come down.

Signed,

L. T. STARKEY.

Lieutenant Thomas opened the letter in my presence. The letter contained ten dollars. Some short time afterwards the Paymaster General came down to pay the men fifty dollars bounty, on whatever was due them. The State bounty amounted to fifty dollars each man. In some instances \$65. Some received ten dollars. This man was charged twenty-five dollars on the pay roll, and the man declared he had had but ten dollars, and that was the ten dollars that Lieutenant Thomas had paid him. I questioned the man about the amount, and he said he had only received ten dollars. That Captain Starkey when the ten dollars was first paid, promised twenty-five dollars, and had only sent in the letter ten dollars. I investigated the case ; went up to the Paymaster General's office and said he had paid twenty-five dollars to Captain Starkey, and he reported to him that the man had given an order for fifteen dollars. I questioned the man about it, and he stated he had only been in America a short time. He came direct to Providence, and was recruited. He knew no one, and was only here two days. He did not give any order, for there was no one to give it to. I can't make it appear feasible that Capt. Starkey should write, that it should be paid to the man, unless he was received into camp, and yet to pay fifteen dollars to some other man, and the Paymaster General pay him.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you mean to say that he paid fifteen dollars before ?

A. The ten dollars was to be paid.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. And the fifteen dollars was paid before ?

A. That I cannot say.

Q. Did you see the order ?

A. I have not. I did not know as there was any order in existence.

Q. Did not the Paymaster have it ?

A. No, he had not got it.

Q. He had it, you understand. You said there was an order from some man ?

A. That, Capt. Starkey stated to the Paymaster, that some man held this order, and Captain Starkey paid it—had paid the man, and still the man had not got the order.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. That was the question ? The fifteen dollars was paid ; he paid it to some party ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Although he could not trust the ten dollars until he came into camp ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Captain Starkey give the name of the person he paid it to ?

A. I have not seen Captain Starkey. It did not appear at the Paymaster's. It only appeared there that he had paid twenty-five dollars. It did not appear that the Captain had paid it ; it only appeared that it was paid.

Q. On the Paymaster's books ?

A. Yes, sir, on that man's bounty.

Q. Where is Captain Starkey ?

A. On the bridge, here.

Q. Is he in the recruiting business ?

A. He is in the recruiting business.

Q. Is he connected with the regiment ?

A. I believe he holds a commission as captain.

Q. Has he been mustered in ?

A. He has not.

Q. Do you know the name of this man ?

A. Martin Kittredge. The man declared he had only been two days in Providence.

Q. Where is the man now ?

A. In camp, mustered in to my company. There was a great many cases came up at the time ; but most of them the Paymaster settled. He said there were errors. In three other cases the Paymaster handed up \$25. He handed back the money and I paid the man. He said it was a mistake.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Was it held by some recruiting officer ?

A. Yes, sir ; both of them.

Q. Was there any account of this ?

A. Two were Capt. Starkey's.

Q. Is there any other case that you have any knowledge of?

A. Yes, sir; about eight other men—either seven or eight men all enlisted by Capt. Starkey, whom he had detailed on recruiting. Those men came into camp and made a declaration. Three of them declared before ——— that Capt. Starkey charged them three dollars for getting fifteen dollars increase, by the Governor's order.

Q. Explain the fifteen dollars increase?

A. When the regiment first began to be formed, the first installment was \$10. When they came into camp they each received \$10, and consequently, when it was increased to \$25, they all had to receive \$15. They had only to go to the Paymaster's office and get it. Capt. Starkey represented that they could not get it without his assistance, and they all agreed to give him \$3 each for getting it.

Q. What are the names of these men?

A. Battelle, Rhodes, Cole and Sunderland—four men.

Q. Can you give the names of the others?

A. I cannot give the others.

Q. Did these men give Capt. Starkey an order?

A. They gave him the order, and he went to the Paymaster's office and got it cashed, and he handed them the money, deducting \$3 each.

Q. Did they authorize him to go to the Paymaster's and get the bounties?

A. I don't know; I presume that it was only by sending an order for their bounties, that he could get it. I don't know how it was done. He had nothing to do but to walk across the street and draw the money. I have drawn the money for fifty or sixty men.

Q. You have the names of the four men; are they in your company?

A. They are in this battalion, in company F—Captain Scott's company.

Q. Have you heard Captain Starkey say anything about these cases?

A. I have not had any conversation with him.

Q. You have heard only the statements of the men?

A. That's all.

Q. Are there any others that you know of?

A. Yes, sir; I was in the office some weeks since, in the office of Mr. Searle, and a man came in and made a statement that while Major Burt was recruiting, there was a man who had lost the use of one of his eyes. A man by the name of Blanding took the man who had lost an eye—I don't know which eye. He took him before Maj. Burt, and Mr. Blanding made an arrangement with the man, that on account of the loss of his eye, if he got him into the service, he was to be paid \$200, and that Major Burt was to receive a per centage, I believe, of at least \$50.

Q. Did they get him in?

A. They got him in; whether he has gone or not I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether he was mustered in or not?

A. I do not.

Q. You don't know whether he drew the bounty?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you mean to say that the man was to pay \$200 for being got into the service?

A. For being got into the service? that was the arrangement. I suppose they represented to him that he was incompetent to perform service. That is not the case; a man that has lost his left eye, that does not render him incompetent.

Q. Had he been rejected by the examining surgeon?

A. I do not know anything about it.

Q. To whom was the \$200 to be paid?

A. To Blanding.

Q. \$50 was to go to Major Burt?

A. To Major Burt.

Q. This was for the Third Cavalry?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Was not that the same case that was offered as a substitute?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know who examined him?

A. I believe Dr. Gardiner examined him; I do not know.

Q. You understand that this money was paid by him; you stated it was paid?

A. No, sir; I never heard that. I don't know the one-eyed man's name. I have heard it, but don't remember.

Q. Is there any other case, Captain, that has come to your knowledge?

A. No, sir; I think not.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. THOMAS.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Question. What is your name?

Answer. Amos G. Thomas.

Q. You hold a commission in the 3d cavalry?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in the regiment.

A. I commenced recruiting with the regiment on the last of September to the 1st of November,—recruiting for the regiment.

Q. You have been employed in that business ever since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been mustered in and are now in the exercise of a Lieutenant's command.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any frauds that have been practiced upon recruits.

A. I do not.

Q. Have you had occasion to know any thing about any regiment except the one you are connected with?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you heard any complaints among the men in your regiment of being defrauded.

A. I have heard complaints of that kind. I had one complaint that was brought to my notice. I was then at that time in charge of the nucleus of a company, now mustered in. I was in camp in command of this nucleus and received a letter from Capt. Starkey for Martin Kittredge enclosing ten dollars to be kept until Martin Kittredge comes into camp. I kept it until he was mustered in and was received. I did not know as he would be received by the mustering officer. I kept it and then tendered the money in the presence of witnesses. Capt. Gordon and Assistant Surgeon Wightman—not now in camp, and one or two others. Why, said he, I expected twenty-five dollars. Here is only ten dollars. I also got no note inside, and I got Capt. Gorton to witness that fact upon the envelope, and I have that still in my possession. If I had known the nature of this board, I should have produced the envelope. I have it amongst my papers in camp. I gave the man ten dollars in the presence of the officers. He stated that he was to have twenty-five dollars. I told him I knew nothing about that. The man who sent him down and enlisted him drew this money and he might look to him, fifteen dollars was then due him.

Q. Do you know how Captain Starkey accounts for the difference?

A. I understand he gave the Captain an order for \$15 to pay the Captain. The Captain has that order. I have not seen the Captain, but he now holds the order, so he tells me.

Q. Is that the only case you have had occasion to know about?

A. This is all the case I know anything about directly—where it was brought to my notice. There were some other cases that Captain Gordon brought to my notice—all hearsay.

Q. You know nothing more than what he has stated?

A. Nothing more.

Q. You don't know of your own knowledge whether this transaction between Captain Starkey and Kittredge was an open transaction or not?

A. I do know, sir.

Q. You only know the man's statement and Capt. Starkey's statement?

A. Yes, sir, that's all.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. PEARCE.

[Examined by Chairman.]

Question. You are in the 14th regiment?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Acting as Quartermaster?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in that regiment?

A. Since the 1st of October.

Q. Have you had anything to do with recruiting for that regiment?

A. No, sir. I have recruited two—David Howard, and another man by the name of Nokey.

Q. You recruited David Howard ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you taken the head money, as they call it ?

A. No, sir ; I have not.

Q. What did you have to do with his case ? What are the facts ?

A. Well, sir, some time in November, David came to me recommended very highly by Mr. Larned and by a letter from Col. Pitman. He was personally recommended by Mr. Larned as being a good man to have in the Quartermaster's department. I saw David's writing ; he wrote me a letter soliciting the position. He wanted to be Quartermaster's sergeant, and that had been promised to another man, and he could not have it. I told him I would give him a position as clerk for the Quartermaster, where he would not have much to do but to write. He took a week to consider, and finally made up his mind that he would not enlist. It looked as though the regiment would be on Dutch Island all winter. So it passed over, and I got a Quartermaster's sergeant and clerk, and about all my assistants. A few days ago, David came and said to me, he had made up his mind to enlist, and he wanted to know if I could give him a position. I told him, I could not give him the position I had offered him before ; but I thought I could find him a position that would suit him. I wanted to go down to the Island, and I knew the adjutant, and told him I knew of a good man to take charge of his department, and he consented to do so. I talked with the Colonel about it, and he gave his consent, knowing Mr. Howard ; and I don't know what day, but a week or ten days after, I came and told David we would enlist him. Knowing it to be the custom for all outside parties who were picked up, I would get some one else to do it ; and sometimes I did not want to enlist myself for fear I should interfere with the regular officer, and I told David I would see Engley, or go into Engley's office and tell him I should get a recruit. I happened in, and he said, "all right, send him over." "I wish," said I, "to get the \$10." About the time he was going over, we met this man West, somewhere near the Quartermaster General's office. I had seen him up to camp Smith, and I knew he had been in the habit of making out enlistment papers, and had been down with the men to get them clothed, and took them up to camp, although I never knew how he got his pay. I asked him if he would not take him over to Engley's office and have him enlisted. I told him I should expect the head money, and they went off together. I supposed the papers were made out, and something like a couple of hours afterwards I met West, and he says, "your man did not pass." I was very much surprised, for he was a healthy looking man, and smart, and I did not see how it could be. It was some little trouble. He said, "you can say to Dr. Gardiner that if he is not very bad, he is going on light duty, and he had better pass him if he could." The next news I heard, I got a letter from David, and he said he had not passed the doctor ; but through my friend Dr. West, by paying \$20, he could get passed ; and went on to state that he was being swindled, and I thought so myself. I

thought if a man could pass by paying \$20, he certainly could pass without paying \$20. I showed the letter to the Colonel. I thought, perhaps, he would get up before David had taken any further steps. He would take him before Capt. Silvey, and see whether he could retain the \$20. When I came up he had enlisted, been clothed, and mustered into the service. I went out of town on Saturday, and the Colonel then said he would attend to that part of the business, and see that he was not defrauded of his twenty dollars. He would see that he had his full bounty. This morning I heard that he had some little altercation about it in the street.

Q. Have you seen West to-day?

A. I have not seen him since the day I talked with him, and the doctor had not passed Howard. He is a man I never spoke with more than two or three times.

Q. You did not say anything about this case to-day?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether Engley employs him or not?

A. No, sir; I do not. This recruiting is a part of the business that I have not had anything to do with; I have not paid any attention to it. I have heard a great many stories, but know nothing about them personally. I have heard complaints from the men. They would hardly know—when a man goes to receive his bounty, and expects \$75, and, perhaps, gets twenty-five dollars—how they made it out. Major Engley has advanced him \$25 and sent him recruiting, and in the room of \$300, he ought to have \$500 or \$600. He says recruiting, if it paid, should pay \$25 or \$30. I bring in eight, ten, or twenty men, and they agree to give me \$10 a head. These men go in, and finally, exhaust the field of labor and get no more, and the man is sent down to the Island. When he goes to receive his pay, he gets no head money for the men he enlisted, and, on many, had the expenses charged to him.

Q. Do you know of your own personal knowledge of any instance where a man has been defrauded or swindled in any part of his bounty?

A. No, sir; not to my knowledge, no; mere heresay from the men. I know David's case and it looks as if it were a perfect swindle, but I don't know that that has been done.

Q. Is this a pretty general complaint in the regiment?

A. Well, there is quite a lot of them, quite a number of them.

Q. They think they have been swindled by recruiting agents?

A. Yes, sir. I heard one man say that he had but twenty-five dollars of his whole bounty left, and he would like to see Major Engley and make him a present of that.

Q. Have you known of any parties selling watches to these men?

A. I only know of one—yes I do of two circumstances. Some time perhaps six weeks ago I bought a watch of a man by the name of Brown who sold caps up to the camp and gave him twenty-five dollars. I thought it was a gold watch when I bought it but it proved not to be, and one of the recruits offered me forty dollars and insisted on buying it at forty dollars. I told him I would not sell it to him.

I did not tell him I thought it was not worth forty dollars. I took the watch down to the Island and traded it with one of the Lieutenants, —(he knew the watch before I had it,) for a coat. I had a coat of inferior sort which did not fit, and I said I will give you my watch and coat and five dollars for it. The next thing I knew, he had sold the watch to the man who wanted to buy it of me, for forty dollars. The officer's name was Dyer. The other case was a man by the name of Harrington. He sold a young man a watch—my clerk—and he gave him an order on his bounty for the watch and I witnessed the signature to the order. That watch I should suppose was worth the money he agreed to pay for it. I forget the price. It was somewhere about thirty dollars. I have seen men who have had watches that they paid twenty dollars for, and thirty dollars, that I would not give three for.

Q. Did they know where they were purchased?

A. They bought them of the recruiting agents.

Q. Do you know whether they bought them at Engley's office or not?

A. No sir; I do not know.

Q. Do you recollect the names of the men who had these valueless watches?

A. No, sir, I never knew the names of any of the men who have made complaint of being swindled. There is one man I do not recollect his name, he is at work in the Commissary's storehouse, I could pick him out at any time.

Q. He is now in camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When are you going to sail?

A. We are under orders now.

Q. Has the steamer arrived?

A. She is expected daily, I suppose.

Q. Have you any further knowledge in regard to any frauds at the present time?

A. No, sir, not at all. I have heard men say they were induced to buy fifteen dollars worth of clothing in the recruiting office. They were informed that the clothing would be charged any way whether they took it or not—such as shirts and light kind of clothing.

Q. Was it such clothing as was necessary?

A. Well, I suppose it would be well for them to have that clothing.

Q. Do you know how much they paid? If a fair price?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Do you recollect the names of those men?

A. This man in the Commissary Department was one of them. I do not recollect his name.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL ENGLISH.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Question. Where do you live ?

Answer. I live in Warwick.

Q. Have you been in the service of the United States ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what regiment ?

A. The 12th Rhode Island.

Q. When did you enlist ?

A. The 1st of October, 1862.

Q. Who enlisted you ?

A. Well, the man that brought me and made out my papers was a man by the name of George Allen (not watchman) and a man by the name of Benjamin Newhall. I don't know whether he was a watchman or not.

Q. State what are the facts and if you have been imposed upon ? State your story ?

A. They were paying \$418 bounty in the town of Warwick, and they were paying \$508 bounty here, and I came up here to get this big bounty. I came to a fellow named Kimball who brought me to enlist and I passed the Doctor. It was a three years Doctor who passed me and they did not like to have a three years Doctor examine the nine months men. So I was waiting for a recruiting officer and this George Allen came up and said "how much will you get for volunteering?" "How much do you want," said he ? Said I, "I want \$20." Said he, I could not afford to give that much \$20. I will give \$10. I am for getting \$508. There is no man in here that gives that and I wanted to go where I could get it. Come along, says he. No, says I. I have my name at a boarding house and I want to be there to-night. I will get you some supper, said he. I did not know about his fetching—first thing I knew he brought me to the watch house and locked me up. I did not know what to do—I got the damper to the stove, and I tapped the stove and he came down and two more watchmen and brought me up and took my money away. In the morning he came and asked, would I enlist. Said I that is what I came for, but I don't want to be made to. Said he how much money had you last night. \$14,40, said I. Said he, you just got clear—he said I got into good hands and he gave me \$9, and he went out and come up there after a few minutes and said he had been finding three dollars more, and I said I guess you will find the whole. He brought me along a ways and said I, I want to go and enlist; said he, I can enlist you just as well as anybody. I thought he had no right, but he told me he was an officer and it was all right. He came along and just as I got outside of that watch-house (Doctor) Newhall was there with a buggy—a one horse buggy, and he wanted me to get into the buggy and I did not want to, and he wanted Allen to make me go in. I told Allen I would not and he, Newhall, said why not make him, and says Allen I can't make him if he don't want to—(I got in) and he brought me up I think

near to the City Hotel to some big liquor store. Newhall asked me if I would not like some, he said he paid and I took a glass of brandy and he brought me up stairs. This recruiting officer on from (Hartford road) he is an agent, he says.

Q. What is his name?

A. They call his name John Tallman. There was two of them. The other came in with a piece of paper. Said he, I wish you would attend to your own business. Said I, I don't want to enlist for Newport, I want to enlist for the city of Providence and \$508 bounty. That is what I want. Well, Allen whispered to him, and they talked it over and whatever Allen whispered to him he wrote; well, I signed the papers and he brought me down to where they were examining them, and swearing in the Newport folks. I thought it was Providence, and I did not know any deceit in it. I told him I did not want to be sworn in until I got my bounty. Said he then you have got to be. Here is (50.) I did not want to be sworn before I knew what I was going to get. I thought it was all safe enough of course. So I got sworn in and came up again to this place and John Tallman, told this Newhall to pay me, and he would pay him. Well, he brought me up to camp and gave me fifty dollars and ten dollars for volunteering; and I asked him when I should get the rest, and he said I had got all I should get. I applied at different times to Captain Eddy and the Captain always told me he had no time. I lost day after day trying to see him and I could not, and my woman used to come every day expecting to be paid off every day. It was every cent I had. I had a cow and good barn and every thing went right to loss.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. How did you lose it? What did you mean by losing a cow, &c.?

A. I will tell you; she was away, and had nobody to look after the house, only a little girl, and she was only twelve years old. I had cabbages there which we were saving; I had potatoes, and they all went to loss—the cabbages all rotted.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Your loss of cow and barn had no connection with recruiting?

A. No, sir; but through 'listing I lost it all.

Q. Did you ever get your bounty?

A. I got \$100 when I got out to Washington, and I sent home \$90 or \$95, and kept \$10 or \$5; I guess it was \$5.

Q. You got all your bounty?

A. That's all I got, sir.

Q. You got \$50, and \$10 for volunteering, and \$100 when you got to Washington?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That's all the bounty you were entitled to.

A. I enlisted for \$508.

Q. Who was to pay that, the town or city?

A. Well, the city.

Q. What town did you enlist for?

A. I enlisted for the city of Providence; if that was the last words I ever spoke to him—that I should be enlisted for the city.

Q. But the papers were returned for Newport, and you were sworn in for Newport?

A. Yes, sir, I guess I was.

Q. How much bounty did Newport pay?

A. I believe \$156 down. Can't tell exactly. I don't think I had liquor enough down to not make me know what I was about?

Q. Do you read and write yourself?

A. Yes, sir; but I am not a very good reader of writing.

Q. Did you examine the papers yourself?

A. I did not. I never saw the papers until I was out in Virginia.

Q. You found out then that you had enlisted for Newport?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what time did you find it out?

A. Just after getting out there. I was expecting it along and my Colonel sent Captain Hamlin a letter about it.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK N. SHELDON.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. What is your residence?

A. Providence, 113 Power street.

Q. What is your business?

A. I have no business at present.

Q. Have you had any thing to do with the recruiting business in this State?

A. I have, sir.

Q. When did you commence in that business?

A. I will not say positively, I think on the 12th or 14th of October last.

Q. In what capacity?

A. Major Engley. I was in his office one day and Major Engley asked me, if I would like to go away for him, I told him yes. He said that he had some men in Watertown, just beyond Rome that wanted to come on to Providence and that he was unwilling, well he did not express it in that way, but I took it to that effect—that he was unwilling to trust the money there and he wanted me to go to Watertown and pay the transportation and buy the tickets for the men.

Q. Tickets to New York?

A. To Providence. I went to Watertown.

Q. His proposition to you was to go to Watertown to bring on these men?

A. Yes, sir; send them on.

Q. Pay their transportation?

A. Pay their transportation.

Q. Did he furnish you the money?

A. He did, sir, \$100.

Q. How many men were there?

A. When I arrived in Watertown there were seven. If I remember right it will not exceed one or two men from that, sir. Only two

of those men eventually belonged to Major Engley. The other five out of the seven were under a Mr. Ray.

Q. Who is Mr. Ray ?

A. He was a colored man who had been recruiting for Mr. Sisson and I endeavored to bring the whole of the men through ; but not being recognized by Mr. Ray, who being a colored man at work for Mr. Sisson, one of Mr. Engley's agents, he would not turn those men over to me. I met him in the street, the principal street of Watertown and he showed me this telegraph. " Turn your men over to nobody." This was sent from Mr. Sisson to Mr. Ray, not to me, to send these men forward. That dispatch was for him to go with these men to Rome himself. He showed me that on the principal street.

Q. Sisson was in Rome ?

A. He was just out of Rome but would meet him on the arrival of the train that night. When I met Mr. Sisson, he says if I had heard that these men were yours and had known who you were, I should have made no objection. Says he, you take them now and pay their fare and I paid their fare and they came through to Providence with them. I am very certain there were seven men.

Q. How much was taken from their bounty ?

A. That I don't know, sir.

Q. That was between them and Major Engley ?

A. Yes sir—passed out of my hands.

Q. How much did Engley pay you ?

A. My expenses and two dollars a day for my services. I must take back a little of that. That is the agreement he has not paid me yet.

Q. These were colored men for the 14th regiment ?

A. Colored men for the 14th regiment.

Q. Were they all enlisted ?

A. That I could not say sir. These men came on here and I swore them in—but I will not say whether I swore those men—I swore in quite a number—two hundred and fifty or three hundred men as Justice of the Peace on a commission from the General Assembly signed by the Governor.

Q. With a bounty of \$250 dollars. Is that what you mean ?

A. I do not know, sir. I merely paid their transportation.

Q. After disposing of this batch of seven men, what did you do ?

A. I went to Baltimore, sir.

Q. Did Major Engley employ you to go to Baltimore ?

A. He did, sir.

Q. Did he pay you by the day, or agree to pay you ?

A. There was no difference in the agreement sir, nothing said.

Q. Did you get any men in Baltimore or Maryland ?

A. I got two men in Baltimore.

Q. What agreement did they make ?

A. Those were not enlisted by me, sir. All I paid was their fare. I made no agreement with any man whatever. I merely paid their fare.

Q. Your business was merely to come on and pick up the men that had been recruited by other agents ?

A. Yes, sir; had the money in my pocket to pay their transportation.

Q. Is that all you have ever done in the way of recruiting? Have you ever recruited any men yourself?

A. I have never recruited a man, not the first man.

Q. Have you been employed in Major Engley's office since that time?

A. I have, sir.

Q. Are you now there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Up to what time were you in the office?

A. I could not say exactly. I think some time in January, sir.

Q. Were you employed by the day?

A. By the day, sir.

Q. It seems that you have sworn in quite a number as Justice of the Peace? Did you work by the day in that, or did you have the fees.

A. Well, I made three arrangements with Major Engley, and I never accomplished any thing out of any.

Q. State if you please what arrangements were made?

A. My first arrangement was with Major Engley, when he came to me to go to Watertown, I came to know if he wanted a job. I went for him and there were no arrangements (for pay) or any thing of the kind. On my return he says, I would like to have you go away again and I will give you two dollars a day for your services, and I will pay your expenses or I will give you three dollars a day and you may pay them yourself. I asked what he meant, and he said my hotel bills—in that light. The next arrangement I came home and he said that he was very sorry but he wanted me to go to work for him and swear in these men as Justice of the Peace. I swore in two lots of men, it was the 13th day of December, I think. I think on Sunday; at any rate on Monday and Tuesday I swore in—no it was before that, that is—the last time I got home he wanted me to swear in men as Justice of the Peace and I swore in two lots.

Q. Was he to pay you for swearing them in?

A. He agreed to pay me 12 1-2 cts. I told him I thought the law did not allow of my taking short of 25 cts., but if there was going to be a good deal of it I was willing to compensate him if he would give me the business and I would not swear them in short of twenty-five cents. I swore in a good deal of men until I went away to Baltimore. I spent some time in Baltimore and thence to Fortress Monroe—met Engley's brother at Norfolk—name was A. F. Engley.

Q. What was he doing, recruiting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. About swearing in these men have you received any pay from the men?

A. No, sir; not the first cent.

Q. Have you from anybody?

A. Well I have nothing, unless Major Engley considers it in paying me by the day.

Q. Do you know whether he has been paid any fees for swearing in these men ?

A. I do not. I know one thing I got a pretty good game played on me.

Q. Do you know any thing about any trade with these men, these recruits ?

A. I do, sir.

Q. Property that has been sold to them ?

A. I do, sir.

Q. I wish you to state all you know about that. Have you sold any watches or other property to any of these colored recruits ?

A. I have, sir.

Q. How many watches have you sold ?

A. I will not state positively either twenty-nine or thirty-one sir.

Q. Where was this done ?

A. That has been done in Weybosset street.

Q. Was in Major Engley's office ?

A. No sir, it was in my office.

Q. You have an office separate from him ?

A. Yes, separate from him in Dyer's building, as agent.

Q. Agent for whom ?

A. The person that furnished the money to me.

Q. Who was it ?

A. Major J. C. Engley. I did the business as agent, sir.

Q. What kind of watches were these watches, sir, and what price.

A. Four watches were sold at thirty dollars and the balance at twenty-five dollars—good running watches, furthermore I told the men.

Q. Did you buy the watches ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who bought them ?

A. That's more than I can say.

Q. Who furnished them to you ?

A. The Express Company on a check given me by J. C. Engley, that's before I knew any thing about the transaction.

Q. You did not order these watches ?

A. No, sir. I never bought but one watch in my life, and that I have in my pocket. I know they came from New York but I did not know the parties.

Q. Do you know what the prices of the watches were ?

A. I know that forty watches cost \$494. He gave me a check to the express office to get them.

Q. Forty watches cost \$494 ?

A. Yes, sir, I think it was forty as near as I can get to it. I would not swear whether it was forty or thirty eight or forty-two.

Q. Were the watches all alike or were they of different qualities ?

A. There were different qualities. Here is one watch that belongs

to me. That is one of the \$25 watches. That has been worn for five months.

Q. Is this one of the best watches ?

A. No, sir, that is not. That is a second quality watch.

Q. What does such a watch as that cost ?

A. You must figure. I don't know what he paid for the difference. I never saw any bill sir. It is not like the watches Mr. Ballou sold those men in New York.

Q. Were these watches you sold for Major Engley all good watches ?

A. As far as I know, sir. I sold three watches with broken crystals to men who were bound to have them, late at night, when I could not get other crystals put in, and I told them if they would bring them in, I would have other crystals put in. I have always told these men if these watches would not go, I would have them fixed. The men asked me if I would give them the money back. I told them no, for the reason I could not give money back that I did not receive.

Q. They asked if you would, provided they were not satisfactory at the time ?

A. I told them, no. I would exchange a watch and give them a watch that would be satisfactory ; but how could I give a man money when I did not receive money.

Q. You took their orders ?

A. Yes, sir, I took their orders and I never received the first red cent on any man's order.

Q. And these orders went into the hands of Engley ?

A. Eventually ;—they went into the hands of Mr. Chace and Mr. Noyes, his clerks.

Q. What were the prices which they (the men) paid for these watches ?

A. Twenty-five and thirty dollars. Four I think at thirty as I said before.

Q. Four at thirty, and twenty-five dollars for the rest ?

A. I think it was either three or four.

Q. By Mr Thomas. You spoke of sixty watches ? Were not the whole sixty sold.

A. No sir.

Q. What was done with the rest of the watches ?

A. I suppose they were in Major Engley's possession. I do not know where they are.

Q. Did you deliver them to him, or were they never in your possession ?

A. No sir ; I did not deliver them to him for the reason that part of them was in my own place in which I was doing business, under a commission which I received from the United States government, as a retail fancy goods dealer. I think it is No. 23, next door to the Bank of North America,—room No. 3.

Q. You mean you have a license ?

A. I have a license, sir, which I have paid for to the United

States government, to carry on business not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

Q. Did you sell any other property besides watches?

A. I did, sir.

Q. What things?

A. I sold shirts.

Q. Flannel shirts?

A. Woolen, both over and under, buckskin gloves, mittens, comforters. Thats all, I think—and boots.

Q. Did you sell them on your own account or on the account of Major Engley?

A. I sold them and took the receipts in my own name for the bounty.

Q. Took the orders?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this trade on your own account entirely?

A. As agent. It was not so in all the receipts I received. All the receipts I received were simply N. Sheldon. But I don't see how it could be any thing different but agent where I was working for a man by the day.

Q. You did not invest any capital?

A. Not the first cent.

Q. Did Major Engley buy the goods?

A. He and me bought them together.

Q. He furnished the capital?

A. When I went and bought goods I had to take the bill back and pay it after I got the goods for myself. I am not in a situation in this State to buy a lot of goods on credit.

Q. When did you take out your license?

A. On the 12th day of December, I think it was, sir.

Q. Who paid for that license, Major Engley or you?

A. I paid for it myself, sir, through him; Major Engley advanced the money to pay that. He gave me the money last night.

Q. You obtained this license merely to trade for him?

A. As agent? I do not say his agent, or anybody's else; you can draw your own inferences.

Q. Can you make any statement (I do not care about your going into the particulars of this trade) of anywhere near the amount of all the goods sold under this license—state the whole amount of sales of various kinds of goods, either in addition to, or with the watches?

A. With the watches, altogether, it amounts to \$1,836 00, I think, a little short of \$50.

Q. Now, can you state the amount of profit Major Engley has made? You say you worked by the day. Can you state the amount of profit Major Engley has made on that trade?

A. I cannot, but I will give you what I think. I don't think that, with what goods there is remaining on hand, if he was to sell those goods to-day, that he would clear \$500. That's my candid opinion.

Q. His trade has stopped now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the value of the goods remaining on hand?

A. I should say \$800; and he has not sold any more than what has paid for what he bought, but his profits will be on what he gets for the goods he has on hand at the present time. I don't think that he has made——

Q. That would make the profits \$800?

A. If he could get \$800.

Q. Are they valuable goods, or what is the character of the goods?

A. The goods that remains on hand with him, are principally shirts. I think about three or four dozen gloves, about twenty pairs of mittens, two or three comforters, and the balance in watches.

Q. How many watches are there on hand now?

A. I think he has on hand now, something like eighteen or nineteen, I would not say positive. If I was at my house I could tell just what he ought to have. Whether he has disposed of any since I left him, that's more than I can say.

Q. These shirts are of a good merchantable quality?

A. Yes, sir, I should say they were.

Q. What were the prices which you received from these men for these shirts?

A. Those shirts were \$2,50 and \$3 apiece—\$5 and \$6 a pair.

Q. Do you know what such goods cost at the stores here in the city?

A. I know what I have bought; I have bought some of them; and shirts that were sold for \$2,50 apiece, I have paid \$2,50 for at the stores. But our principal trade, while I was there, was in boots.

Q. What kind of boots did you sell?

A. I bought the best boots I could buy, such boots as I have been informed that Snow, on Westminster street, was selling down to camp for \$9 a pair. These boots I bought of Allen J. Brown, at \$5,50 and \$6, and we sold them for fifty cents profit on these boots—that's all we ever charged.

Q. Let me see if I recollect rightly what you have stated. The whole amount of sales which you have made, including watches, was about \$1,800?

A. Yes, sir; it will not exceed \$1,900.

Q. And the profit, in the form of goods on hand, is worth about eight hundred dollars?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In selling these goods, did you sell to the men before they were mustered into the service?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did they muster men in here, or at the camp? Did you not sell men goods here after they were sworn in?

A. I sold them after they were sworn in, and not after they were mustered in.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You have not been to camp selling these goods?

A. No, sir; I have not. My clerk has been to Dutch Island and sold shirts, goods and drawers.

Q. In taking orders, there was some risk that the orders would not be paid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This profit was without regard to orders or risks on orders?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If any of the orders should not be paid, the profit would be less?

A. Yes, sir; I can show you one now, it is not worth two cents.

Q. Whose loss was that? yours or Major Engley's?

A. I don't know whose loss it is, I have not lost it.

Q. He has not settled with you yet, and you have a claim for wages?

A. I have a claim for wages, but there is an attachment on that.

Q. Whose attachment?

A. John N. Francis. Major Engley cannot settle with me, because everything is attached that he owes me.

Q. When you went off abroad as employee for Major Engley, did he pay your fare on the railroads?

A. He did, sir; and my hotel bills.

Q. Did he furnish you with transportation?

A. Yes, sir; all the transportation.

Q. From the State?

A. I do not know whether it was from the State. He gave me an order on different railroads.

Q. How were the orders signed?

A. They were signed J. C. Engley. I have one order in my pocket now. [Shows it.]

" Providence, Feb. 11, '64.

Mr. Edwards : Please furnish the bearer one ticket from New York to Providence,
and oblige, Yours, truly,

J. C. ENGLEBY, Major, &c.

[Shows another, used when he went to Watertown.]

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Could he give you orders on different railroads out of the State, the same as in the State?

A. Yes, sir; (the one above mentioned,) to the agents of the Western railroad, Mr. T. L. Green, to furnish transportation, and charge to J. C. Engley.

Q. Whose writing is that?

A. That was wrote by John L. Noyes, the book-keeper, and signed by himself.

Q. Did Chace have any connection with the trading business at all?

A. Mr. Chace came in there several times, and assisted me in my business.

Q. He worked there in your business?

A. Yes, sir, and with me.

Q. Did he make any sales?

A. I think Mr. Chace sold three or four watches—I am very certain he did.

Q. Did he sell any other goods besides watches?

A. I could not say; you get into a small room with a dozen or fifteen men, and it's hard work to tell what is doing—especially colored men. I know he sold some watches.

Q. You kept an account of sales?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could you not tell from your account, what sales he made in your absence? Mr. Chace knew what your arrangements were with Engley?

A. He ought to know; for the reason that I received an order from Major Engley to turn over everything, orders and everything to Mr. Chace.

Q. To turn over orders and goods?

A. Yes, sir; orders and accounts of everything I kept.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you have a written order to do this?

A. No, sir; verbal.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Mr. Chace used to be in there along with you, assisting you?

A. Yes, sir; he wrote all the receipts.

Q. He is in the employ of Major Engley?

A. Yes, sir; in his employ.

Q. Do you know of any frauds practiced upon any of these recruits by Major Engley, or his agents, with his knowledge or consent?

A. Not that I know of. I have never heard of the first one, and I have never seen anything in my presence. I have seen a great many men come in, and I have seen Major Engley, time and time again, pay \$25 of their bounty and take their orders for it, and not get the first cent, and then, at the same time, there is men that has come here and enlisted that would give something, and I never have seen him give them a cent.

Q. Do you know whether Major Engley employed a large amount of money or not?

A. I do not understand you, sir.

Q. Whether he employed a large capital or not?

A. I think he has, sir.

Q. Do you know where he obtained it?

A. I do not know, sir. I will tell you where I think his money came from—through his wife, who lives in Foxboro, just out of Boston. It was the private capital of his wife.

Q. Is she a woman of fortune?

A. With some money, I don't ———

Q. Colonel Francis did not advance him any money that you know of?

A. I know all the orders that I sold for, Col. Francis paid right over to him.

Q. He paid them immediately?

A. When they were carried in, sir; I cannot swear to it, because I don't know.

Q. You took these orders before their bounty was payable ?

A. I did, sir.

Q. But, Col. Francis paid them without respect to the time when the bounty was payable ?

A. I can show you an order that the clerk sold goods for, and we never could find the man.

Q. What was he, a deserter ?

A. I think he signed a false name.

Q. Why did not Col. Francis pay this ?

A. He paid it, you know, and then it came back to him, [shows the above mentioned order,] for when he paid off the men he could not find any such man.

Q. Then it was paid back to Francis ?

A. Yes, sir ; paid back to him again, because he did not find the man. I will bet that if Major Engley, to-day, wants \$5,000, he will get it, or \$10,000.

Q. Major Engley, then, in carrying on this business, if he wanted money at any time to advance to his agents or recruits, he could draw on Col. Francis for any amount he chose to draw ?

A. I do not know. We could carry in all the checks and all the papers, and then there was head money from the State. There was three or four ways to commence it as soon as he did carry and show it to the proper authorities.

Q. Francis did not wait until all this bounty was payable, he advanced it on Engley's credit ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who pays them ?

A. Paid at the Paymaster's office when these men came home.

Q. Does Engley do it ?

A. No, sir ; but his clerks do it.

Q. Have you stated all you know with regard to any trade carried on with these recruits by Major Engley, or under Major Engley ?

A. As far as anything that I think would be of any advantage to you to know. I will say one thing with regard to Major Engley. The expenses have been very heavy ; he has brought men from Chicago, and from the west, and rather than lose a man he has sent them there to M——, thirty at a time, and paid their board from Saturday night until Monday morning—until they were examined. Another thing, if Major Engley had been smart as some men would have been, he might have made more money than he has. Some men would not have furnished these rejected men with transportation back.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Was he not bound to furnish these men with transportation ?

A. If he had done the same as the rest, he never would have furnished hundreds upon hundreds of men. I suppose he sent two hundred and fifty or three hundred men back to their homes, because they could not pass, and nine-tenths of these men I could have taken to our border States and got them through.

Q. Have you told all you know about any frauds or swindling, upon any men that has been practiced ?

A. I do not think of any thing. I do not know of any swindling or any frauds. I don't think I can give you any further information than I have.

TESTIMONY OF G. M. HOPKINS.

[Examined by Chairman.]

Question. What is your name, residence and occupation?

Answer. G. M. Hopkins, 290 Hay street, Providence, Rhode Island.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I am not doing any thing at present.

Q. Have you had any thing to do with the recruiting business, in this State?

A. No, sir; nothing whatever.

Q. Have you been in the employ of any of the recruiting agents in this State?

A. Never, in the recruiting business?

Q. In any business?

A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. In any way connected with recruits?

A. Not connected with any recruits whatever, in the light I look at it, it is not in recruiting. I have been selling goods to the soldiers. I do not understand that that is recruiting.

Q. Have you sold goods on your own account to the soldiers?

A. No, sir, I have not; not since I have been in this line.

Q. You have been in the employ of Engley?

A. As I understand it, my agreement with him was that I should go in company, and that I should receive one third of the profits.

Q. What business?

A. Trading. That was, in shirts and all kinds of goods for the soldiers.

Q. Did you take out a license to trade?

A. I did not sir, they took out a license—my partners took it out. They considered me in the end a clerk, and I received a clerk's pay.

Q. When you went in you understood it was to be as a partner?

A. I understood it so—we were to be partners as I understood, and he was to back me so and so. After I got through I did not receive any thing but a regular salary, and that was one dollar and a half a day.

Q. What did you do?

A. Well, I sold the goods. What I mean, I sold shirts and army goods through and through—I travelled. What I mean by army goods—gloves, mittens, shirts and comforters, all through and through, and no other kind of goods.

Q. Did you go to the camp and sell them?

A. I did.

Q. Did you buy the goods?

A. No, sir, I did not. I went in with Major J. C. Engley, and

the Boston train was delayed, and I did not start with Major Engley until next morning. That was—I cannot exactly tell when—I think it was in December—because I travelled through to camp. I went to Boston with him and bought goods. I went into three establishments—four establishments.

Q. What is the whole amount of trading that you have done?

A. That is a thing which it is pretty hard to tell. I should guess pretty near the same as Mr. Sheldon did, eighteen hundred or nineteen hundred dollars, if not more, goods were sold—there are goods on hand at the present time.

Q. These sales were all to the soldiers?

A. Yes, sir; every one of them that I know of. I do not know after I turned my goods over into his hands.

Q. How about the amount of sales made by you altogether?

A. This was done inside that building, and down to camp. \$1800 or \$1900. I should not think over and above that.

Q. You took orders.

A. I did, sir. I took orders down there to Dutch Island—I should think they amounted altogether to three or four hundred dollars.

- Q. Down to camp?

A. Yes, sir, at Dutch Island. The great risk to run at that time was, that false names were given a great many times. If I had not been too smart for them it would have been worse than it was. That was an order I took, which Mr. Sheldon showed you—with a false name.

Q. Those were the sales you made. Had they any connection with the sales made by Mr. Sheldon.

A. Altogether—It was the same thing. I took my goods from his department. I took just what goods I thought was right.

Q. These sales were not in addition to Sheldon's?

A. No, sir; not in addition. The goods were sold by him at the office, and by me at the camp.

Q. Do you know of any trade separate from this that Sheldon has already testified to?

A. No, sir; I do not—any except what I have been with—off and back?

Q. On your own account?

A. No, sir; on account of Major Engley, and that has been travelling in this line of business.

Q. In whose name were these goods bought? Whose name did he buy them in? How did he have them marked?

A. As I look at it, he sent them over the road to F. J. Sheldon, agent, and marked the boxes so. I suppose he was understanding me as a clerk, though I supposed I was in partnership.

Q. What were the profits made by Major Engley on these goods, right through and through, so far as you know?

A. One hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent. Some eighty per cent. Some one hundred per cent.

Q. Was this over and above all expenses?

A. That, is more than I can tell—what those charges were I do not know any thing about.

Q. That is, considering the expenses and what you are going to lose ?

A. If a man is travelling in camp his expenses are very heavy.

Q. You mean then, on sales actually made, the profits ranged from—?

A. From \$100, \$75 \$150 per cent.

Q. That is considering the goods all sold ?

A. I speak of profits on goods actually sold—I cannot say exactly—here is goods on hand, and you did not know what they will bring.

Q. Are you selling any now ?

A. No, sir ; nothing at all whatever.

Q. By Mr. Blake. I understand that these orders were given on the Paymaster ?

A. No, sir, they were given on Major Engley, and to F. Sheldon.

Q. These orders were in the form of receipts ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That receipt is taken to the Paymaster, and he cashes it ?

A. Yes, sir, I suppose so.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD DORRANCE.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Question. What is your name, Mr. Dorrance ?

Answer. Edward Dorrance.

Q. You are Commissary ?

A. I have been Commissary since the 14th regiment was started. Since its formation I have been with the regiment.

Q. Have you had any thing to do with the recruiting business ?

A. Not at all, sir.

Q. Do you know any thing of your own personal knowledge, in regard to any fraud or swindling, that has been practiced upon any of the men in that regiment ?

A. Well, I knew some things, I suppose. I know of a man that has bought watches at this office here, Major Engley's office, that I would say would cost \$4.50 or \$5 a piece. When the men first came into camp and showed them to me, they said they gave thirty dollars for them. I have been told by the sergeant that it was in the office, they told him there that they cost four and one-half dollars a piece. They were watches that if you carried a day or two, they would turn all black, and stop, and would not go—as cheap a watch probably as could be manufactured.

Q. Do you know of whom they bought these watches ?

A. Well, some of them told me that they bought them of Sheldon. I think it is F. J. Sheldon—the one who used to be here in the Quartermaster General's office—in his department. And then some of them said they bought them of Engley—that Engley advised them to take one of them—they needed one, and wanted one, and it was just what they wanted, and they ought to take it.

Q. Did they pay Engley ?

A. They gave the man an order on the Paymaster, for thirty dollars, and signed a receipt for thirty dollars. I have known them to be paid and taken out their first instalment.

Q. Have you seen any of these orders which they signed ?

A. I do not know as I have seen any order signed. I know no more than they told me when the Paymaster come up to camp—after they got their pay they came down and cursed a little because they got cheated so in their watches.

Q. Were these orders paid by the Paymaster ?

A. I think they were, sir. They were deducted from the bounty.

Q. Did you hear them make complaint to the Paymaster ?

A. I do not think I did. The first time I heard of it, that they made complaint, it was down on the Island, in some companies there. I was at this camp, and one day a lot of recruits came in, and they had these watches, and one or two came into my building and wanted me to look at them, and see what I thought they looked like. I looked at the watches and asked them what they would give me to tell the price. Then they would carry them a day or two longer, and say it would not go, and it would be all black—turn black.

Q. The watches were worthless ?

A. Well, I do not want a great many of them at any price. I never knew but one man that ever dealt honorably with any of these men for watches, and that was John C. Harrington. He sold a good many watches. He is Drum Major of the American Brass Band here.

Q. Do you know that Engley sold these watches, in any other way than from the fact the men said so ?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know the name of any man or men, who said they bought watches in the office ?

A. Engley I believe advised. I cannot recollect but one man.

Q. What is his name ?

A. Andrew B. Conard.

Q. Did he pay Engley for his watch ?

A. Yes, sir ; he was up here with me. He was in the Hall, while I was in Railroad Hall, and the company got paid off down to the camp, and when the company was paid, he was up here with the money. He did not get his pay of course with the company. His money was left on the Island. I went over to Gen. Francis for his money. The General said he had left an order and he had taken out the pay for the watch. The sergeant asked if he had taken out the pay for the watch he bought of Engley, and Gen. Francis told him if he had given an order for watches to Engley, he had taken it out, and it was a poor time then to find fault, after he had given an order.

Q. General Francis told him so. ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see his watch ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that one of the bogus watches?

A. It was one of these burners.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you know the names of any of the parties who sold watches in Major Engley's, and who represented them as his property?

A. Well, it appears so, that Mr. Sheldon and Captain Ballou—he had a Commission from the Governor in the 12th regiment, and went to recruiting, and it appears so that when he commenced recruiting they commenced to give orders—it appears that Ballou staid in New York and sent on recruits, and sent on watches to this office, and Ballou stated to the sergeant that what he gave was \$4,50 a piece for the watches in New York.

Q. Did you have this from the sergeant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his name?

A. A. Sergeant Bush. He is on the Island. He was with Major Engley there some time?

Q. There is some other party you have not mentioned that was in Engley's office?

A. Ballou did not remain here. Engley it appears was in the office. One of the recruits it appears thought he was obliged to have them. It was Chace that was in the office.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you know whether Chace or Sheldon opened the office or kept the place.

A. I was told this Sheldon and they, were all concerned together. I was told by Colonel Vial, he went in on Saturday I think. He came up on Saturday night and Sunday he came over to the Hall, where I was, and Mr. Luke S. Chace happened to be going along, and so the Colonel saw him, and the Colonel says, there goes a sneak, and says he I met a soldier when I was in Barber's Eating House, and I think he said while he was eating a soldier came in there, and the Colonel asked him "what are you doing here, have you enlisted," or some thing of that kind. He says, no, I am here to rope in the recruits to buy watches. The Colonel asked him where it was, and the Colonel told him he would like to see the place, and this recruit took him up and showed him where abouts it was that they sold the watches and he says that L. S. Chace was there making out the orders all printed on the Paymaster, and telling them that they had better take the watches. Mr. Chace did not see the Colonel; he only stopped to see what was going on. There were lots of boots and shoes, and shirts and a lot of such stuff.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you understand that, that was a part of the Executive Department of the State?

A. They stated that some of the bounties were paid there. They said that a man was obliged to have fifteen dollars worth of clothing. I understood, no longer ago than company M, was paid off, when the colored ladies of New York presented a flag to their battalion; you recollect that a lot of non-commissioned officers of the 3d battalion came up to receive it. Well, company M, was paid off a few days

before, so one of the corporals came to me Saturday morning, and he says "Adjutant." He called me adjutant. I was acting here at that time, signing for clothing for the battalion. Says he, are men obliged to have fifteen dollars worth of clothing from that office. I said, no, sir. Said he, they done it to me on the Island and took it out of my bounty.

Q. Did he say who did it?

A. Major Engley's office. In that office, he said.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I want to know how far he knows?

A. They had—you probably know where his office is. There is a little entry that runs in back of his office, you come up over Taft, Steere & Co.'s Dry Goods store, and as nigh as I can find out, there is where they had the room.

Q. You were in the camp at the time Barnaby, Snow and Huntoon went down?

A. I was there when the 1st battalion came up. I never have been at Dutch Island. I have always been up here. Brown had a place where he sold boots and shoes and always sold them at reasonable prices, and so when the first battalion was going off—

Q. Was not Brown selling with authority?

A. He had, by the Colonel. He was Sutler. He was selling to company E. Colonel wanted him to bring in trimmings to coats and caps, and after a while he took in Chace with him, and after a while when the 1st battalion came up here to embark, the allotment commissioner came up there and saw all to once. Capt. Fry and he, went to the Major and wanted his men to come down street here, and get shirts, and boots, and shoes. The allotment commissioner, and Barnaby and Snow, was there so that they could get their cash. The men came down and got what they wanted, and all they had to do was to take their names. That was why Captain Fry and he went to the Major, and then the whole company came down.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that the allotment commissioner required them to do so?

A. Required them to do so, no more than he gave them the cards where to go and they used to come down in squads.

Q. Do you know any thing about the prices paid?

A. Well, I believe at that time they were a little human. They were not quite so bad as they have been since.

Q. Did they buy better than they could buy of Brown?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did these men get out of camp? Did they get released by the order of the commissioner?

A. Major Comstock gave permission—Mr. Brown sent him to him to know what it meant—he talked with me and I said I did not know what they were about. He said they did not want them, (the goods). Capt. Fry came to Major Comstock to get them to go.

Q. What did they charge for boots?

A. Nine dollars a pair. They were long Wellington top boots.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Where did authority to sell come from?

A. Capt. Fry went to the Major, and the Major said, I believe there is no objection — So Mr. Snow would have fifteen or so come into his shop, and then more.

Q. Can you state where the authority came from for these furloughs. Was it by his instigation or did some one?—

A. Well I understood that Capt. Fry let them come. .

Q. Have you been present at the sales of watches?

A. I never have been present, because they always got them before they came to camp. The men came to me finding fault about some of these men. They used to call them damned swindlers.

Q. By Mr. Hill. Did it make any dissatisfaction in camp?

A. Well, it did not make it very pleasant sometimes.

Q. Have you known of any complaints from the men of not receiving all the bounty they were entitled to?

A. I know of one man, he came to me—his name is Wm. Mercer. He is a man that started about the time the regiment first began to form, and was recruiting from that time. Well, there was one day, in December; the Colonel gave him a pass to come up here, and he comes up and goes to Major Engley's office, and says to Major Engley, "I want a settlement; I would like to get a settlement." Major Engley turned round, "have you got a pass?" "Yes, sir." "Let's see it," said he, and he looks at his pass, and takes it and puts it into his pocket, and goes up stairs and tells Mr. Chace to bring that man to me. Well, Chace brought him over to the hall, and I heard Mr. Chace's story. He said he was very abusive over there, and was saucy, and all this kind, and abused his pass. I heard his story and he went out. After he went out, Mercer began to cry. I said, "Mercer, what are you crying about?" Said he, "I want to know what I am put here for." Said I, "Chace tells me that you have been abusive." Said he, "Adjutant, I'll tell you just all I have said, he says, I came up this afternoon—it was Saturday in the afternoon—and went to see Major Engley, and asked him for a settlement. He said I have brought, I think he says, fifty recruits. I have paid out about \$200 to get these men, and he has got a gold watch of mine, and he says, because I have asked him for a settlement, he has sent me over here." Said he, "that's it, that's what I said, and there's a man that came up with me, Mr. Rice, you can ask him." When he came in, I wanted to know, for the sake of the man, whether I should keep him there or not. If he had not done anything I was willing to let him go. When he came, I asked him if this man was abusive over to Engley's office, and all he said he did was, he went to Major Engley and asked for a settlement, and Major Engley would not give him any settlement, but took from him his pass and sent him here. "Well," I says to Mercer, "how many recruits have you sent?" "I do not know," says he, "here's my book." He took the book and showed it to me. On it was—there were many such places—so much for lodgings and breakfast, and supper; so much for transportation. This was on his book. I do not know how much it would amount to. He said he thought it would amount to \$200. I did not

reckon it up. He said, "I can't get no settlement, and he's got my watch."

Q. Well, what became of him? How long did you keep him?

A. Well, by that time, I told him he could go home to his wife. He is a pretty nice sort of a colored man—he is a very good man. I said, "you can go and see your wife, and keep away from that office, and when the Colonel comes, I will see about it." I told him to report to me the next morning at eight or nine o'clock. The next morning he did so. When he came, I said, "you can go back and report to me at six o'clock this evening. The next morning you can go down on the Island and see the Colonel, and see what is to be done." So he went down on the Island, and what he said to the Colonel I do not know; but I spoke to the Colonel when he came up, as to how it was about such things. Well, his complaint was, that Engley didn't pay him for getting the men. Benjamin Greenborough, in Co. L, I think he is, Mercer told me that he had got eight men, and Engley agreed to pay him so much apiece, and he had paid transportations, &c., for these men, which amounted to about \$300, and he could get no settlement with him.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. That is another man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not the same one?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you send off the man you were speaking of before he made a settlement?

A. He is on the Island now, that is, I suppose so.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Of course he belongs to this battalion?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This was an enlisted man whom they had sent out to recruit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you heard complaints from any man that he was cheated out of a part of his own bounty?

A. I have heard complaints that a man was cheated out of all his bounty, he said so.

Q. Who was that?

A. I could not tell you his name, I have forgotten his name.

Q. Did he say who had done it?

A. Major Engley, I believe, he laid it to. The man had been off recruiting. When he started off to get some recruits, he got some recruits for Major Engley, and he let him have \$10. He sent the recruits down, and come down and got more money. He kept getting money, and he used to keep sending orders for money. Maj. Engley told him when he got through recruiting, that he would make it all right, and when he came up the day the company was paid off, I believe the Paymaster took it out of his bounty.

Q. How did it get to the Paymaster?

A. He used to give orders. He would say to the Paymaster, "for value received, I promise to pay J. C. Engley." He would give it to the Paymaster. This man signed it, and I suppose Engley witnessed it—on some of his official business.

Q. He would know what he signed ?

A. Yes, sir, most of them—a good many of them could read and write.

Q. What name were in the order ?

A. His name was in the order—I could not think of all the names.

Q. Have you known any instance of any man's being deceived as to the amount of his bounty, and cheated out of it in that way ?

A. I cannot say. I know what a man told me, and that's all. He swore he gave an order for \$10, and when he came to pay it, it was fifty dollars.

Q. What is his name ?

A. This man—his own son saw the order—he has been with the regiment. It was at the time that Co. L or M——. He said when the order was wrote, there was a very fine ten put in, and then, afterwards, it was altered to fifty.

Q. Who was that order in favor of ?

A. Well, I could not say ; Mr. Adams told me, down here with the Quartermaster General.

Q. The man, himself, did not tell you ?

A. No, the man did not, he was down there, and his son told him of this. "I thought it was rather rough," he said. One man was crying ; I believe he told the colored preacher he tried to get somebody to take his \$25 and carry it up to him, and make him a present. He might as well take the whole—that was all there was left.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Have you any information from your own direct knowledge ? That is the most important ?

A. I will give you these names : Mercer, is in camp. Greenborough, is in Co. L. A. B. Conrad, the man there who bought a watch.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. When do you understand that this battalion will move ?

A. We expect the transport every day. The Quartermaster told me he expected it. It will, probably, be here Monday or Tuesday, I should think. James Birch is a man who has been in the office of Major Engley.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you know of any traders of this city that have been told by any of the State authorities, not to sell goods to these men ?

A. Well, Mr. Charles Bowen, down here,—the Allotment Commissioner,—Mr. Bowen told me, one morning as I came over to the hall—I used to come in and get a key to go out back—I came over one morning and got the key of Mr. Bowen, and he says to me, says he, "I have been stopped from sending goods on to Dutch Island." "You have, says I, "how's that ?" He says, "Col. Smith has called here and ordered me to stop them ;" "and," said he, "I and he had a hell of a row about it." He told me that Smith told Bowen that he had guaranteed about forty dozen of those shirts; that is, the firm of Bowen & Clarke. His name is Charles W. Bowen.

Q. Guaranteed for what shirts?

A. Forty dozen shirts that Mr. Barnaby had sent somewhere and got, for the benefit of the battalion.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Can you state what is the largest amount of clothing you have known any soldier to buy?

A. There is a man in the second battalion, I believe, who drew \$94 worth of shirts.

Q. By the Chairman. How many shirts did he get for \$94?

A. I don't know, I believe they were \$11 a pair.

Q. Flannel shirts?

A. Such as the sutler used to sell for \$6 a pair.

Q. Of the same quality?

A. Yes, sir; full as good shirts as they were selling at \$11 per pair.

Q. The Allotment Commissioner did not have to guarantee the sutler, did he?

A. Oh, no, the sutler was shut up there once by order of Colonel Smith.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. By order of Colonel Smith?

A. It appears as though the Colonel (Viall) did not find the Governor had given the order.

Q. Were traders and other sutlers shut up?

A. Yes, sir; he could not sell, Col. Smith had guaranteed on them and wanted them to be sold.

Q. How do you understand that Col. Smith guaranteed this?

A. I understood that he was to guarantee forty dozen of these shirts—that's the way I understand it.

Q. How did Col. Smith insure himself?

A. I do not know; I cannot suppose. A man could draw any quantity of stuff, and all he has to do is to take his name on a piece of paper, and they charged the man, and they got their pay of the Paymaster.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Then they did not give orders at that time?

A. No, they did not give orders the same as the sutler; you only have to have a good black face, and if it is not beyond \$300, you can have all the boots and shoes you can buy. The sutler could not get an order—selling at one-quarter prices. Gloves at a dollar a pair were sold by them.

Q. What kind of gloves?

A. Well, cotton gloves, such as the sutler was selling at a quarter of a dollar.

Q. What was a fair price for the gloves the sutler sold?

A. Quarter of a dollar.

Q. White cotton gloves?

A. White cotton gloves, such as the soldiers wear.

Q. Who sold white cotton gloves for a dollar?

A. Barnaby.

Q. Col. Smith guaranteed the payment?

A. Of course, that is, with shirts—go in there and take all you

want, the bounty is good for it. Capt. Gorton has been down there a good deal. He has seen a great many things sold by them.

Q. Did these men receive any orders to purchase these things?

A. Well, I guess if the second battalion—if these men ever came on when the second battalion had been there, they would have shot them all. There was considerable dissatisfaction.

Q. By the Chairman. Do you know whether these men were informed that they were required to buy, by their officers, to purchase these goods?

A. They were not required as I have understood it.

Q. Do you know whether it was so represented to them to induce these men to buy goods of Barnaby, and the others?

A. I do not think they were. No, sir.

Q. I did not ask whether they were required, but whether it was so represented?

A. No, I don't know as I do. These officers, as a general thing, have been against Barnaby. When I was with the second battalion, one man took \$94 worth. I believe others had \$50 worth.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT FESSENDEN.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. State your name and residence?

A. Robert Fessenden, Valley Falls, Rhode Island.

Q. You have been engaged in the recruiting business for the 14th Regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you commence?

A. On the 16th day of September. I left Providence on the night of the 16th.

Q. By whom were you appointed?

A. I was not appointed by any one, I was employed by F. M. Ballou, as an assistant.

Q. Where did you commence operations?

A. In Poughkeepsie, New York.

Q. Did you have any other agents associated with you?

A. Two colored men by the names of Charles Allen and Wm. Ladd, and a man by the name of Wynkoop, his first name I can't remember.

Q. Were these men employed by you or Ballou?

A. Ballou forwarded them to me as assistants.

Q. Did you work by the day?

A. I enlisted ten men for \$300 bounty and took the \$10 head-money—my expenses were \$43. They received \$300, every man of them so far as I know, up to the 26th.

Q. Where did you find these men?

A. In Poughkeepsie, New York.

Q. Where did you leave them?

A. At F. M. Ballou's office, in New York.

Q. Where did you go next?

A. I next had an interview with Major Engley, in his office in Providence, on the the 27th day of September. I said to him, that I had been to work for Ballou some ten days, and had made but twelve or fifteen dollars; that is, we were to share the profits, and I asked him then, if we could do any better. He said to me, you had better try the western part of the country, for instance, Cincinnati, and deduct from the bounties, as the expenses will be \$25. If you can arrange military rates, \$17.75, and whatever men you get, I will share with you the profits. If there are many men that you obtain, that don't pass, and we have to forward them back, send them back, and we will share that expense—of course to be deducted from the gross profits. I left the city on the 29th of September. I arrived in New York, and left for Cincinnati on the 2d of October, and went to Lexington, Kentucky on 7th day of Oct., and after getting twenty men to enlist—to agree to go with me, was stopped by the Provost Marshal. On the 13th I left Cincinnati, and arrived at Providence on the 15th day of October, and Major Engley refused to pay for my expenses as he agreed to, so that I was \$75 out of pocket.

Q. How many men did you obtain?

A. I obtained no men. The Provost Marshal stopped me, and that prevented me getting home the men, because Burnside was building a Railroad in Kentucky, one hundred miles long, from Nicholasville to Knoxville, and he had an Assistant Adjutant General at the front, and one at Cincinnati, Major Addison, who give me a *carte blanche* to go where I pleased. Captain I, of the 7th regiment had received orders to impress all colored men for this service; and as soon as the Adjutant General at Cincinnati heard the news, he stopped them all, and prohibited bringing men from that department, as every contraband was needed for bringing the road from Nicholasville, one thousand men to every mile. So that prevented me from getting my men, and made me \$75 out. I should have got thirty-five to forty men. I had men already to go the morning I left Lexington. The men had agreed to come with me for \$250 each, as per Major Engley's instructions. There was no difficulty at all in getting men. The expenses from Lexington to Cincinnati were \$3, and I had made arrangements with the agent of Pennsylvania Central Railroad to furnish transportation at \$17.75 from Cincinnati to Rhode Island, and I should have got \$50 for every man I brought here.

Q. Did you go back?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been in the business at all since that?

A. Yes, sir; I was going on to tell. October 20th, I went to Wilmington, Del., and found there, that, through a mistake, Capt. Ballou had a man there by the name of Aldrich, and I stopped there from the 20th to the 29th, without knowing there was an agent there and without obtaining a man. He was enlisting men for \$250. I came back again, and November 5th I went to Baltimore and obtained three men—four men that I enlisted for \$250 apiece, which would

be \$50 profit, deducting expenses. My expenses for the trip were \$49.39. The gross profit provided all passed. I had to pay one man's expenses back to Baltimore, making the gross expenses about \$65, against \$200 gross profit. Each man was enlisted with the understanding that he was to enlist in the 14th Regiment R. I. H. A., and that he was to have \$250 bounty.

Q. Did he understand what the State bounty was?

A. Yes, sir. The \$50 were to be deducted for expenses incurred in transportation. They said that \$300 was \$270 more than they were getting in their own State, or Washington, D. C. I got each man at a State bounty of \$300, and told them I should be obliged to deduct \$50 to pay expense of transportation and subsistence, and, in case they did not pass, to pay their expenses back, and with that they were perfectly satisfied with \$250. I could give you the names of each man, as they were endorsed on the back of the order. I obtained the order from C. C. Felton, President of the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to Mr. Crawford, of Baltimore, to furnish the transportation. The names were Wm. Young, James Baldwin, Wm. Fisher, Lewis Smith.

Q. Did you settle with them, and did you get the bounty?

A. That is something I never had any thing to do with. After the first trip that I took for Engley, and he refused to pay me the \$75, I never have had any thing to do with him. I quit him as a scoundrel. Ballou was never in connection with Engley, any more than that Capt. Ballou was the first man who started it, and Major Engley, who entered the business as State agent for recruiting, in the Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. I know nothing about it. If he was in company with him, it was diamond cut diamond. Capt. Ballou came home with the 12th regiment, and made a statement to the Governor that a certain number of colored men might be obtained in Kentucky to count as part of the quota of this State. The authority was immediately issued to organize a company of Heavy Artillery—colored men. Capt. Ballou went on to New York, and Major Engley, who was clerk for Major Sanford, received authority to go to New York, and see if he could not do something. He went, and the same week that he secured three, Captain Ballou obtained forty-seven. Then they saw that Captain Ballou's capability for recruiting colored men, was so much superior to their own, they kept him in that position; and that is all that kept Ballou in that position to the time he left.

Q. Did you in any instance, pay any money to the masters of any slaves?

A. No, sir.

Q. You would be likely to know it?

A. I was in Baltimore, in a State exempted I believe in the President's Proclamation of the 1st January, 1863, and I recruited men in Baltimore. This very man that I told you of, James Baldwin. I will tell you the circumstance. I never made a cent out of the business. I will confess every thing I have done in it. James Baldwin came to me at a restaurant of Richard Burkea, corner of

North and Fleet streets, in company with another man that I had to assist in recruiting, a man living in this city. Johnston stated the case, that James Baldwin was a slave, owned by a man out of——, twenty-two miles from Baltimore city, that the slave came in with an old man also a slave, on a load of hay, that he ran away from the old man and came to the restaurant. He came to another man on Saratoga street, and wanted to go into the army if possible. I said to him that I could take him on Rhode Island if he wished, and I put him down to this same man. I have forgotten his name. I could remember I suppose to-morrow. After he had been there twenty-four hours I furnished him transportation, furnished his name to Mr. Crawford, took him and the agent who recruits, and whose name is in the books with an order of Major Sanford and forwarded him to Rhode Island. I do not know whether he (agent), is a runaway slave or not. I neither know nor care.

Q. Do you know of an instance where money was left you ?

A. This James Smith and Lewis Fisher. I was in Baltimore on the 20th of October, and went to the residence of William Fisher and ascertained that he had received \$50 of his \$75 bounty money, and had forwarded it to his wife.

Q. What is the actual expense of getting a man from Kentucky here ?

A. The actual transportation ? it would take forty-eight hours to bring them here, or two days travelling night and day. The expenses of transportation, \$19,75 for fare in the cars right through to New York—to Providence. Then, there would be in two days, about four meals, because you could not make stoppages and get meals any oftener. Full fare is \$25 from Cincinnati ; I paid that for my own fare on ; then the expense of four meals at the railroad stations—the only place you could get them—\$2 more, making \$27.

Q. If you had succeeded in getting these men through ?

A. If I had forty men at \$250, it would have been \$2000 of course, gross profit ; half of that, not quite half, because I should have got them through at \$19,75, which would make \$21,75, and one out of four didn't pass ; one-fifth would have to be deducted for gross expenses.

Q. Do you think more men could have been obtained if you had recruited them and deducted less ?

A. I do not think there could at that time—the State would not have allowed it at that time.

Q. Afterwards it——

A. I recruited up to the 25th of December. All my recruiting was done for F. M. Ballou. On the 12th of December, I started for Washington, and kept two men at Baltimore. I paid for five men on the 28th of December, \$200, \$40 apiece ; I paid to a man named Richard Colson, of Baltimore, I paid him the cash the way I bought them.

Q. They were delivered in New York ?

A. They were delivered in Washington city. I worked two

months at \$3 a day and my expenses. I bought the men of Richard Colson. They were men brought by him from Virginia. Some came from Norfolk, and some from still further south. He was obliged to pay their expenses from Norfolk, (\$5,) and pay their board a day or two, and I paid him \$40 apiece. He was obliged to go down and get them. They went to Rhode Island. I delivered them to Ballou. I don't know anything about where they went to, except to Rhode Island.

The Committee adjourned until Thursday, Feb. 18th, at 2 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF HON. WM. P. SHEFFIELD.

[Examined by Chairman.]

Q. Have you any knowledge of any frauds that have been practiced upon enlisted men in this State other than that which you have already laid before the House of Representatives.

A. I have no personal knowledge of any frauds having been practiced upon any man that has been recruited into the military service of the United States from this State.

Q. Have you in your possession any documents or proofs of such frauds.

A. I have within my control, not within my possession, one paper only in relation to the recruiting of men—that I remember of—in this State, and that I have shown to one or two members of the Committee; I don't know which, I have shown it to Mr. Thomas. I have also—within my control not in my personal possession now, it is at my room, a paper which is not signed, and it is I suppose a statement of evidence which has been before this Committee—a statement of the evidence of a witness who has been examined before this committee—or rather whom I am informed has been examined before this committee.

Q. Did you say you have that in your possession?

A. I have it in my control.

Q. Will you furnish it to the committee?

A. I have no objection to doing so.

Q. And this other document of which you speak?

A. I will show it to you any day when you want it.

Q. Will you furnish it to the committee?

A. It is an order from Luke Chace to Colonel Viall, and a statement of Colonel Viall upon the back of that order. I suppose that Col. Viall wants the original papers; but I will furnish it to the committee with the understanding that I am to have the original papers on leaving copies. I will furnish the paper or a copy of it to the committee. I do not want to withhold any thing in my possession. I will say that I became acquainted with Col. Viall in Washington. I was at his tent, I should say, repeatedly. I don't know how many times. My relations with him were such, that I should think he would feel free to call upon me for any thing that I could reasonably do for him, at any time or in any place. He came to my house a

week ago last Saturday in Newport ; we had some conversation which was introductory and which appertained to a personal matter, which I need not refer to. He stated that he desired to do what he could for his command ; that he had the best of feelings for Gov. Smith, and no disposition to do any thing which would injure him ; but he felt that it was his duty to his command to do what he could to expose the frauds which had been committed upon them, and he thought that Governor Smith would take no exception to his doing what he could to this end—and I thought so too—and he deemed it his duty to make statements in reference to these frauds, which had been committed by the recruiting officers, and he thought that when they came to the knowledge of Governor Smith, he would at once dismiss them. I remarked to Col. Viall that if there was any thing that he would put in writing, I would see that it was used for the purpose he designed, and would see to bringing it to the attention of the General Assembly. He said to me that he had statements of the men then made out, and I told him to send them up and give a statement of his own, and I would see that it was put into the proper train. I believe that was the substance of the conversation. On Friday morning last I received these papers from the hands of a person whom I supposed to be the Chaplain of the regiment, and presented most of them to the House that morning. The Colonel went into some matters between Luke Chace and himself.

Q. You are Counsel for Colonel Viall ?

A. I am not. I stated to him I would be if he desired it at any time ; I told him I would do any thing I could. I told him I would be his Counsel ; but I did not understand that I received these papers for that matter. I understood that they were received for the purpose of investigating these frauds. He told me that Col. Van Slyck was his Counsel. He expressed a very great desire to do what he could for the good of his command, and he wanted these frauds thoroughly investigated, and the matter sifted out ; he expressed a great interest in this.

Q. These were not put into your hands as his Counsel, to inform you of the nature of his defence and the action ?—

A. I did not understand it so. He stated to me then, that Col. Van Slyck was his Counsel, and I said then you do not need my help. If you do, I think I said, you shall have my services without money any without price. I have a great regard for Col. Viall, and I was ready to assist him—to volunteer in the matter.

Q. Did you notice the date of the letter ? (Dec. 27, 1863) ?

A. I did not look at it at the time. Col. Viall showed me his memorandum book afterwards and told me that the letter bore the date of some memorandum in his book. This letter was furnished to me on Friday morning.

Q. Was that the source from which you received all of these documents which you have offered to the House ?

A. I think I received one of them from Col. Viall—the deposition of Howard, I think I received that from Col. Viall himself. I

don't know how that is. I think he handed it to me himself, but I am not sure. If he did hand it to me, I received it on Friday at that interview. But certainly I did not receive those papers as Counsel. The purpose I received them for, was for the purpose of aiding in the investigation of these frauds that had been committed upon his command, and my only delicacy in not bringing that paper (the Chace letter) before the House at all, or before the committee, was because it referred to a matter in which I might be Counsel hereafter, and that it was not proper to bring the matter in that paper before the House, and then it referred to the matter of Col. Bailey's order to Luke Chace, and I thought I was not necessary to bring Col. Bailey into the matter.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I ask you why, in receiving these papers for the purpose of investigating these frauds, did you think it proper to present these papers to the House, rather than to this committee?

A. I did so, for the reason, I will give. I had heard the committee complained of, and if people thought I had these papers in my hands, they would say on the one hand that I wished to thrust at somebody in the dark, and would do secretly, what I would not do openly. On the other hand it would be said—and I should subject myself to the imputation of the want of courage, to bring the matter to the public, and still further I thought it a more proper way—to bring the papers regularly before the House, and to have them referred to the committee by the House.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Then, if any member of the House should have a deposition put into his hands upon this subject, you think instead of handing it to the committee, it should be presented to the House?

A. If it was proper to present the deposition at all, in my judgment, it would be proper to present it to the House, and have it referred to the committee by order of the House.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Then I ask, if you think it the best way to give publicity to these matters in this way?

A. That would be a mere matter of opinion, and perhaps I am not an expert competent to testify upon such a subject.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES A. BOWEN.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Question. Where do you reside?

Answer. North Providence.

Q. Have you been engaged in the recruiting business for the 14th regiment.

A. I have picked up men in different States for this regiment.

Q. How long a time were you engaged, when did you commence and when did you cease operations?

A. I commenced in November I think. I had been in the recruiting service ever since July, and at that time I commenced recruiting for the colored regiment.

Q. About what time were you appointed or employed in this business?

A. I went in one way, on my own responsibility. I was recruiting on the Park, had a tent there, and was recruiting for the 3d Cavalry. Mr. Hill came to me and advised me to engage in recruiting for the 14th regiment. On his representation I went with him. It seems he had made an arrangement with Major Sanford in which we were to get men in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and bring them here, and we were to receive the \$10 per man, paid by the State and \$25 that they were allowed to deduct from the bounty of the recruits and Engley would see that that was collected by his receiving one third of the profits.

Q. He took one third of the profits?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who paid the expenses, and who took the responsibility?

A. He was to assume one third of the responsibility. Well, we went after some men.

Q. It was a partnership then?

A. As I understood it. Recollect I had not seen Engley or Sanford. The arrangement was made with Sanford. I am apt to mix Engley with Sanford.

Q. Was Sanford to deduct one-third the profits?

A. Engley was to do the business and take on third. Whether Sanford had a share I do not know. We were to look to Engley.

Q. What did you understand about it. Was it Engley or Sanford?

A. I understood it was to be Sanford; but it seemed afterwards it was to be Engley. I did not know Engley at the time. Hill did not know him in the transaction; we made the arrangement with Sanford. I am telling you what I understood. This is second hand. We went after some men and were gone some weeks. We went to Philadelphia and came back. We stayed at Philadelphia a while, and then Hill went to Trenton and succeeded in getting nine men. We brought the men here and did not take orders from the men for \$25. I think in that first lot we took orders by the men for \$12, and received \$10 head-money.

Q. Why did you not take the \$25?

A. We could not make the arrangement with the men. The men thought that it was too much. As I understand it Engley kept one third of that money, making no allowance for expenses.

Q. He kept one-third of the gross proceeds?

A. Yes, sir. I came on from Philadelphia, after some time, leaving Hill. I was dissatisfied with the arrangement. Individually I did not know Engley; but Sanford I knew, and took my men to camp, and proposed to put them in, in my name. Then I understood that Sanford had an arrangement by which I could not collect this money, without his partner's doing the business. I went to the Governor to see if I could have it so arranged that the orders for the men I recruited, could be cashed without the money being paid to Major Eng-

ley. I could not see the Governor, but I saw the clerk Col. Bailey, who did his business, who told me he thought I could make such an arrangement, and he would see the Governor. The next day I went there, and he refused to make the arrangement because he thought it would take too much trouble. He said he placed the whole arrangements for recruiting in Major Sanford's hands, which was perfectly satisfactory, and that I should have to report to Sanford and do the recruiting through Sanford. Then I talked with Sanford and we had an understanding, yet it was not really a contract—that Engley was to cash our orders, Hill's and myself, or cause them to be cashed, and he would retain the \$10. If I brought ten men at \$25 each, Engley kept the recruiting fee of \$10, he gives me \$25. Engley got \$100 for my transaction.

Q. Engley cashed the orders?

A. I took the orders to him and he cashed them. He can get them cashed in five minutes. I think in the lot I refer to first there were eleven men—two rejected.

Q. What of the \$2 government bounty?

A. He got that—\$12 per head. I may as well state that he got \$10 apiece for all the men who were sent by them who have gone out for him. He has either been in partnership with them as I have done or else he has kept the \$10 for the trouble of cashing the orders as I understood.

Q. By Mr. Blake. It was an easy matter to get an arrangement provided, he could have the \$10.

A. I tried again and again to get the \$10. I thought it unjust I asked Engley why he did not cash my orders. He said because Major Sanford did not instruct him to. I took them to Major Sanford and he had the audacity to refer me to the Paymaster. I asked the Paymaster and he said it was necessary to get Sanford's approval.

Q. The great objection was that he could not keep the accounts?

A. That was the stated objection? Probably the objection was that they would not get so many \$10.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. But they got more than \$10 in some cases?

A. Yes, sir, they got what they could swindle the men out of. When I made the second arrangement, Sanford took the \$10 and on the other arrangement—

Q. Before that he had one-third of the profits?

A. Yes, sir, Engley, I mean—

Q. Did he take it, when the arrangement was for one-third of the profits?

A. One third of it. I think there was only one lot brought.

Q. Under this second arrangement with Sanford how many did you send in?

A. I think I brought thirty men. I mean Hill and myself?

Q. They were to pay transportation to New York?

A. They were to take the \$10 and pay transportation from New York, afterwards they made me pay it.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Did they charge you any transportation?

A. Yes, sir; every cent of transportation, when they found that our State did not pay it.

Q. Did they furnish any subsistence money for these men that you recruited?

A. Yes.

Q. When men were recruited by you, were they correctly informed as to the amount of the State bounty?

A. Every man I ever brought to Rhode Island—that was sent to Rhode Island—understood everything as thoroughly as I could explain it to him.

Q. No man was deceived by you, or by any person in your employ, to your knowledge?

A. To my knowledge there was not.

Q. After the men arrived here, did you ever know of any different contract made with them by Engley?

A. No; I had some men come here that had \$25 more deducted out of their bounty than they thought they should have; but Engley did not make any contract with them.

Q. How did he do that?

A. Changed their orders to \$50.

Q. Do you know whether these orders were paid by the Paymaster?

A. I think they were. They were put on Engley's books as being paid.

Q. They were signed by the men?

A. It was done by Engley, without the knowledge of the men. This lot was eight men recruited in Philadelphia. He (Turner) brought these men—brought them to Engley's office—Engley connived with him, (with Turner,) who brought them. The original order that Turner made out, Turner told me, was made in Philadelphia, for \$25. He told me that he told him they were all mine—I don't say he told him so—he told me that he did.

Q. Do you know if there were several orders on one sheet?

A. That, I could not say. Turner brought these men here for me. I was to receive \$25 apiece. Engley paid him \$25 apiece, and told him to go off and get some more. Engley has since refused me any compensation. I was interested in the men. I went to camp, and I learned that every order was for \$25. They had signed orders for \$25, and expected to receive \$275. I knew the orders had gone in against them for \$50, and they received \$250 instead of \$275.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What was the reason you could not draw the \$25?

A. Because the men had made their orders out to Turner, and Engley had paid them. There those orders were, and he had paid Turner for my men and Turner did not pay it to me. Engley tampered with Turner, or some of Engley's agents. It was down in the office. Turner came here in good faith.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. It may be said that you lost through Turner, your agent?

A. Through Engley, by whom Turner had been tampered with.

Q. Have you the names of these eight men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would furnish them?

A. Letter, Nov. 10th '63. Brought by Turner, for Hill, Brown & Co., William F. Robinson, Henry Thomas, John H. Price, William Jones, William George, Ralph Sears, John Thomas, Charles Thomas. These, probably, came from Salem, New Jersey. What drew my attention to this was, that I was looking on Engley's books, and I found that orders against these men had been made out for \$50 on his books, and then I asked the clerk, and he said the orders were made out, and then I asked the men, and they said they had no such orders; and then after I told the men that they were made out at \$50, they persisted that they were not, but at \$25. I afterwards asked the men, and they said they never received what they agreed for; and some intelligent ones, in the presence of a commissioned officer of the regiment, Lieutenant Aldrich.

Q. Did you sell any watches to the men?

A. Did I? no, sir; since they have been mustered into the service.

Q. Nor here in the office?

A. Occasionally, the men I brought with me, bought a watch.

Q. How did they pay for the watches?

A. They gave me an order on their bounty.

Q. Have these orders been paid by the Paymaster?

A. I don't know; they were cashed by Major Engley to me.

Q. All that passed through Major Engley?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Major Engley share the profits of these watches?

A. No; the understanding with Major Engley was, if these men were mustered out, deserted or died, I should be responsible; so that I ran some risks.

Q. What were the prices of the watches?

A. \$20, \$25 and \$30, according to the quality. Most of those I sold were good grained watches—silver watches—watches that generally retail for \$22 to \$25. If these men, for any reason, should be rejected, I must lose—the order would be good for nothing.

Q. These men that you sold watches to could have told the time of day by the watches?

A. Yes, sir; I warranted every watch I sold. I never had but two watches come back to me and I satisfied those men. I might as well say that Major Engley refused to accept orders for \$25 after that. He told me that orders must be for \$50, because it created dissatisfaction among the men. Others had \$50 taken out, and mine were recruited for \$25.

Q. Among the agents you mean?

A. Yes, sir; among the agents, and among the men too.

(The Committee met at the committee room of the House of Representatives, on the fourth day, February 11th, and on the fifth day, Friday, February 12th, at the State Auditor's office, and in each instance adjourned after brief sessions. On the sixth day, Colonel Viall appeared before the Committee, Monday, February 15th.)

TESTIMONY OF JOHN ANGELL.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Tuesday, February 16th, 1864.

Q. Where do you reside ?

A. I suppose that a man's residence is generally claimed to be where his wife is ; North Providence. I was born in Smithfield, but that has been my home most of the time within a year or two.

Q. You call your residence North Providence ?

A. Yes, sir ; I suppose that is what would be claimed, although I never voted there.

Q. Have you been, during the last year, in any way connected with the recruiting business ? If so, state how ?

A. I have furnished men. I have been off in different States and districts, forwarding men to recruiting officers here ; I don't know what you call them.

Q. At what time did you commence ?

A. It was about the first of October, I cannot remember exactly, although I have a book at home which will show the exact date ; not far from the first of October.

Q. For what regiment have you been recruiting ?

A. For the 14th R. I. H. A. principally.

Q. Have you done anything for any other regiment ?

A. Oh, yes ; in other States.

Q. None in this State ?

A. None in this State that I know of. That was the story I told the men, and that was purported to me to be the case—the 14th.

Q. You have been at the same time recruiting for regiments in other States ?

A. That, I was not aware of. I think after I commenced sending men that were turned into Connecticut, I did nothing for Rhode Island ; with that part of it I had nothing to do.

Q. They were all colored men ?

A. Yes, sir ; for this State.

Q. State in what capacity you worked, and by whom employed ?

A. I made a bargain with Captain Ballou ; I was at work for him.

Q. Francisco M. Ballou ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the arrangement between you and Captain Ballou ?

A. I was paid so much per day and expenses.

Q. Beginning now, as well as you can recollect, at the beginning, state where you commenced operations ?

A. What do I understand by that ? where I got the first lot of men, or the manner in which I came to engage with him ?

Q. You may state the latter first if you please.

A. I was conductor on the Third Avenue Railroad, New York, and Captain Ballou and a nephew of mine came on board my car and introduced the subject. I have forgotten whether on that or the next day, I got a short furlough and went to his office, and he said what he wished, and told me his business. He also stated that he understood I was pretty well acquainted with a good district in Pennsylvania and Maryland for this business, and he stated that he wished to make some arrangements with me to go, and we very soon made a bargain. I started, I think, the day after this was arranged with him, and went by the road to Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Greencastle, Hagerstown, Williamsport and Martinsburg. That was my first journey out. I picked up ———

Q. Where did you find the first man you recruited?

A. The first man I found between Martinsburg and Charlestown, in the State of Virginia.

Q. What description of men were they?

A. Well, quite a number of them were slaves at the time I found them; but we made out their free papers for them very quick.

Q. About how many men did you find there?

A. The first I found in Virginia; I forgot whether it was ten or eleven. I brought no men with me. I made arrangements with them, and found them on the other side of the river, and when we got to Chambersburg we received an addition there of contrabands of earlier date, of some who came to Pennsylvania on the raid before. I think when I left Chambersburg I had seventeen.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What did you mean by making out free papers? Did you do anything more than get them out of the State?

A. I did not make any arrangement with their owners, I drew up no contract until I got into Pennsylvania.

Q. What was the arrangement you made with these you got?

A. Those I got from Virginia, they agreed to sign papers to enlist in the Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, upon the receipt of \$100 bounty; the rest of their bounty to go to certain parties in the State who engaged to take them.

Q. Did these men understand this State's bounty?

A. Yes, sir; it was all explained—\$300 for those who enlisted here. They would probably, also, have a full statement to them in every respect. The men who enlisted in Harrisburg, Chambersburg and other places, I stated to them that they should have \$300 minus their expenses.

Q. He gave more in Virginia?

A. This whole matter was left optional with me. I found other States in competition. Massachusetts men were there, and Maryland men. The most I found the Maryland men were giving was \$100, and I adopted their plan; but in Pennsylvania, I always told them that they could have \$300 minus their expenses.

Q. Did you encounter the agents of Massachusetts in Virginia?

A. I encountered none in Virginia. They did not work in Virginia. As I was saying, they adopted a safer plan than I did, as far

as personal safety was concerned. They would go as far as Williamsport, some of them, and some as far as Greencastle, and get a couple of colored men to go across ; instead of that I went across.

Q. Were these Massachusetts agents paid, did you understand ?

A. I did not understand at that time. I have had an inkling of it since.

Q. If you know what the system was, I would like to have you state ?

A. I don't know whether that is a fair shake or not. It was made me as an offer to go to work. If I must state, I will. If it is relevant to this case.

Q. I don't wish you to state—to press the case. I ask because it may be important in this view of it. I wish to know how the system adopted in this State compares with that in other States, and whether for that reason you will state ?

A. There is no injury to me. I do not wish to do injury to another party. I think the plan here is not quite as liberal in this State as others ; because, in other States they are giving bigger bounties, and offering greater inducements to agents.

Q. Were the agents paid out of the bounties, did you understand ?

A. In a measure they were, not fully. The same plan was adopted in Massachusetts and Connecticut, that was adopted in Rhode Island, excepting it was a little more liberal ; the bounties were larger and gave greater scope.

Q. What is the reason they did not succeed as well in other States ?

A. I don't see but they did. Connecticut has filled two regiments while we were filling one.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I think you are mistaken about Connecticut ?

A. She is on the second one, and I understand that is filled.

Q. By the Chairman. Well, you got across the line with these men—helped them there, and entered into a contract of the description you have named ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you say that in no instance were the men deceived in regard to the amount of bounty the State paid ?

A. No, sir ; not one man that I ever recruited. It was with a fair understanding. I usually conversed with those who came into the room and stated the case. "Now if you are willing to go for that, here are the papers ready to sign ;" and I always called in some competent person to witness the papers.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you pay them any money there ?

A. Never a man, excepting men at work for me.

Q. By the Chairman. How about transportation ?

A. I attended to the transportation.

Q. When you say you paid them nothing—?

A. I mean I paid their expenses. I did not consider that paying them anything.

Q. You paid their expenses from Chambersburg?

A. From wherever they were taken.

Q. I am speaking now of this first batch of men?

A. I paid all the expenses from the place they left in Virginia.

Q. Do you know how much expense?

A. Various sums. That would be hard to come at.

Q. Estimate it as near as you can?

Q. By Mr. Blake. How much does it cost to send a man from Greencastle to Providence?

A. We can just as well come at it exactly as any way. I can tell you to New York. I never sent any here to Providence. From Greencastle to New York the bare fare is \$7.30 per man. Then we allowed so much for meals. Whatever they wanted they furnished. Some parties that were with me came straight through, and would have little expense of meals. Others would get to Harrisburg just in time to lose the train, and to be detained a day.

Q. Were these men accompanied by the agent?

A. Yes, sir; I most usually came with them myself to Harrisburg. Very frequently we were detained, and had to pay board a week. The most that I ever did was to pay board for two weeks, lacking a day.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Have you heard, or do you know of any of these parties finding fault at the deduction from their bounty after they got here?

A. I never heard of such an instance. In fact, I know less of business here than any person. All the time they were mustering here I was away down in that country, and I knew nothing about things here. I know of one instance, of a contraband who came here, and left his mother and sister in Virginia. He soon got a furlough and brought home his money, and said he did not get the bounty he expected. I tried to find out what it was—it was a little less than \$50—and he stated that all the bounty he got was \$50, when he was to have a little better than \$275—\$300 with expenses out, and he got the money.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I don't see how he got it. I fancy no man could get back unless he went to recruit?

A. Oh, yes, there were, whatever the case might be. I ascertained the next time I came on that he had received the \$300 bounty, minus the expenses.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. I suppose these expenses were an order sent with the man?

A. That I cannot tell anything about.

Q. By the Chairman. These first seventeen men enlisted for one hundred dollars?

A. Oh, no; this same batch; those that I got from Chambersburg, were to receive \$300 minus their expenses. Those that I got from Virginia \$100 each.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. In sending those from Virginia to any destination, from Pennsylvania did you call them contrabands?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the Chairman. In crossing a river it made a difference?

A. Oh, certainly; there was a great deal of risk in crossing the Potomac.

Q. Were any of these men sent back that were not accepted?

A. Yes, sir; out of the seventeen men brought on the first time, there were three rejected, and one of them, what you call suspended.

Q. Three rejected, and what was done with them?

A. I saw them after they got home.

Q. Who paid their expenses back?

A. Captain Ballou.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Was this when Ballou was in company with Engley?

A. I cannot tell you when that was.

Q. Did you know Engley in the business?

A. I didn't know exactly what he was. I knew there was one here who attended to the mustering in, and being paid for it; what position he held, I did not know until long after. I was employed by Capt. Ballou, and looked to him.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You did not send any men to Rhode Island?

A. No, sir, I sent them to New York. I did not send men anywhere further than that.

Q. Have you mentioned all the men you obtained in that region of country?

A. Oh, no.

Q. About how many men did you find in that part of the country?

A. I could not tell in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania—I could not tell exactly, and I don't think I could if I had my book, for I don't think they are in the book I have at present.

Q. Is there any considerable number?

A. Yes, sir, quite a number.

Q. Near what amount was the bounty that these men agreed to enlist for?

A. I always engaged them there at \$300., with expenses out, excepting men recruited in Virginia.

Q. Was there any definite understanding with the men, as to how much the expenses were?

A. There was not; that was arranged afterwards. I promised \$300, with expenses out.

Q. What was done afterwards, was done by other parties?

A. By other parties.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Can you in that connection tell how that party got paid?

A. I supposed from a fund, and that there has been a price established by the State—so much to a man. That part of it, I never had anything to do with, and never made inquiry.

Q. But this fact you do know, which is very material to the enquiry—that no man who enlisted was deceived as to the amount of bounty that he should be paid.

A. No, sir, they never were. I never enlisted a man, but those I sent.

Q. Were there many of the men that you sent forward, that were returned for any reason?

A. None but a few previously mentioned; three or four were rejected out of the first seventeen; in one other lot of seven, there were two rejected; in another lot of ten, one was rejected here.

Q. Where was he from?

A. He was an old contraband from Virginia. I think he was.

Q. Was he sent back?

A. Yes, sir, sent back from here.

Q. You don't know where he went to?

A. I never saw him afterward, and I lost four men in New York.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. They probably went to some of these States you said paid the best?

A. I do not know where they went to; they probably went into the navy. We got into a melee at New York with the rabble. I lost four, and saved seven. Of that eleven, four were from Mississippi, three from Florida, two from North Carolina, and two from Richmond.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. How did you know, you have never been down there?

A. I was willing to take their word, because they had not been North long enough to learn to lie. Eleven smarter boys I never saw together, or better behaved. They seemed to be pretty well posted on the doings there in Florida.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Upon the scale you refer to, I do not see why you should not take all the bounty?

A. The further off, of course, the less they were paid.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. You say that in Pennsylvania, their expenses only were deducted, but if they crossed from Virginia, they had but \$100.

A. I did not go to Mississippi for these men. I had a man there in Virginia after them, and bore his expenses and they were ample.

Q. By the Chairman. Had any of these men any expenses but travel and subsistence? There were your own expenses and services?

A. There was this; you did not expect that when I went I should pick up every man myself. We employed men to work for us, just as men do in buying cattle, and we paid them so much; some I paid so much a day. In some instances I have had a cart and a man on it, and in one case, the expenses were \$9. Those were expenses.

Q. Well, my questions would cover all those expenses—the expense of agents, &c.; but I mean were there expenses such as buying the master's right to his slave—money to police officers—payment of money to other people beside those of your own agents?

A. Not as connected with the business, as I know of.

Q. Were any of these men bought?

A. No; I never paid money to their masters, from the fact, that I never could catch their masters in Pennsylvania.

Q. Did you not go into a slave State yourself?

A. Oh, yes; I went into Virginia and Maryland.

Q. You did not encounter the owners of any slaves?

A. Oh, no, sir; it was not them I was after. Doubtless, I encountered a good many, but we did not hold much conversation with them.

Q. I wanted to get at some idea of the expenses of the recruiting business?

A. You might just as well ask what were the expenses to go to New York and buy a lot of ship timber. You might find it one price at one time, and quite different at another. So here you might go out and find a lot of men ready to go right on, and at another time you would have to wait two or three weeks.

Q. I meant if there was payment of money to the master of a slave, payment to officials in order to get the man through?

A. I never had any payment of that kind to make.

Q. By Mr. Blake. You never knew that any of these agents you employed to get the contrabands, paid anything to their masters?

A. I never knew that they did. I was never cognizant of it, and never suspected them of it. If they did it must have been a losing business.

Q. Payment for the slaves would be a legitimate part of the expenses? Did you go into Kentucky?

A. I did not.

Q. Illinois?

A. No, sir; only Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Q. Can you state somewhere nearly the number of men you sent on to Ballou?

A. Well, I can think of——— lend me a pencil. In one moment I can come somewhere near it. I can think of fifty-nine now.

Q. Of these fifty-nine men, can you state pretty nearly how many were rejected and sent back?

A. Well, I do not think of but seven, and one of those, as I said was suspended, and that I do not know whether he passed in or not. I heard, on my next visit—I heard in New York when I sent the next lot, that he passed, that is, with these here. If he was suspended, allowing that he passed, that would leave six rejected.

Q. These expenses of obtaining men and forwarding them to New York, were paid by you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You kept an expense account with Ballou?

A. I kept an expense account.

Q. Can you give us the expenses?

A. That, I cannot give you now. I lost one of my books on one of my journeys, which I told you of, which contained all the names. I lost it, probably, in the cars. That contained a part of my expense account up to that time.

Q. You might tell the aggregate?

A. I could not tell it without my books. I could not make any statement.

Q. At present you have no impression on your mind as to the aggregate?

A. Not the least. I could not come anywhere near it.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did it cost \$25 a man?

A. I should judge it did.

Q. Suppose, Mr. Angell, that at leisure, you find out the amount?

A. I think I can give you the expenses from the time I began this book—from such a date, exact.

Q. If you can do so, just do so?

A. I will send it to you by mail, or by Mr. Collins—I will send it by him.

Q. Are you in the business now?

A. I am not, sir. I am on the sick list.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Why did you discontinue, you have stated how you commenced for this State?

A. That, I never knew. I do not know when it was discontinued for this State. That I never knew anything about. I know as little about the matter in the State as a man can. The reason I came here, I came sick, or, doubtless, I should have been in that vicinity now—perhaps I should. I could tell you nothing about matters here. When I got men to New York, I considered them off my hands. I never brought a man through to Providence.

Q. You did not always come to New York yourself?

A. No, sir; I used to come sometimes.

Q. After getting the men to New York, was there any extra expense there?

A. Yes, sir, big. Well, towards the last we had to employ the police force to protect, in New York, the men and ourselves.

Q. By Mr. Blake. You had to have a police force to take the men from the railroad depot to the office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose that was quite necessary where there was competition.

A. Once I got handled pretty roughly, but came out alive.

Q. By the Chairman. In the operations of other agents, have you any knowledge of any instance where the recruit was deceived as to the amount of bounty that the State paid.

A. I never had any such knowledge, no, sir.

Q. So far as your knowledge extends, did the agents at all times, and at all places, represent truly what bounty was paid?

A. Yes, sir, so far as I know; I never thought of investigating that. They might have been deceiving all around me and I never knew, because with other agents I had little to do.

Q. Can you tell how much other agents offered?

A. Their bounties seemed to be unlimited. I have known an agent for Massachusetts, pretending to be recruiting for a cavalry regiment, at the time we were offering \$300, offering one man \$550.

Q. Do you know when it was to be paid?

A. I did not know any thing about it. I told them I thought it was a lie.

Q. Did they raise a colored cavalry regiment in Massachusetts?

A. I believe so.

Q. Did you understand the man who paid these great bounties—whether it was a state or town bounty?

A. Why, he told the whole bounty they gave probably.

Q. Mr. Angell, have you known of any instance of men who have been forwarded to Providence and rejected here, and sent back as far as New York without any provision for their expenses?

A. Yes, sir, but I can give you but little information about it. I recollect men of whom it was told me that they were rejected here in Providence, who were furnished with funds to get back as far as New York, or a ticket, and no provision was made for their getting any farther. I recollect several instances. Who sent them back, or at whose expense, I cannot tell. That was something so out of my line of business, that I had no chance to know much about it.

Q. That was Ballou's?

A. These men were not his; I have no instance in mind where Capt. Ballou had men that were rejected when he did not pay the fare back to where they came from. I never knew an instance. I recollect one instance in particular. I cannot tell the name or the date. I remember being in New York. I think I had been on home, or on the way back to Pennsylvania and Maryland, and finding a man at Ballou's, asked who it was, and he said it was a man rejected here and lived, I think, in Indiana, and was anxious to get home; and had nothing to get home with; there had been no provision made. I never questioned further. I afterwards understood that Ballou saw him paid through.

Q. When you engaged men to come you engaged to carry them back?

A. That was always in the agreement, that if they were rejected, their fare should be paid back.

Q. That was the agreement. Was it in all cases carried out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As far as you had a personal connection with them?

A. Yes, sir; I always satisfied them. Three of those men that I said were rejected, were the most faithful workers I had, after I got back.

Q. Did those men go back in uniform, those rejected men?

A. Go back in uniform? no, sir. They don't get their uniform until after they are accepted. No, sir. I always felt considerably hurt. I maintain that those were three of the bulliest fellows as were ever sent on—those same rejected men.

Q. Why were they rejected?

A. I never understood, and they never. I have not the least doubt, that if you take those men to-day to Boston, and they would pass without a word. They were three remarkably rugged men, and I never could understand why they were rejected.

Q. Have you ever been present in Providence, at the examining surgeon's office to witness, or know anything about the proceedings there?

A. Never; I always adopted the plan of examining the men myself before I started.

Q. Who was the examining surgeon here? Dr. Gardiner?

A. I cannot tell. He used to be——

Q. He might reject men that had a fine external appearance. Did a part of the bounty get into his hands?

A. I took that view of it—I questioned these men at the time. They were without families and had no encumbrances—only just themselves, no one dependent upon them. One was a blacksmith, and would be called a good one even in New England. When I found they were sending men to Connecticut, I tried to get these men to go on, but they would not face it again.

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHNSTON GARDINER.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Thursday, February 25th, 1864.

Q. Have you examined your books and papers any further since the time they were examined here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please to state what you have discovered with regard to this case of Howard?

A. When I was here I could not explain it satisfactorily to my own mind, how this thing could take place. Being satisfied that that was my signature, and I did not find any solution of it until the next morning. I was thinking of it while I was abed, and I thought, perhaps, if I should look on the other books I could find some clue, getting some names or persons there on that day. So when I got up I looked at the cavalry (artillery) book, or the white book, as we call it, and there I found this name, the name of David E. Howard.

Q. Explain how you keep your books?

A. I keep—that is—what we call the colored regiment's books, and this man's name was not there.

Q. How many books do you keep?

A. There are four now—only three for using. I keep one book for the colored regiment, and one for the artillery, and also a book for cavalry—that is not here. There were two men inspected that same day, I find on the (artillery) cavalry book.

Q. And they are in the artillery?

A. Yes, sir; quite a number.

Q. Turn to your book and show us?

A. Here's the entry on the 19th—David E. Howard—you will see it is the same age and same occupation.

Q. Whose hand-writing is this?

A. My son's hand-writing. He recollects the circumstance, and says there were two together. You will see that one of these men was rejected for varicose veins. He recollects these men coming together. My son recollects it more perfectly. That was on the 19th,

and when I was here last we had inspected all these down here, but I could not remember them.

Q. What has become of this white man?

A. That is the question, where he is. I can have no other explanation—this man was sent there for that purpose, and it was designed.

Q. Do you recollect of examining this man, and of passing him under the name of David E. Howard?

A. Of course, I recollect those two men. I know for a certainty he is one of the men, and I must have called his name David.

Q. But did you recollect independent of the book?

A. I recollect of this man's coming, and recollect it more thoroughly in my mind, for my son calls attention to the fact, that he was just going out or intending to go out, and these two were the last men. I recollect of examining these two men, of course; I do not know who they were. They were not men I personally knew—not one of them of course.

Q. Could you describe the men?

A. They were middling sized men, and this man was with the other one, and appeared to be perfectly healthy, every way. There was no peculiarity about it. He was not very old, neither was there any difficulty about his being too young—middling aged man—no trouble on that account. I remember of examining two men. There have been scores of recruits examined—so many that I could not, after I turned my back upon them, tell one from another. You take any one of these other men, and I would not be able to give a minute description of him.

Q. By Mr. Blake. The one you enlisted the other day was Edward E. Howard?

A. No, that is the man, David E. Howard. I recollect perfectly about the hernia. It was not a case very conspicuous. I had to take the scrotum in my hand and put my fingers on it, and I could feel the intestine protruding slightly in the scrotum. Then I was careful to lay him down on the floor and see if it would go back. The way would be to lay him on the other side, and it would slip right back of itself; that would be proof positive that it was hernia. This West was with the man.

Q. What time in the day was that?

A. I think it was in the middle of the day—I guess in the afternoon—I guess about 2 o'clock, perhaps, and he took the man very quietly. Some will be very angry because a man is rejected, and he did not seem to remonstrate. I stated emphatically that he was a good man if it was not for that. That was the end of it. He went out and I saw him no more; of course I could not explain how I signed those papers. I was just as much astonished as any one could be, to find my name on the papers of David E. Howard, when he was rejected. Now I can see and know the explanation. He must have been a white man.

Q. [Refers to book.] What does this mean? "By whom en-

listed?" There is such a blank as that in the army regulations—and if there was time to put down who enlisted him, it would be under that column. We put down Major Sanford as enlisting David E. Howard?

A. He did not come there. He is the head of that office. He is one of Major Sanford's men. We ask them whose they are, and we know that these light artillerymen are Major Sanford's men.

Q. Then you had to put this down?

A. We should put it down, but it is such a monstrous sight of writing that we don't do it so much. Now if we had been fortunate as it is on this page—to put down who brought this man——

Q. Do you know who brought him?

A. No, sir, I do not; Clarence, perhaps could tell you. He recollects more about it.

TESTIMONY OF CLARENCE GARDINER.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Q. Are you the son of Dr. Gardiner?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you in his office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Occupied there to keep his books?

A. I am studying with my father, and while there and not studying, I take the books and enter the names of recruits brought in.

Q. Will you look on this book?

A. That is my hand-writing.

Q. Is that in your hand-writing, David E. Howard?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recollect that man?

A. No, sir; I do not recollect the man. I recollect the circumstance when brought there. He was brought with this man by the name of Barnes, who was rejected for varicose veins.

Q. Who brought them?

A. I do not know. He was Major Sanford's man—it was not he that brought him. I asked who was the recruiting officer, and he said Major Sanford.

Q. Had he any papers?

A. Yes, sir. The reason I recollect, I was going to Pawtucket, and going in the twenty minutes to four train, and was getting ready when father had these men come in, and that detained me until the next train, and made me recollect.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. When they bring the men, do they bring recruiting papers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The recruiting officer's name at the bottom?

A. It is sometimes signed and sometimes not. The blank is always left, and as father only has to certify to that——

Q. Did you examine the papers of this man?

A. No, sir; only to take off the name, where born, age, occupation; that is all that is stated on the papers.

Q. Where did you get the information that these men were for the 1st Artillery?

A. By asking the man who brought them.

Q. Was he a recruiting officer that brought them?

A. Yes, sir; not a recruiting officer, but one of these men who run around.

Q. Have you seen him before or since?

A. Yes, sir; but I do not recollect who he was.

Q. Do you know Luke Chace?

A. No, sir; not by name. I should probably know his name if I saw him.

Q. Do you know him?

A. Yes, sir; from the fact of having several conversations with him in the office.

Q. How should you describe this man who brought him?

A. I could not give a description, I only recollect the circumstance, from the fact, that they came in on Friday; I was not there much that day. These are the only two men that came on that day but while I was there they came, about three and a half or four o'clock.

Q. Edward E. Howard; is that your writing?

A. That is my writing also.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Would you know this man if you should see him—should you recognize him?

A. No, sir.

Q. By the Chairman. How was he dressed, in citizens clothes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he have anything of a military dress about him?

A. I do not recollect. I could not say as to that. If Norman R. Barnes could be found, he, probably, could tell you who brought him.

Q. Did you make that entry, sir.

A. I entered it, and wondered at the time if he was related to the Barnes' in Smithfield.

Q. Did you get from him his residence?

A. Only the place where he was born—that was stated on the papers.

Q. Do you recollect a man coming into the office at that time and getting a certificate for a man who had lost a certificate?

A. A certificate for a man who had lost his papers? Yes, sir; I recollect that circumstance, it was Monday morning.

Q. Can you state whether that was the man who brought in this Howard?

A. No, sir; I could not. That was a colored man—no, it was a man who came there with two colored men, and wanted certificates for both of them, or brought certificates, saying that the papers had been lost. He was not the man that brought them. The man who

brought the colored men, wears a beaver hat with crape on it. He brought the two negroes on Monday morning. I know he did not come with these two men.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHNSTON GARDINER—Continued.

Q. You are still of the opinion, Doctor, that you have not made out two sets of papers—that is—a set of papers for David E. Howard, a white man in the battery, and another set of papers for David E. Howard, a colored man?

A. Oh, my dear sir, I should not think of doing anything of the kind. There has been no application for any such papers—no person has been near me and said a word about them. I only want to say emphatically, I have never seen the papers, and I never have had any; all that has been done I have done in this way: we would inspect, in Custom House street, a dozen or twenty, or sometimes over thirty in the morning, all belonging on this colored book.

Q. Do you go to the Custom House place to make your examinations?

A. I do now; I used to do it on the Dexter Training Ground. I have had three places. Dexter Training Ground, then here at the office, and when I came round to see the sick men at the barracks, I would go in at this place.

Q. You believe the papers signed by you were the papers brought by this man?

A. I have no doubt that some one brought the papers there for this man, who had——

Q. No, the papers you signed for the man in the first artillery?

A. Certainly, sir; supposing, and having no doubt but what the man was going with the first artillery.

Q. Have you any information that there is not a David E. Howard in the artillery now?

A. It would be a singular coincidence, but it would not be impossible.

Q. But that is your signature?

A. Yes, sir; unless you apply this signature to another paper.

Q. But you have not given but one?

A. I have not given but one paper on that artillery book.

Q. And but one in the other?

A. No, sir, of course not.

Q. Then the other man—is not that your signature?

A. Certainly, sir, of course.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Wm. West testifies that he sent the papers up to you, and that you signed them by his sending you his name?

A. Oh, no; there was never a paper signed that way. Let me tell you, I have inspected men over there, sometimes fifteen or twenty, and we would write off the names,—perhaps the time would expire for me—then I would take those papers,—I did three or four times, took all the papers up—he left the papers there; some were not all

filled ; it required a good deal of writing to fill them. I would place my signature to the papers, and then compare the papers with this list—every one—and I never gave a paper in my whole life. If anything was sent there, as this man speaks of, I never saw it, and this man knows it.

Q. By the Chairman. I understand you to say that you have, in some instances, examined the men and entered them on the book ?

A. Yes, sir ; but I have not signed the papers. I have had to step out,—had to go away,—and then I came back afterwards and examined the papers and compared them with the book.

Q. And if you find them accepted on the book, you signed the papers ?

A. Exactly.

Q. Are you sure you did not do the same in this case ? Those papers were brought back to you, you looked on the book—saw that the man was not rejected, and you signed the papers ?

A. I am perfectly sure of it.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. But you have just testified that in some instances you have done so ?

A. But that was when I had been over there. This was at the office.

Q. This was at your office that he was inspected ?

A. There has been no such man sent there, because I would remember it in a moment if it had been so in three or four weeks. I know for a certainty that there is not a vestige or shadow of truth in this story.

Q. I wish you would explain to the committee how you are paid for all these examinations ?

A. The way I have been paid for all these examinations is by an appointment which I had two years ago.

Q. Who pays you ?

A. Capt. Silvey. The money comes through Capt. Silvey. The United States appointment was in this way. I had been examining for all the old regiments, and because Capt. Silvey wanted me, they put me on to this new regiment. I did not want to—I would rather not. The Governor wanted I should, and they arranged that if I had time I should attend to it, and so I have inspected all the colored men. I would say that I did not get any more pay whether they were rejected or passed. It makes no pecuniary difference to me whether a man passed or not.

Q. You examine the man and if he goes off into Massachusetts you are paid the same ?

A. I am paid the same and no more.

Q. Do they pay you by your own book ?

A. That is the way they do with the colored book. I told Capt. Silvey right up and down that I would not take them unless they paid me in this way. I told Capt. Silvey so, and the Governor thought I ought not to. The Adjutant General and Capt. Silvey agreed to it. These men belonging here, who come to me are stripped and examined, are what I am paid for.

Q. The Governor does not enquire what becomes of the men. He takes your book, and whatever is there he pays?

A. Well the Adjutant General pays. I never have been to the Governor at all. The Adjutant General was anxious that I should take the colored men. It was hot weather and I was not very well; I had as much as I could do, and I was not solicitous about it, and he said you had better—the Captain and the Governor thinks you had better do it. I went to Capt. Silvey, and he said you had better take it, and the Governor said you had better take such an hour and do it. I then saw General Mauran and told him I did not wish to, but I wanted to know what evidence I should have to produce in order to get my pay; for if I have to send to all the regiments in the southern states to get certificates, (I have done it before), I'll not undertake it. That is the way I did when I first began, and so I am paid as I have stated.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHNSTON GARDINER.

Q. You are examining surgeon for all recruits?

A. Well, I don't know. I am examining the recruits for the State of Rhode Island. I have understood that the cavalry out to Pawtucket, and some other places, are examined by somebody else; but then I have been examining surgeon for two years.

Q. Look at that paper?

A. Yes, sir; this man's name I find on the book marked rejected.

Q. By Mr. Hill. Is that your signature?

A. It looks like it.

Q. Do you recollect signing that paper?

A. I have no recollection of it, whatever; that is, I don't know when it was signed; I only know that it looks as though I signed it.

Q. Do you recollect signing any paper of that kind last Friday?

A. The book will show I have signed. Some one might have come with a recruit that I knew, and I have taken the recruit into the other room to go through with the examination, and this person may have entered the name on the book. It is possible that some one has been in who had a recruit to examine, saying, "I will enter the name on the book," or when I came out, entered the name on the book. I might possibly have passed the man in that way, whose name is not on the book.

Q. Do you recollect examining any recruits last Friday? You don't recollect, now, independent of your book, of examining any recruits on that day?

A. No, sir, I do not; though I think very probably. My impression is that I did examine some one or two, Friday or Saturday, and I do not know, but one each day. The book,—unless some name has been omitted,—will show. I recollect well the first time I examined the man. I have no exact impression of the man, more than any other recruit. The first time I ever heard of the man, and I have never seen or examined him since, until I hear that he has

been sent there with papers. There has never been any papers sent to me, and they were never signed in my office. I never heard of the case until Captain Hamlin asked me about it, and then I showed him the book.

Q. What do you think was the difficulty?

A. I thought it was incipient hernia; that is, according to my best recollection.

Q. The man did not know anything about it?

A. I did not think it was safe for him to go. Still, when I passed upon him my son was present, and happened to be in the office,—he is eighteen or twenty years old,—he made this entry on the book at the time, and I never have heard from this man, in any way, since. There (showing the book) is the man Howard; my son wrote it down. There was three men, Geo. Johnston, John A. Field and John Brewster, those were all I knew. If there has been any man in there, he has come there and his name has not been entered on the book—it is a mistake.

Q. John A. Field was a white man?

A. No, sir; there are no white men on this book. The whole of this is for the colored men.

Q. This is Edward E. Howard?

A. This is David E. Howard. That was put there wrong. He (my son) made a mistake, and meant to have put it there right.

Q. That first man was accepted? here is one that is rejected?

A. That name,—that Edward E. Howard,—means the same man. That is David E. Howard, I have no doubt.

Q. Do you recollect the man? should you know him?

A. I don't believe I should; I see so many colored men, I could not tell one from another.

Q. Won't you look at this man?

A. I should merely guess that I had seen him before. All I can say, gentlemen, I have never heard of the man since. I should just as soon have supposed anything else, as that I should find this man's name on my book again. There never has been anybody there with that paper. I have never heard a syllable of it, or seen a vestige of any paper, and what to make of it I do not know. On reflection about it, in the middle of the day, I thought if any man had been there—the only conclusion I could arrive at, and this is only a hypothesis, that somebody had brought a healthy man with the papers, and got me to sign them, with this man's name to them, and that I had signed them. I did not recollect at all this man's face; I should not recollect a man whom I passed a week ago, and if, a week hence you send me a man who comes to represent David E. Howard, I should not know the man. That is all the way that I could solve the difficulty was, that some sound man had been presented and passed with this man's papers.

Q. By Mr. Blake. It seems to be a common thing to examine a man one day and pass him another?

A. I will explain. There might have been a dozen cases, perhaps

more. I should think not over a dozen, if any, in the course of a year, present at inspection, and there would be a little venereal sore, a little shank of it, and these men wanted to go, and I would tell the recruiting officer, "you take them to the doctor and get them cured, and when they come to me well, I'll pass them; I cannot pass them until they are cured." Sometimes they would apply to me, and sometimes they would go to another doctor and get cured. If it was a trifling thing, it would not take a great deal of time, as a general thing I would put on caustic, and, perhaps, in a week they would be sound; perhaps, in three or four days they would come after they had been under treatment, not quite well, and I would not dare to pass them. But this man, there never has been a vestige of anything of that sort on that man, and I should as soon think of cutting off my head or my arm, as to have signed a certificate after I had rejected him. This was a case of not any doubt; neither was there in my recollection, a single rejected man who had his papers signed afterwards.

Q. He says you told him he was a good man otherwise, but this difficulty would reject him, and that he assisted you to put it up?

A. I believe this man West was there and I might have spoken to him about it.

Q. Do you consider hernia incurable?

A. There is a man in Boston, a quack doctor, who pretends to cure it. I never attempted to cure it, because—

Q. You never told West you could cure it?

A. I never thought of such a thing no more than I thought of cutting my head off. He said never a word to me about him, about the man. No other individual, positively, has ever asked me to sign a certificate for a man who had been rejected, and I never even thought of it.

Q. Was this hernia very evident?

A. No, sir, it was not very conspicuous. It was down to the bottom. I was not expecting it, but I found a difficulty that would preclude him from the army, and I at once rejected him, and never have heard a syllable from him since and have never been requested to pass him by any living being.

Q. Did you show Mr. West how it could be put up?

A. My dear sir, I never said a word to Mr. West about it. It is possible he might have gone into the room to see him.

Q. Did you intimate to Mr. West that the man might be accepted afterwards?

A. No, sir, never a syllable. I have had cases where there was some doubt as to the size of a man. There was a young man presented to day, that although he measured tall enough, when I came to see him in a state of nudity, there did not seem to be enough of him to do anything, and I had my doubts, though he had a strong constitution, and I sent a note to Capt. Silvey's office to get his opinion. Whenever a case of that kind occurs I take this course perhaps, but of this man, I never thought of sending word to any body, and I

rejected him, and that was the last I heard of him until Capt. Hamlin showed me this paper. I have studied upon it a good deal to know how my signature was obtained to it.

Q. That name was signed when it was brought to you?

A. I should think it was. If I do not find the name, I ask why they don't have the man's signature on, and sometimes in a few rare instances, they put the name down in my office; generally they bring the signature.

Q. Your book shows that one man was examined on the 19th?

A. Yes, sir; only one man.

Q. Who is this man, John A. Field?

A. I should like to know. I thought whether this man did have one name in the paper, and put in the book another name.

(MR. WEST WAS PERMITTED TO ASK.)

Q. Don't you have a front office and a back office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you not have the man lay on the floor?

A. Yes, sir; and when he laid down on his back it went back itself.

Q. Don't you recollect asking me to come in?

A. I have no recollection—very likely. There was a man there to-day that had a disease, and the man who brought the recruit wanted to see him, and was astonished when he saw him.

Q. Haven't I brought you up four or five men for you to doctor for this Syphilis?

A. I believe you did three or four for Major Engley—three or four men that had these troubles. I have had, sometimes, fifty come at a time, and I have told Major Engley I did not want anything to do with them,—I would talk with Captain Silvey about it,—whether some one else had better not take care of them than I. But this man had got nothing of this kind.

Q. Did I not pay you for curing these up?

A. Major Engley paid me.

Q. Did not I bring you the money, and you told me you would doctor them as a citizen?

A. He paid me, Major Engley did—you were the gentleman I suppose.

(*Further Examination by the Chairman.*)

Q. Do you know Luke Chace?

A. I do not know that I do, I have no recollection of such a man now. Oh, I know Mr. Chace that is over there in the office, a clerk, I did not know his first name.

Q. Has he been in your office a good deal?

A. No, sir; he was never there but very little. Perhaps he was never in the office but on some business of dispatch. I believe two or three times he brought up a paper for, perhaps, half a page of

names. Sometimes he came with twenty or thirty. Sometimes I have had to sign them of a Sunday, and stay at home from meeting, when he has been in a hurry.

Q. Did he ever study in your office, this Mr. Chace?

A. Never, an hour; I do not know but little about him.

Q. He has had your signature a great many times?

A. Oh, yes, sir, of course. He would come over with his papers, for instance, we would examine a dozen men, and let their names all be entered on here, and those that had any disease, that would be noted, and they would be at once rejected, and then the sound ones would be signed. Sometimes we have taken these papers—perhaps, half a dozen, and bring them there and have the papers made out. This man, whose name is Chace, I am not acquainted with in any other way.

Q. After you have examined that signature carefully, have you any doubt about it's being your signature?

A. I should not think of doubting it; I believe I told Captain Hamlin that that was my signature.

Q. But you thought Mr. West came into your office once since the time he came with Howard?

A. I think he was there once, and that, I did not recollect when I first saw Capt. Hamlin—this book was open, and he saw the book.

Q. At that time this correction was not made?

A. No, sir; my son Clarence made it.

Q. What I want to call your attention to is this,—was this correction before the time that the man was brought up?

A. It must have been made after. Clarence would know, because when he came to look at the book, he made that alteration. Let me see. I think I said to Mr. West when this second one came to me, "well, this is a good one; he is not like the other man." Was there not some such allusion? Did I refer—

(Mr. West did not know.)

Dr. Gardiner. It seems to me I said, "this is a good fellow."—

Mr. West asks, Do you recollect my naming to you that he was not going to lifting much?

Dr. Gardiner. I do not recollect whether you said so or not. I rejected him.

Q. By the Chairman. Did that make any difference?

A. No, sir, none at all; there never—

Q. Doctor, it seem that on the 19th there was only one man examined and he was accepted?

A. Yes, sir, it seems so.

Q. Did any one come with him?

A. That's what I was enquiring about—if there was any other man, I cannot recollect. I have so many of them come. There was one came to day, and two or three others came with him—an officer and one other man I could recollect; my impression is, that at the time this man came in on the 19th one colored man was inspected, and it seems to me, another man came with him. Then there was

some recruiting officer, I don't recollect who it was. All the way I could solve the mystery—either my name was like a case we had last spring—

Q. Who wrote that name? Clarence?

A. I don't know. That don't look like his writing. He would know in a moment; I studied upon it, and then I thought Mr. West was there again, and I thought I had not signed this while he was there. Then it occurred to me that some sound man was sent there and I passed him and his name was not entered. There might be a sound man brought and passed bearing the same name on the papers. I might look them over and pass him, and say he was all sound, and then these papers might have been taken and given to this man, but I never examined this man a second time.

Q. Doctor, is it possible that you signed the papers of any other man, and then that went on your book?

A. Well, that's what I am trying to solve.

Q. If there had been any other name, would it not have been here?

A. That is what I am trying to account for. The person, knowing it, must have said, "I will enter this name." I might have examined the man and signed the papers while the man put the name on the book; but I have no recollection of that, however, at all. This is all the way—that some well person was brought for this man Howard. I should not know him from him. I should not recollect the names to-morrow of some persons who were there to-day.

Q. You have no recollection of examining any person on the 19th, except this man on the book?

A. I have no recollection, distinct, from what appears on the book, and that, I take it for granted, must be correct; but that is all the way I can account for it, unless somebody did get my signature on paper, and then kept the signature and applied it to this man. That, possibly, might have been done; but I have been very careful how I sign my name.

Q. Did you ever sign your name in blank on these papers?

A. I never did.

Mr. West asked if the Doctor ever knew of a case of hernia that was cured?

Dr. Gardiner. There might have been a case. Dr. Miller said there was a case—but it never came down. But a decided case of hernia, never. I am just as sure it would be rejected as I am alive.

[The Doctor told of a singular case of John Zitki, who had a double hernia that Dr. Miller trussed up until, in time, it did not appear, and for which Dr. M. induced the Adjutant General to pay for a \$10 truss. "I should think," said Dr. G., "that this man might go to Boston and pass."] Then, within a short time, I have had two cases where I have been requested to sign a second set of papers. They would say the papers were lost. I said to a man, "if you give me a certificate that those papers are lost, I will sign." I have his certificate, alleging, positively, that those papers are lost. I believe there is one set of papers down on Dutch Island.

Mr. West asked if Dr. Gardiner had ever rejected a man with hernia, and then passed him afterwards? He thought the books would show that to be so.

Dr. Gardiner. I have said that such things had been done.

Q. By the Chairman—to Dr. Gardiner. You mean after examining a man with any doubt?

A. Yes, sir; that has been done, one case in five hundred. I believe we had a man that we deliberated whether or not it would be best to pass him, and I wrote a note to Captain Silvey. Sometimes the man has held over until the next day, and sometimes until after that. There was one man here to-day, who was round here all the forenoon, trying to make out that he was big enough. He said he was stout enough, and could do a great deal, but he did not get passed.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF DAVID E. HOWARD.

Questions by Mr. West.

Q. Do you recollect of a man's going out of the office with you, or right after you, one day when you had been in the office?

A. I could not say whether there was or not.

Q. Did you make any bargain with a man to be examined in your place?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you tell anybody that you would rather give \$50 than not go?

A. No, sir; I believe that was a proposition you made to me.

Q. I did not ask you no \$50.

A. You said that Dr. Miller would ask that much.

Q. Have you not said that you had rather give \$50 than not go, since then?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you recollect seeing colored men sitting round in the office?

A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. Do you recollect seeing one twice?

A. Yes, sir; I have seen this man that I have always seen round there, all the times I have been in there.

Q. By the Chairman. Do you know any of the names of these men?

A. No, sir; no man that I have met in there, except this man, I have heard the name, West. That's the only name. I believe one not in there, a brother of Mr. Noyes, was there sometime ago.

Q. Do you know a colored man by the name of John A. Field?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. West. Do you know of any colored man examined on Friday?

A. No, sir; I never heard of any.

Q. By the Chairman. Now, David, do you know who got that paper for you?

A. When I saw it, it was in Mr. West's hands. That's the first I knew about it.

Q. Did he tell you when he had it?

A. I asked him if he had it ready, and he said he had got it signed.

Q. By Mr. West. Don't you know that the Doctor's name was there when you put your's there?

A. I think it was.

Q. By the Chairman. Who made that pencil mark there?

A. Mr. West marked it for me to write on, but I did not observe it much.

Q. Did you see him make it?

A. I guess he made it—simply drew across with a pencil, and told me to write.

Q. You are sure the Doctor's name was on it then?

A. I would not be positive; I think it was, I would not say positively; but that was my impression. I think I remarked at the time that it was all right.

Q. Why did you not use the same papers you had before?

A. They were left with Dr. Gardiner; I saw them laying on the table with something wrote on them—the three laying together and something wrote on them—what it was I could not see.

Q. Neither Chace nor West explained to you how they got these papers?

A. No, sir, they did not say anything about this, or the other sets of papers at this time.

Q. You don't know how they were obtained?

A. No, sir.

Q. You had nothing to do with it whatever?

A. No, sir; only I know that it was obtained—the Doctor's name signed when I saw it last.

Q. Did West, or Chace, or any of them tell you they would get the papers for \$20?

A. I don't know as they did.

Q. Did they speak of the papers?

A. He (Chace) said this West would cure me and fix me all right. Mr. Chace said that when we were in the other room. (To Mr. West.) I went in the other room separate; I did not go into the other room but once.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF JAY WEST.

Q. By the Chairman. You saw Howard sign the order you say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he sign it more than once?

A. No, sir.

Q. In more than one place?

A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. By Mr. Blake. This \$20, I suppose it to be, the \$20 on the order?

A. I did not read it, and that's all I know of it. What he gave Mr. Chace, sir, I cannot say.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. What became of this order after it was first written?

A. Mr. Chace took it.

Q. Have you ever had it?

A. No, sir.

Q. It has never been in your possession at all?

A. Not until I got it from Mr. Chace.

Q. That was—Friday the order was given, and you got it Saturday?

A. Yes, sir; Mr. Chace took and carried it away. Col. Vial came in Saturday when I was in the office alone; he came in and said you must not stop \$20 of that man's pay, it is wrong.

Q. Now, I want to know when you first saw that order—when you first received it? It was not paid; when did you first receive the order, after it was written and signed?

A. After I went with Mr. Chace to the Paymaster General's office to get it.

Q. Mr. Chace handed it to you on Saturday?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had Mr. Chace any interest in that order?

A. Yes, sir; one half was his.

Q. Had he done any service requiring that?

A. Not at all.

Q. What was the order for?

A. For passing, or getting him through.

Q. But, Mr. Chace did not do anything?

A. No, sir; he did not do anything.

Q. He had half?

A. Yes, sir; Mr. Chace wrote the order.

Q. Did you perform any medical services?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the \$20 for that?

A. The \$20 was for getting him through,—a part of it for that—I was to have half.

Q. What was Mr. Chace's interest?

A. Because, he was to write the order and get it paid. He named the order in the first place—take an order.

Q. Now, is Mr. Chace for Mr. Engley, or does he work on his own account?

A. I suppose him to be clerk.

Q. Was you working on your own account, or how were you working?

A. I was working for Mr. Engley.

Q. Both were working for him, and both had half an interest in the order,—what interest had Engley?

A. Mr. Engley did not get any pay on this man,—he belonged in Providence.

Q. You and Chace were working for Engley,—you got nothing for your work, and you were both to have \$10? Do you say this order was in part for medical services?

A. Yes, sir; it was for medical services.

Q. You saw the order?

A. No, sir.

Q. You asked Mr. Chace to write it?

A. I asked Mr. Chace.

Q. If you enlisted him, how came he to know that he wanted to give an order?

A. Mr. Chace was in the office, and Mr. ———

Q. How came he to know there was any order to be made?

A. Mr. Chace proposed it. I told him this man had not the money. I think he said to him when he came into the office, “have you come to enlist?”

Q. Will you say directly how came Mr. Chace to know that the order was to be made?

A. I told Mr. Chace that I could not doctor him for nothing, and he proposed making an order, and I told him he said he had no money, and he says make out an order and take it out of his bounty.

Q. Had he already passed the doctor?

A. No, sir; he had not.

Q. He had been there and been rejected? How did you get his signature on paper?

A. I sent a man up to the office after I made out the papers, and Mr. Chace took the order and went off. I made out three papers, and a man in the office came in, and I sent him up to the doctor with them and told him to say that they were from West, and he went out of the office with the papers.

Q. You say he went to enlist and did not pass examination, and you got the Doctor to sign the papers?

A. Oh, I sent the papers up to the Doctor.

Q. You say he was not examined?

A. No, I sent up the papers.

Q. Any writing with the papers?

A. I sent the man up and told him to tell that West sent them up.

Q. Let's know how long a time he was under your treatment?

A. Three days.

Q. Did not he sign the recruiting papers on Friday?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On Saturday you sent up the papers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That's one day. He did not pass examination on Friday?

A. He did not pass on the 16th.

Q. On Saturday he passed examination by sending up the papers, and the Doctor signed them; and the papers came back signed?

A. Yes, sir; I sent up the papers, and they came back signed.

Q. Is that a common way of getting a physician's certificate?

A. I have sent papers up before to Dr. Gardiner, and he signed

them without any man' with them; also he has rejected a man, I think, with hernia before, and then passed him.

Q. Did you cure the man in these two days?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did you expect he was going to pass the second day?

A. How did I expect?

Q. On Saturday,—two days afterwards,—you sent some papers with this man's name, and the Doctor signed them as being the proper man. Now, did you cure him?

A. No, sir.

Q. How then did you expect he should pass in two days after?

A. Why, he passed him the same as though being cured in two days, as a good many others.

Q. What, after he has rejected them?

A. He has rejected them, and then passed them afterwards.

Q. What did you do to this man?

A. I put up this hernia and gave him some liniment to bathe it with, and did it up and put a belt round.

Q. By your prescription, something was going to be done by which you suppose the Doctor would pass him?

A. I did not suppose the Doctor would have anything more to do with him, only to sign the papers.

Q. Can you furnish this committee with the man who carried the papers?

A. If I could see him I could.

Q. Don't you know his name?

A. I do not; we have any quantity of loafers.

Q. Then, is the Doctor accustomed to sign any papers for any individual man you send?

A. No, sir; I don't think he would. I have paid the Doctor a good deal of money.

Q. That would be no reason why he should pass a man for you that he had decided should not pass?

A. No, sir.

Q. By the Chairman. Do you know John A. Field?

A. No, sir.

Q. In consideration for this order you have one half for medical services, and the other was for putting him through?

A. The other half was for Mr. Chace.

Q. Will you tell the reason why it was withdrawn from the Paymaster and destroyed?

A. Colonel Viall came into the office Saturday, and said it was wrong. He said, "you must not stop any orders on this man's bounty."

Q. Col. Viall did not have anything to do with it?

A. He said that it was wrong, and I told him if it was not right I would give the order up.

Q. When did you get that order from the Paymaster?

A. Saturday.

Q. Mr. West, has there been any understanding between you and Dr. Gardiner, that you would send a man and papers to him, and that he would approve them,—this last time, or at any other time,—at any time?

A. He has doctored men. I have been with a man, and he would look at him and say, “you send up that man’s papers to-morrow, and I will sign them,” and the man would not go up at all.

Q. He had looked at the man?

A. He had looked at the man and rejected him.

Q. Do you mean to say that he has rejected a man and afterwards passed him? Has it not, sometimes, happened that a man was considered suspended, and the Doctor neither accepts nor rejects him?

A. Yes, sir, them cases; well, I refer to them and the others also.

Q. Do you say also, that Dr. Gardiner ever rejected a man for hernia, and afterwards received him?

A. I think he has, and I think it can be found on his books.

Q. Has he done it for you?

A. I do not know as he has done it for me in particular, I cannot say.

Q. Can you say that he has not done it for you?

A. I do not know as he has for me.

Q. Do you know that he has for any person?

A. I am quite confident it is on his books so.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Will you tell the character of the order? You have testified to the amount of the order?

A. I did not read it. Mr. Chace passed the order to me and says, “put your name there,” and he puts his name there. I did not read the order; and then he took it and put it into his pocket. I did not read, and cannot tell a single word of the order.

Q. Have you not told since yesterday, that there was no account for medical services,—haven’t you said there was no such word there?

A. I did not see any such word there as medical.

Q. What was your particular business to leave in the cars?

A. I was leaving to go to Washington.

Q. Had you designed to go if this did not occur?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see Mr. Chace last night?

A. I saw him when I was coming out of the depot.

Q. Did not you see him on board the cars?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see him at the cars?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. He was there looking for you, and you did not see him?

A. I was going to Washington.

Q. Were you going on services for this man who was looking for you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did not Major Sanford engage you to go?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were your family with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you designing to come back?

A. Yes, sir; expecting to be back in ten days.

Q. You were not going on recruiting services?

A. I was not; neither Major Sanford nor anybody have not asked me to go for them. I did not know that Mr. Chace had been up here.

Q. You had seen Mr. Chace last night?

A. I saw him last night at the depot when I was coming away. I saw Mr. Swan there. On Saturday afternoon I met Mr. Chace on the sidewalk.

Q. Did you hear that Mr. Chace took a \$75 order beside the \$20?

A. I never have.

Q. A single point you have not made clear,—those cases who have been passed after they were examined and not accepted when examined?

A. He has passed men so before, sir.

Q. For you, has he?

A. Not for me specially,—I have known him to do it.

Q. How many times,—several times?

A. I do not know,—four, five or six times.

Q. Have you paid the Doctor considerable money?

A. Yes, sir; I have paid him a considerable.

Q. What for, for doctoring men?

A. I have paid him when I have gone there.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Who furnished you with this money that you paid a considerable of?

A. Major Engley. I have \$4, \$5, \$8, \$10, and I don't know but \$15.

Q. What was that for?

A. For doctoring them fellows. I cannot recollect who they were.

Q. Was it not on that account that you thought you could get him to pass this man?

A. I don't know as it was on that account. I think he would pass a man as quick for me as anybody.

Q. Do you think he would pass a man any quicker for one person than for another?

A. I don't know as he would.

Q. By the Chairman. Now, I want to ask what is your opinion about what you have heard the Doctor say? Do you believe the man you sent up with the papers, personated David E. Howard and was examined?

A. Do I think he did? No, sir, I do not.

Q. How do you think he came to sign them?

A. I think he signed the papers.

Q. You heard him swear that he did not?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. If you did not read the order, how do you know it is destroyed. Mr. Chace gave it to you—how do you know it was the order?

A. He told me it was the order. I was going to hand it to Col. Viall.

Q. It is a most remarkable circumstance that you destroyed it, and was so anxious to get it out of sight?

A. Mr. Chace told me it was the order, and I took it to hand to Col. Viall.

Q. You did not design to carry the paper to Col. Viall before you knew what it was?

A. I destroyed the order that Mr. Chace got me, and I did not know whether it was a \$20 or \$75 order.

Q. You knew, sir, that gentlemen were about, and that your family were in the cars when you were about to leave in the cars for Washington?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not on board the cars at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. They were going with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go on board the platform on the cars?

A. I went on board the cars on the left track this way, and carried my things in. My wife was standing on the platform. I told her I was going out on the back side, and she said, "I am not going to stop here then," and she went as far as the fence, and I went further down and did a job, and she coming up to the platform to get into the cars, when Mr. Swan spoke to me. That's the way I was going to get into them.

Q. By the Chairman. Mr. West, do you know that Dr. Gardiner,—you say that, in a number of instances, he has accepted men, after they have been rejected,—after he had rejected them?

A. Yes, sir; he concluded to re-examine them,—orders had been taken from them.

Q. Do you know that the Doctor had any share, in any way, in these orders?

A. I do not, no sir. Major Engley has sent me up there with a man to doctor and told me he has paid him.

Q. In that case, did he really doctor him, or has this money been paid under the head of doctoring, but actually for something else?

A. No, he has doctored men.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Do you mean that the Doctor took these payments for recruits, and that you, in fact, performed the medical services?

A. I doctored them and he furnished the medicine. I have been up there the same day when I have been up with one, two or three men who had the syphilis, and he took and cauterized it,—burnt it and put on some mercury powders,—calomel, I thought, and he then

gave the men some pills to take inside, and he has told me to see to them. To-morrow, he would say, do you do so and so, and day after to-morrow bring them to me.

Q. In this case you did not take his advice at all, but doctored them yourself?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then it seems you and the Doctor were in partnership,—you took care of the patients?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many of your family were going in the cars?

A. Two besides myself.

Q. Your children?

A. Yes, sir; one child.

Q. Where was the child when you left?

A. The child was not far. We all went out together, and they went as far as the fence on the common, and then, after that, we all came in together.

Q. Did not you know there were several officers looking after you for a long time, and you saw them in the depot?

A. I did not. I did not know there were any officers looking for me last night. I did not think of the thing. I went into the depot and put my carpet bag into the cars to secure my seat, and came out and stopped there with my wife.

Q. How long were you gone from the cars?

A. I think ten,—I don't know but fifteen minutes. Then I came back into the cars where I put my things in. I went into the car on this side track, and put it on the seat to secure it, and then I got out and stood there with my wife. I told her I was going out back, and then she said I am not going to stand here, and I went out to the fence and did my business, and then come back to get into the car.

Q. When did you tell Mr. Chace to make that order, and was this man present when you told him to make it?

A. I did not tell Mr. Chace when to make the order.

Q. When was the first time you told Mr. Chace about this?

A. It was on the second morning, Thursday, I think—Friday.

Q. When did he sign the order?

A. The next morning; the next day in the forenoon, I think.

Q. Did Mr. Chace write the order in the office in Custom House street?

A. Not that I know of; I did not see him write the order at all.

Q. Did he come to the place with the order all written?

A. He did, sir. He came into the office and told me to sign—me and this boy.

Q. Had this boy previously given the order?

A. He did in the other room; they had a conversation in the other room.

Q. By Mr. Thomas. Did you tell this boy that the doctor would not pass him, and that you could cure him and get him passed for a certain sum of money?

A. I don't know as I told him about passing him.

Q. Did you tell him the doctor would not pass him, and another doctor would cure him for a certain sum of money?

A. I told him that Miller would not cure him for less than \$50.

Q. You told him the doctor would not pass him?

A. Yes, sir, he knew that.

Q. Did you have any private conversation with the surgeon after he had examined this boy?

A. No, sir; yes, sir; in private. He stood in the entry and I told him this boy was going into the Adjutant's department, and would have no lifting nor straining to do, that there was no hard work to be done. He was a good writer, and Col. Viall was anxious to have him to go. Col. Viall has told that he had been trying to get him two or three months.

Q. Can you tell any reason why this boy has not drawn his advance bounty as other men have?

A. I cannot.

Q. Do you know he has tried to get it, and has not succeeded?

A. No, sir; I did not know he had been there for that.

Q. You know that all got their pay?

A. I do not know that all do, some of them do. This man belonged to the city of Providence, and I don't know when he was to get his pay.

Q. Don't you know that by the Governor's order, he is to have \$25 on being sworn in?

A. No, sir; I knew he were to be paid \$25.

Q. You did not know but what they paid it to all?

A. Yes, sir; I knew that there was some he would not pay it to. I think that a man recruited in this city, Major Engley would not pay him \$25 or \$75.

TESTIMONY OF JAY WEST.

[Examined by the Chairman.]

Tuesday, February 28d, 1864.

Q. What is your name?

A. Jay West.

Q. Jay?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. In Providence, I call it my home. I used to keep house here.

Q. Are your family here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your business?

A. What do you mean, what is, or what has been my business?

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I have been at work for Major Engley.

Q. In the recruiting business?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in Major Engley's employ?

A. I don't know exactly.

Q. Can't you tell when you commenced?

A. No, sir; I did not set it down.

Q. Can't you tell pretty nearly?

A. No, sir; I could not, without asking them. I did not set anything down.

Q. You are employed by him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What does he pay you?

A. Major Engley gives me just what he has a mind to. I see to the clothing of the men, and returning of them to camp. He has given me what he has a mind to.

Q. Have you enlisted any men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he pay you for that?

A. Major Engley? no, sir.

Q. Don't you take any pay at all?

A. I haven't from the men I have in.

Q. Have you taken head money in any case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has Major Engley always taken it?

A. Yes, sir; I have taken receipts for the money, and carried the men up to camp.

Q. How many men did you get enlisted?

A. I should think two or three hundred.

Q. How much has he paid you for it?

A. At one time he gave me \$5, at another time \$10, at another \$20 or \$25 at one time. At one time he gave me \$50, and I gave him \$20 back.

Q. That makes \$70, is that all?

A. I don't know but he has given me \$10 twice—I don't know but he has.

Q. Is that all he has paid you? Does he owe you any more?

A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know whether he will give you any more or not? Do you know whether he will or not?

A. He asked me one day what my bill was, and I told him I did not know, as I had any bill. He said he did not want me to work for nothing.

Q. You have taken nothing from the men you have enlisted?

A. No, sir; not a cent.

Q. Have you sold any property, watches or anything else to them?

A. Watches or anything else of no kind, whatever, I haven't.

Q. What was your business before you went to Major Engley's?

A. I was with Major Jenckes, on Market square, as long as he stayed there.

Q. The same kind of business?

A. Yes, sir; I was with him eight or nine months pretty near.

Q. Do you know a colored man by the name of David E. Howard?

A. Yes, sir; I believe that's his name. His name is Howard.

Q. Did you make out that paper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that your hand writing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you make out those papers?

A. Last week.

Q. The day that they are dated?

A. Yes, sir; I think I did.

Q. Where did you find this Howard?

A. The Quartermaster brought him to me.

Q. Quartermaster who?

A. The Quartermaster of the 14th Regiment. Quartermaster Pearce.

Q. Did he tell you that he wanted to enlist?

A. The Quartermaster told me that he wanted to enlist.

Q. Howard told you so?

A. Yes, Howard told me so, after he brought him to me.

Q. After making out these papers, what did you do with him?

A. After making out those papers. I went up to Dr. Gardiner's with him.

Q. Was he examined there by Dr. Gardiner?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he rejected?

A. He did reject him.

Q. Why did he reject him?

A. He said he did not hardly dare to pass him. He had got a small breach or hernia. The doctor called me in there to see him before he rejected him, to see the place, and showed me how to put it up. I think he was laying on the floor, if I mistake not.

Q. The boy?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Lying on his back?

A. Yes, sir; and he got up and showed me the difference. The doctor satisfied me that there was hernia there—there was something, it was a very slight strain, or hernia enough to have put it down hernia.

Q. Did you leave the doctor's office in company with the boy?

A. I came right out after him.

Q. Did you have any conversation with David?

A. Yes, sir; I told the doctor, that he was going to have only light work to do—that he was going in the Adjutant's department.

Q. That was after the boy left?

A. He stood in the door.

Q. You came away with the boy?

A. I came away when the boy came away. I told him I would see the doctor.

Q. What did you say to the boy after he came from the doctor's?

A. I told him I would see the doctor. The boy said he did not know why he did not pass. I told him I would see the doctor again, and told him to come round to the office in the afternoon.

Q. What did you tell him to come round for?

A. I told him I would see him again.

Q. Did you tell him what you were going to do to him?

A. I don't think I told him.

Q. Did you tell him you were going to cure him?

A. Not at that time.

Q. Did you tell him you could put him through, or something to that effect?

A. I did afterwards.

Q. Where was that?

A. I think that was in the office.

Q. After he came down to the office—in your office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you tell him you were going to get him through, or expected to?

A. I did not tell him that. I told him I could put that up for him, and if he did not strain himself it would not trouble him.

Q. How much did you ask him for it?

A. I asked \$20.

Q. Did you put it up for him?

A. He laid down on his back and I put it up, and put a pad on it and put a bandage on it.

Q. Where did you see it done?

A. I have seen it done in the New Haven Hospital.

Q. Did you put any medicine on it?

A. I put on some liniment. It is a strengthening liniment.

Q. What is the name of it?

A. I think it is Cowe's—I think that's the name.

Q. Of the man or the liniment?

A. Of the man; yes, sir.

Q. Well, after binding up the boy, what then?

A. He said before this, that he had not any money to pay for fixing it. He told me this. I told him to come round again next day, and he came round again next day in the morning. I did not do anything to him the same day he was at Dr. Gardiner's.

Q. It was not the same day?

A. No, sir; I think it was the next day, the 17th—the 17th or 18th,—I cannot say whether it was the next day or day after. It was one of the two days, I believe.

Q. When did you next see the boy?

A. I saw him in the morning, the next day in the morning.

Q. That would be the 18th or 19th?

A. That would be the 18th. I think he did not come round at five o'clock. I think I did not see him at all then.

Q. What did you do on the 18th?

A. On the 18th he came in in the morning, and Mr. Chace was there, and Mr. Chace says to him, "are you going to enlist?" He says, "I was going to, but they would not have me." He says, "why, what's the matter?" "Well," says David, "I have got a strain." Mr. Chace turned to me and said he, "can't you fix it, or cure it?" I told him I thought I could. He says he has got nothing to pay for it.

Q. Mr. Chace suggested an order, did he?

A. Yes, sir; and took him into the other room,—there were two rooms,—and had a conversation with him. When he came in he says, "that's all right, you fix him up and you will have half of it."

Q. You were to divide the \$20?

A. Yes, sir; we were to divide.

Q. Had you said anything to Chace, previous to this, about the boy?

A. Not before he came in.

Q. You had not seen him at all?

A. I had not seen him. Chace suggested, in the first place, to give an order, I think he said for \$50; I told him no, I did not want \$50, but I thought that \$20 would not be much out of the way. Said I, "he has not the money," and afterwards he had a conversation with him.

Q. I wish you would explain to the Committee why that \$20 would not be out of the way?

A. Well, I thought \$20 would not be, I did.

Q. What did you do that would be worth \$20.

A. Well, I put up this hernia for it, and he made an agreement with Mr. Chace.

Q. You did not say anything about that to him?

A. Not till after Mr. Chace had.

Q. You did not name the price?

A. Not until Mr. Chace did.

Q. You did not, previous to Mr. Chace?

A. No, sir; Mr. Chace first named it.

Q. Did Mr. Chace write the order then?

A. No, sir; he told me to go on and fix up the thing. I think that was the afternoon following, when the boy came into the office again.

Q. Was it the next day that Mr. Chace wrote the order, or was it the same day?

A. It was the next day that he brought the order in.

Q. Where did he write it?

A. I suppose at 81 Westminster St., I do not know where he wrote it.

Q. Did you see the order ?

A. I saw it when he handed it to me. He took it and told me to put my name there and his here.

Q. Did you ask Mr. Chace to write the order ?

A. No, sir ; he proposed that himself.

Q. Did you tell him you did not know how to write an order ?

A. No, sir ; I did not.

Q. Now state what that paper was that he brought in ?

A. The order ? I did not read it. I saw the \$20 right above where I put my name. Chace handed the order, and says, "you put your name down." He handed me this piece of paper. I wrote my name and passed it to him, and he did so, and Mr. Chace folded up the paper and put it into his pocket.

Q. You say you signed your name ?

A. I signed what Mr. Chace told me to. I could not tell you the writing.

Q. Where was the \$20 ?

A. Right above where I signed my name, on the right hand. He says, "you sign your name there ;" and I did so, and he says, "sign your name," (to Howard,) and he did so.

Q. Did not you know it was a bill for your services ?

A. I did not know, I suspected it was ; I did not know, because I did not read it.

Q. Did you understand that it was a receipt that you were signing ?

A. Yes, sir ; I understood it was a receipt.

Q. Did you read the order ?

A. I did not, sir.

Q. Did you read it ?

A. No, sir ; I did not read any portion of it.

Q. Did you know what it was ?

A. No, sir.

Q. You did not read the order ?

A. I never have read it.

Q. Who took the order after it was signed ? Who was it made payable to ?

A. I suppose it was made payable to Major Engley.

Q. What makes you think it was made payable to Maj. Engley ?

A. All the orders I had ever seen made out had been payable to Major Engley ; that is why I supposed that was the case.

Q. Has Major Engley ever advanced you any money on that order ?

A. This last one of Mr. Chace's ? no, sir.

Q. Has he paid Chace any money on it ?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. What did Chace do with the order ?

A. He went off with it.

Q. When did you next see the order ?

A. The next day.

Q. Where ?

A. At the Paymaster General's.

Q. It was left at the Paymaster General's office?

A. Yes, sir; that's where I got it.

Q. Who was with you?

A. Mr. Chace went and got it himself. Col. Viall came in and says, "you must not take \$20 of that boy's pay, because it is not right, and as far as I am concerned there shall be nothing stopped." "Have you an order on him," said he. "No, sir," said I. "Has he signed one?" Mr. Chace made out an order. "Where is it," said Col. Viall. "Mr. Chace took it and went off with it," I said. Said I, "do you want I should get it?" He said, "yes." I came out into the entry. He says, "if you have expended any money, you shall have it paid to you." "I had not paid any money," I said. said Col. Viall, "I don't want to make any fuss, but you must not stop \$20 of that boy's pay." Said I, "where are you going, Colonel?" "To dinner," said he. "How long shall you be up there?" said I. "About half an hour," he said. Said I, "I will go and see if I can find it, and bring it to you." I came over to 81 Westminster St., and said to Mr. Chace, "I want that order,—Col. Viall wants it." "Viall?" said he, has nothing to do with it. I said, "I don't want any fuss, I would like to have the order." Said he, "it is over to the Paymaster General's, and I am going right there." He went over in the course of ten or fifteen minutes,—ten it may be, and he went and asked the Paymaster for that order. The Paymaster told him where it was, and I took it and came down to the Bank Eating House, where Col. Viall was going to eat his dinner, and asked the man if Col. Viall was there, and he said he had been there at dinner, but was gone. Said I, "do you know where he has gone?" and he said "no." I went directly from there over to the office, and took the order and put it in the stove.

Q. You did show it to Col. Viall?

A. The Colonel was not there.

Q. What did you put it in the stove for?

A. To burn it up and have it out of the way. I did not want the money. I did not want anything to do with it.

Q. The order was not payable to you?

A. I never read the order,—I presume not. There never was any order made payable to me,—one half belonged to Chace.

Q. What right had you to destroy it?

A. I don't know,—I did destroy it.

Q. Does Chace know you have destroyed it?

A. Does he know I have destroyed it? I think he does.

Q. Did he not tell you to destroy it?

A. No, sir.

Q. He never authorized you to destroy it?

A. I do not know whether he asked what I was going to do with it or not, I cannot say certainly. I don't recollect whether he told me to destroy it or not. I told him I did not want the money.

Q. Now, recollect carefully what he said when he gave it to you, or about that time?

A. He says, "here's the order," and took it from among some other papers, and I cannot say whether he said are you going to destroy it or not. I don't think he did, however.

Q. He said something about destroying it, did he not?

A. I do not recollect whether he did or did not.

Q. Did he say it had better be destroyed?

A. He might, possibly, have said so ; but I should not be willing to swear for positive that he did.

Q. Did he not say something to that effect? Don't you know that he did?

A. No, sir ; not for certain, I don't.

Q. By Mr. Blake. Did you understand him to say that he would not be at all surprised if you did destroy it?

A. I do not recollect distinctly, of his saying anything about destroying the order. When I asked him for the order, he says, "why?" and I said, "Col. Viall says it is not right."

Q. He expected you were going to take care of it?

A. Yes, sir ; I suppose he expected me to.

Q. Did he tell you to show it to Col. Viall?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did he tell you not to?

A. No, sir.

Q. You mentioned Col. Viall to him?

A. Yes, sir ; when I asked him for the order.

Q. By Mr. Hill. Have you been in the habit of destroying orders that he said were not right, before?

A. No, sir ; I never had an order before,—never had anything to do with it.

Q. [Shows another paper.] Is that filled up by you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that your hand-writing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that signed by Dr. Gardiner?

A. I presume so ; his name is there.

Q. You did not see him write his name?

A. No, sir ; I did not, sir.

Q. Did you have a paper with his signature on it?

A. He signed the papers just previous to signing the order.

Q. You had this paper in your possession at the time the order was signed?

A. Yes, sir ; after he signed the order, Mr. Chace took the order and went out of the office, and I did not see him any more.

Q. Where did you get this paper?

A. We have papers there all the time.

Q. Did you have any with the doctor's signature in blank?

A. No, sir ; he signed the order, and I told——

Q. When did the doctor sign that paper?

A. He signed it after the boy went out.

Q. On what day?

A. I think it was Friday.

Q. The same day he was examined and rejected ?

A. No, sir ; the next day, or the next day after that, I don't know which.

Q. The day of the date ?

A. Yes, sir ; I think it was Friday.

Q. Dr. Gardiner signed it that day ? How do you know ?

A. I know I sent the papers up to him, and he sent them back to me signed.

Q. By whom did you send them ?

A. I sent them by a man sitting there. There are loafers around there all the time. This was the first man that came in ; I asked him to do an errand for me.

Q. Do you mean that you sent these papers up by a loafer or a stranger ?

A. Yes, sir ; I sent up three papers. I don't consider the papers of any account before the doctor's name is there.

Q. Was he employed in the office ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you seen him there before ?

A. I have seen him two or three times. He has come in and gone out again.

Q. Have you seen him there since ?

A. I have not, sir.

Q. By Mr. Hill. What made you think that Dr. Gardiner would sign the certificate of this man ?

A. Why, he was something in doubt about the boy, and told him once to put on his clothes, and afterwards he looked at him again. We have sent up papers before and the doctor has signed them.

Q. When he would not sign them at the time ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that common ?

A. Not very common.

Q. Who went up with this loafer ?

A. I don't know ; he went out of the office alone.

Q. Was David E. Howard with him ?

A. No, sir ; David E. Howard was gone,—he came down to the office afterwards.

Q. Did he sign it afterwards ?

A. No, sir ; he signed it first.

Q. He signed it, and then you sent it up ?

A. Yes, sir ; I did. He signed this in the forenoon of the same day.

Q. What message did you send with this man who carried the paper ?

A. I told him to tell the doctor that there was a set of papers that West sent up to him.

Q. Was it a colored man that West sent up with the papers ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know his name?

A. I don't know his name. There are any quantity of colored men who come in that I don't know,—they come in and go out.

Q. Did you ever hear his name?

A. I have not. A colored man comes in to-day inquiring for Major Engley, and he turns round and goes out. Sometimes they stand up, and sometimes they sit down. Sometimes there are three or four of them in. I think this man came in the day before, along with ———

Q. Went out with him, or went out not at the same time?

A. About the same time.

Q. Do you know whether Dr. Gardiner examined this colored man that carried the papers?

A. I do not know, sir; I made no bargain with the colored man, further than to take the papers.

Q. Did not you tell the man to tell the doctor his name was David E. Howard?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did not you tell him what the name was on this paper?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did not he know they were David E. Howard's papers?

A. I do not know whether he knew or not, I cannot say.

Q. Did not you tell him whose papers they were?

A. No, sir; I told him to tell the doctor that West sent up a set of papers.

Q. Were you arrested by the Provost Marshal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When?

A. Last night.

Q. At what time?

A. About seven o'clock.

Q. Where were you going?

A. I was going to Washington.

Q. Who ordered you to go to Washington? Did not any one order you to go to Washington?

A. There did not anybody order me to go.

Q. What was the business you were going on?

A. I was going to see the sutler of the 23d Pennsylvania Regt. I was going down to the front. I was going further than Washington.

Q. Were your family with you?

A. Yes, sir. I have been down to Washington before.

Q. You had no orders or commission from Major Sanford or Major Engley?

A. No, sir.

Q. You had no orders there at all from Major Engley or Major Sanford?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did they know you were going away?

A. I don't know that they did,—not particular. I am not in the office much now days, because they are not doing much. I was not in the office at all yesterday, nor the day before.

Q. Did not you say anything about going?

A. I did not lately. Last week I told them I was going to Washington; I named it in the office; but to no one in particular. I think I was talking to Mr. Chace.

Q. Do you mean to say that neither Major Engley nor Major Sanford knew that you were going to Washington last night?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Did they not know that you were going somewhere?

A. I don't know as they knew I was going away last night, in particular.

Q. Did they not know that you were going away last night, yesterday or to-day?

A. Not that I know of. I did not tell them. I did not see them yesterday,—neither Major Engley, Major Sanford or Chace.

Q. Have you seen them to-day?

A. No, sir; I have seen Major Sanford to-day, going into the Provost's office, that's the only one I have seen.

Q. Who furnished you with transportation on the cars?

A. The Quartermaster General.

Q. For your family?

A. No, sir; for myself.

Q. Did you apply to the Quartermaster General for a ticket yesterday?

A. No, sir; not yesterday; I applied a week or two ago for a ticket, and did not use it.

Q. What did you tell him you wanted a ticket for?

A. To go to Washington.

Q. On what business?

A. I told him I was going down to the front.

Q. Did you tell him what you were going to the front for?

A. I told him I was going to carry some things to the boys. I got the pass at the Adjutant General's office, to pass me down to the front.

Q. Did you carry some things down to sell?

A. No, sir; some things that their friends sent them.

Q. Is it customary for the Quartermaster General to furnish tickets to anybody who wants to go to the front?

A. No, sir; I don't think so. He knew I had been there a number of times,—the Adjutant General did. I had always paid him full fares, and never made application before. I made application this time and he granted it.

Q. You had no order from Engley or Sanford, on the Quartermaster?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Blake. They did not know that you were going?

A. They knew that I was going on, and I got it and went to New York and returned.

Q. By Mr. Blake. The Chairman asked you a question which you did not seem to answer. What business did you go on?

A. I was going down to the sutler of the 23d Pennsylvania Regt., to see if I could get a job of buying goods for the sutler's department. That's what I was going for, and at the same time to carry some packages for some of the 2d Rhode Island, which I have done before, without any charge.

Q. By Mr. Hill. Did you have any packages?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the Chairman. For whom?

A. Some of the members of the 2d Rhode Island.

Q. What names?

A. Capt. McIntire was one, and Stephen Barry was another.

Q. Who sent the package to Capt. McIntire?

A. Some of his folks, I suppose.

Q. Don't you know Mr. Farnsworth went on that week?

A. No, sir; I did not know it.

Q. Did you see Capt. McIntire when you went on?

A. I did not, sir.

Q. You say it is no uncommon thing for Dr. Gardiner to sign the papers of men after they have been rejected?

A. Oh, no, sir, not for rejected men; but to sign papers sent to him when a man would go there to-day, who had been there two or three times,—been there and been doctored, you know,—to bring up these papers and he would sign the papers.

(Dr. Gardiner, who was present during the examination, was permitted to question the witness.)

Q. I should like to ask of him whether he has been to my office since that man was brought there the first time? Have you been there yourself since?

A. I brought up another man to you since, yes, sir; I have been there since this man was rejected.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM MONROE.

Wednesday, February 15th, 1865.

Q. Had you anything to do with the payment of any bounty or allotment of bounty, or the payment or collection of any orders given in connection with the veteran Third Regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?

A. In the first place, the payment of everything of that nature this side of New Orleans, came into my hands. I was ordered by Commissioner A. D. Smith, 3d, to send those for the Third Regiment down to Chaplain Denison, and there it has remained.

Q. Since Chaplain Denison's return, did you have anything to do with them?

A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. Under what appointments, and what did you do?

A. Governor Smith came over to the office, and said I must go down to the Third R. I. Regt., in South Carolina, and settle up the State bounties that were not settled. By his orders, and those of Commissioner Smith, of course. I started about the 1st of December.

Q. What was it about the orders that were held by J. A. Jastram, S. S. Lapham and others?

A. They were all attached. I attached them to the bounty certificates, that is, as far as I could. There were some that I could not find. Some of the bounties I had orders for, but no bounty certificates.

Q. Did you collect those orders, if so, by whose authority?

A. No, sir; I did not collect them.

Q. Why not?

A. Because the men would not sign the bounty certificates.

Q. Did you collect any of them?

A. There were two or three that were settled. I got them all received by the Adjutant. Some of them had been signed and not received. I think there are eight that are settled in that way, or ready to be.

Q. Why did not the men sign these?

A. I am sure I cannot say. The reason they gave, was, that they could only get from \$90 to \$125 for a certificate of \$150.

Q. Did some of them say that they had not received anything?

A. Yes, sir; one said so, which has been paid this week. It was sent down there and signed by him, and we paid it. We have paid it in our office. The man said he did not get anything. On the back of it, it was payable to John A. Jastram. He admitted that he never had bought it. We sent it down and had the man sign it, or put an order on the back of it, to pay to John A. Jastram. It was done by Col. Francis, or some of his clerks, probably. These men have not been paid because of these orders, up to the present time. They have sold their bounties. Everything that had not been sold has been paid. I paid them the cash. I am sure I do not know how they sold them. The men say they sold them themselves; that they sold them to the parties whose names are on the back of the bounty certificates, and still they refuse to sign the orders, unless they get the balance of the money.

Q. Who paid your expenses in going down there?

A. The State Commissioner, the same as he always does.

Q. How much did you pay out while you were down there?

A. There was only one man that I paid \$25 to, to give up a draft; I paid him \$25 to give up a draft, payable, I think, to Joseph E. Dispeau.

Q. Whose money was that that you paid?

A. It was in my possession, of course, belonging to the State. I was responsible to the State for it; still, the man had already received his \$200. His bounty certificate was \$200. Mr. Denison gave me \$60 in cash, and then gave him a draft for \$140 to send to J. E. Dis-

peau. Dispeau, in the first place, bought the whole of it for \$140; So that Dispeau has lost his \$25 to get his \$140 draft, and he had paid the \$25 to the State. I paid it myself, but Dispeau paid it in fact. He paid it to me,—I was responsible for it. I received, also, money from other parties. I cannot tell unless I get the duplicates. There were, probably, \$600 or \$700 that I received and gave them drafts for, to send to their families and friends.

Q. Did you receive any money from any private party here, for going down there, or for any service you rendered while there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Only the \$25 from Dispeau?

A. No, sir; I received that after I got back. I was not obliged to pay it.

Q. Did you receive any compensation after you got back from any other parties,—persons like Jastram and Lapham?

A. No, sir; not a cent.

Q. How much money did you take down from the Allotment Commissioner?

A. I merely took enough for my expenses. I took only \$200 when I left, thinking I should be back in two weeks; but, I had to wait two months for boats. I received money while I was there and used that.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR S. P. SANFORD.

Question. Were you a Major in the R. I. L. Artillery? if so, from what time to what time?

Answer. I was from the 11th or 12th of September, 1861, to sometime in March, 1864, when I resigned.

Q. Have you had anything to do with the service of recruiting soldiers in this State since June 1st, 1863, and if so, state what, and under what arrangement it was carried on?

A. At that time, I had charge of recruiting for the 1st R. I. L. A., but at that time, was under orders to report to the Governor for additional service. I became interested in the general recruiting for the State. The order was issued a year previous or more. The first arrangement was the regular bounty with head money to all who presented men, I think, of \$10. Col. W. Sayles had charge of recruiting for the 3d Cavalry. I had an indirect charge when directed. Short time after this we got authority to raise a colored regiment of artillery, and we disbanded, so far as they were enlisted,—should not think that more than one or two companies had been enlisted,—the cavalry regiment was changed to a three years regiment. The disbanded men, if they re-enlisted, would be entitled to a bounty upon re-enlistment, as if this was their first enlistment, and without reference to the reception of any previous bounty. About seven or eight weeks after, the organization of the 14th Regiment was commenced. The Governor sent for me with reference to this regiment, and from that time I superintended the recruiting. In August 1862, or July,

I enlisted J. C. Engley as a private in the light artillery. I was astonished that a man of his ability would enlist as a private. I put him on recruiting service for the artillery, in which he was successful. After a while he went to the field for two months. Then he was again ordered to report for recruiting service, and did report. Gov. Sprague gave him a commission of Lieutenant for the 5th Regiment. He recruited for that regiment until Col. Sisson went to Newbern. The next I knew of him, he was engaged in the substitute business. Major Engley was not mustered into the service when Gov. Smith spoke to me. I sent for Major Engley, who was then getting substitutes for the towns, and told him I wished him to drop that business, and assist me in recruiting. This was shortly subsequent to the riots in New York. I sent Sergeant Grabner to New York. He returned with twenty-seven men. This encouraged Major Engley, and at that time I gave him a limited charge of recruiting, and he went to New York and returned with forty-seven men. Within a few days he asked me about an understanding. He told me that it was a disagreeable business. He had an interview with the Governor, and several with myself, which resulted in his being made Major, and drawing the pay of a Major, head-money of \$10, with a prospect of more, if necessary, and he accepted and was appointed Major. I think that these companies of the first battalion were enlisted before any change was made in this. Up to this time, two-thirds of the men enlisted came from New York and Brooklyn. That field became thin; and to fill the regiment it became necessary to go to other places. We had another consultation with Engley, the latter part of September, or the first of October, 1863. The Governor concluded that there was no safety in supplying forty, or fifty, or sixty State agents for recruits, with money from the State Treasury. Major Engley having considerable property, mortgaged it for \$10,000, and put the money into this business of recruiting. My only information upon this point was from him. Then he had the full charge of the detail of the business under myself and Governor Smith, of course, so far as getting the men to enlist. There was no contract, but from the special orders of Governor Smith. The Governor said to him then, "you can take places west of New York, and as far west as Buffalo, including Albany and Canada." He was to have an understanding with the men in that tract, and in no case should he have any understanding with any man that he should enlist for \$250. The agent to return men who should not pass; and upon the men who were passed, Engley was to have \$50. Engley was to furnish all transportation from beyond New York, and all that exceeded \$4 from Providence. There was another strip of country which he could have under the same conditions, \$75, another \$100, another \$150, another \$200, and in case of a contraband, he was to have \$50, or not to be brought away. It was intended that no other agent had authority co-equal with Engley. Dr. Helme had an arrangement with D. W. Vaughn & Co., and by that arrangement was to have \$10 for each man. The intention was to place the recruiting princi-

pally in Engley's hands. Since the recruiting for the Fourteenth Regiment, the arrangement for that service has been changed three times. For a time he was out of the service, but upon the call made in July for 500,000 men, I asked him to assist me. He did so, but with reluctance. My impression is, that a portion of Major Engley's property which he mortgaged, was in the town of Walpole, as he said. He said he had made more money since he left the recruiting service, than while in the employ of the State. He gave us little assistance then, and recruiting went on slowly till October 15th, 1864, with the exception of the recruiting of one year men for the Second Regiment. About this time the Governor sent for me, and told me that he had no doubt that another draft would be ordered before the close of the year; and he requested me at once to take hold of the business of recruiting and set it a going, and I did so. The arrangement at that time was with four principal agents:—Major Engley, Captain Starkey, Colonel Francis and Colonel Jenckes. A few weeks afterwards, Lieutenant Occleston presented himself to recruit for the United States. After this, the Hancock Corps was ordered, and Major Bailey and Mr. Angell undertook the recruiting for that corps. To recur to the 3d Cavalry, on the 1st of January, 1864, I became superintendent for recruiting for the State, and devoted most of my attention to the 3d Cavalry; at this time I was in the service of the United States. I will also state that recruiting was carried on under order No. 227, from the War Department, at Norfolk and Newbern. Taking the order in October, (I have received none since,) the bounty for the men was \$100, \$200 and \$300, respectively, for one, two and three years. The head money for the runner for the Second Regiment, \$50, for the old regiments \$60 for one year, \$80 for two years, and \$90 for three years. The four or five agents, on presenting to the Executive office a receipt that they had paid the runner this sum, and no more or less, received \$20. In no case could either of these agents receive the \$60, \$80 or \$90. The exceptions to this rule, were the cases of Lieut. Occleston and Col. Jenckes. The former was a United States officer, and received his pay as such, and could not receive the \$20; except in one instance, of the first four men brought by him. He received the additional \$20, on the ground that he had paid out that sum by misapprehension of orders. This system went on until about the 1st of January, when the bounty was increased \$100 for each year. The head money, to all agents, except Occleston, was on presenting a stamped receipt that they had paid out \$150 to a runner, or to the recruit, received a voucher which entitled him to \$50. The agent, in no case, being permitted to take the \$150. The transportation tickets between Providence and New York, were issued, in some cases, by the Quartermaster General; in some cases by myself, and in some cases by Major Engley. Engley's order for transportation would have been good had he sent it to the railroad office, New York. I think that there has been transportation used for other than for recruiting purposes,—fifty or thirty tickets were issued to Col. Viall,—

that his Provost Marshal Brewster, had from Col. Viall, and carried to Buffalo, where he was to recruit on the same terms as Major Engley. Nothing was afterwards heard from Brewster or the tickets, but we found from transactions disclosed, that there had many of them been used. There was many cases where I heard of women riding on this class of transportation, but as some of our recruiting agents were ladies, I did not pay much attention to it. I would state further that the system was liable to abuse.

HEADQUARTERS, 2d DISTRICT, R. I.

The following is a list of names of recruits enlisted and mustered at this office, during the month of January, 1865, with date of enlistment, name of person presenting the recruit, date of voucher, and amount for which the voucher was given, and name of person to whom the voucher was given :

No.	Names of Recruits.	Date of Enlistment.	Names of persons presenting the Recruits.	Date of Voucher.	Am't of Vouch.
1	Thomas Smith,.....	Jan. 2, 1865	L. T. Starkey.....	Jan. 2, 1865	\$30
2	George W. Marr,.....	2	do.	2	20
3	Abner S. Avery,.....	2	do.	2	40
4	Lewis Clarke,.....	2	do.	2	50
5	Lyman Briggs,	8	C. A. Salisbury.....	3	150
6	George O. Scott,.....	8	L. T. Starkey.....	3	150
7	Chester Warner,.....	8	do.	3	150
8	Thomas Cunningham...	4	do.	4	150
9	Isaiah Horton.....	5	do.	5	150
10	Geo. F. Oldenburg.....	5	do.	5	150
11	John Devlin.....	5	S. C. Spooner.....	5	150
12	John Morris, (colored)..	6	O. C. Melburn, Jr.....	6	150
13	William H. Duncan.....	6	L. T. Starkey.....	6	150
14	James A. Foster.....	7	do.	7	150
15	James Goff.....	7	do.	7	150
16	Richard D. Tanner.....	7	do.	7	150
17	John Healey.....	7	do.	7	150
18	Darius Lee.....	7	do.	7	150
19	Alexander R. Ammons..	9	Charles Holden.....	9	150
20	John Donahue.....	9	E. H. Arnold.....	9	150
21	John Connor.....	10	Wm. N. Brown.....	10	150
22	Erastus Gardner.....	10	L. T. Starkey.....	10	150
23	John Brown.....	10	W. N. Brown.....	10	150
24	William Lindsey.....	10	L. T. Starkey.....	10	150
25	James Barton.....	11	do.	11	150
26	John Q. A. Sayles.....	11	do.	11	150
27	Burrill G. Moone.....	12	do.	12	150
28	Owen Foley.....	18	John O'Rourke.....	13	150
29	Horatio N. Perry.....	13	L. T. Starkey.....	13	150
30	Thos. J. Harney, (discd)	13	do.	13	150
31	Patrick Coyle.....	13	Cooke, Gorton & Co....	13	150
32	Timothy Collins.....	13	John O'Rourke.....	13	150
33	James D. Wells.....	16	T. W. Franklin.....	16	150
34	Edwin W. Westgate....	16	L. T. Starkey.....	16	150
35	Lawrence Sullivan.....	16	do.	16	150
36	Joseph Philipp,	16	John N. Francis.....	16	150
37	Andrew Jordan.....	16	L. T. Starkey.....	16	150
38	John Mulville.....	17	do.	17	150
39	Wm. A. Aymer.....	17	do.	17	150
40	Geo. A. Tisdale.....	17	do.	17	150
41	Owen Kelley.....	17	do.	17	150
42	Virginus H. Arnold....	18	do.	18	150
43	James Kennedy.....	18	do.	18	150
44	Thomas L. Jennison....	19	do.	19	150
45	Isaac D. Hall.....	19	J. C. Engley.....	19	150
46	Daniel Sweaney.....	20	do.	20	150
47	Job Briggs.....	20	Geo. S. Appleby.....	20	150
48	Lewin C. Munroe.....	21	L. T. Starkey.....	21	150
49	Abraham Taylor.....	21	do.	21	150
50	Wm. A. Munroe.....	21	do.	21	150
51	Howard F. Brooks.....	21	do.	21	150
52	Phillips Kaufman.	21	do.	21	150
52	Joseph W. Aldrich	23	C. A. Fuller.....	23	150

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 2D DISTRICT, R. I.,
Providence, February 10, 1865. }

I certify the above to be a true copy of the records of this office, furnished to Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, by request.

A. B. CHADSEY,
Pro. Mar. 2d Dist, R. I.

The following is a list of men forwarded by A. B. Chadsey, Provost Marshal of 2d District, R. I., to the naval rendezvous, Boston, Mass., and enlisted in the U. S. Navy, during the month of January, 1865 :

No.	Names.	Date of Enlistment.	Term of Service.	Naval Rendezvous.	Designation.
1	Anderson, Oliver.....	Jan. 2, 1865	3 years	Boston, Mass.	State at Large.
2	Morgan, Noah W.....	4	2	New Bedford, "	So. Kingstown, R. I.
3	Badger, George C.....	4	3	Boston, "	State at Large.
4	Fitzgerald, Garrett.....	4	3	do.	do. do.
5	Boyle, George W.....	4	3	do.	do. do.
6	Kelly, William.....	4	3	do.	do. do.
7	Brimsner, William.....	5	3	do.	do. do.
8	Whitehouse, Mark.....	5	3	do.	do. do.
9	Banks, George.....	5	3	do.	do. do.
10	McCarty, John.....	5	3	do.	do. do.
11	Clark, Richard.....	3	3	do.	do. do.
12	Sewell, Edward P.....	5	3	do.	do. do.
13	Dickerson, Danforth G..	6	2	do.	do. do.
14	Cragin, Thomas.....	6	3	do.	do. do.
15	Brown, Charles.....	6	3	do.	do. do.
16	Nicholson, John.....	6	3	do.	do. do.
17	Souther, George G.....	6	3	do.	do. do.
18	Ryan, Joseph.....	6	3	do.	do. do.
19	Cross, Richard.....	6	3	do.	do. do.
20	Elwell, James.....	6	3	do.	do. do.
21	Jefferson James.....	7	3	do.	do. do.
22	Fisher, George.....	7	3	do.	do. do.
23	Crowning, William..	7	3	do.	do. do.
24	Duroff, James.....	7	3	do.	do. do.
25	Happersett, Wm. H.....	7	3	do.	do. do.
26	Bishop, James.....	5	3	do.	do. do.
27	Gillespie, Peter.....	9	3	do.	do. do.
28	Moore, John F.....	9	3	do.	do. do.
29	Evans, Winslow.....	9	3	do.	do. do.
30	West, Edwin S.....	10	3	do.	do. do.
31	Bell, George.....	10	3	do.	do. do.
32	Mellsops, Wm. C.....	10	3	do.	do. do.
33	Henry, William.....	10	3	do.	do. do.
34	Tate, Charles.....	11	3	do.	do. do.
35	Polhis, Gabriel.....	11	3	do.	do. do.
36	Briggs, Francis.....	11	3	do.	do. do.
37	McGowan, John.....	11	3	do.	do. do.
38	Bum, Thomas.....	11	3	do.	do. do.
39	An, Thomas.....	11	3	do.	do. do.
40	Miskall, Thomas.....	11	3	do.	do. do.
41	Ward, Henry... ..	9	3	N. Bedford, Ms.	do. do.
42	Sterling, Thomas.....	13	3	Boston, "	do. do.
43	Brown, James.....	12	3	do.	do. do.
44	Maguire, John.....	12	3	do.	do. do.
45	Grady, James.....	13	3	do.	do. do.
46	Stafford, Charles H.....	13	2	do.	do. do.
47	Buckley, Joseph.....	14	3	do.	do. do.
48	Casey, Michael.....	16	3	do.	do. do.
49	O'Donnell, Bernard.....	17	3	do.	do. do.
50	Ragan, Michael.....	17	3	do.	do. do.
51	Curtis, Wm. H.....	18	2	do.	do. do.
52	Mattison, Asa.....	21	2	do.	do. do.
53	Morgan, Joseph.....	20	2	do.	do. do.
54	McCarty, John.....	21	2	do.	do. do.
55	Ross, Robert.....	21	3	do.	do. do.
56	Thomas, William.....	21	3	do.	do. do.
57	Brown, Ezekiel B.....	21	2	do.	do. do.
58	Green, John.....	23	3	do.	do. do.
59	Sullivan, Cornelius.....	23	3	do.	do. do.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 2D DISTRICT, R. I.,
Providence, February 15, 1865. }

The list of Fifty-nine Recruits, enlisted in the U. S. Navy, during the month of January, 1865, is a true copy of the records of this office, and furnished Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, by request.

A. B. CHADSEY,
Pro. Mar. 2d Dist. R. I.



